

Labor-1938

Discrimination.

MOVE ON IN EAST TO HIRE WHITES

waiters' jobs from 370's "white men." Two months ago, the 370 leaders hailed the white counter-men and grille car cooks as brothers. Now they assert in writing only 370 can save their white brothers from crowding Negroes into the headlines.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Mar. 17 — (ANP) — Railroad men this week declared that Local 370 of the dining car workers' union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor finds itself riding two fast streamlined trains traveling in opposite directions in its efforts to oust the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, which represents the dining car cooks and waiters on the New Haven railroad. Dilemma of Local 370's officers was revealed when a mediator of the National Mediation Board arrived here last Saturday to begin conduct of the secret-ballot election called for by 370 in hope of beating the brotherhood.

Asserting claim to a majority of New Haven men, No. 370 demanded right to represent them in a letter to the Railroad company, which rejected the claim. The A. F. of L. affiliate then called upon the Mediation Board to take jurisdiction, as provided in the Railway Labor Act, and in their letters to the Railroad management and the Federal board, the 370 leaders stated categorically that counter-men and all cooks are members of their union.

Counter-men and cooks on the New Haven's grille cars are white men. The grille cars make up the latest innovation in New Haven's dining car service, and also bring the first white cooks and waiters ever on the scene in this part of the country.

They are taking the places of Negro cooks and waiters, and so soon as the 370 promoters realized it, they hastened to get out a propaganda throwaway in which they urged New Haven colored men to "join 370 to save their cooks and

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D. C.

Discrimination

4 U. S. NEGRO EMPLOYEES LOSE JOBS WITH N. E. S.

An employee's protest to Persons' office elicited the reply that the U. S. Employment Service was powerless to act in the situation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—Dismissal of four colored workers in the National Employment Service, a federal unit of the U. S. Employment Service, at Atlanta, Ga., by officials of the Georgia State Employment Service with the statement that the jobs would be turned over to whites after Sept. 15, was the subject of a vigorous protest filed with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and the office of the United States Employment Service here this week.

In a letter addressed to Frank Persons, director of the United States Employment Service, a copy of which was also sent to Secretary of Labor Perkins, Walter White, N. A. A. P. secretary, indicted Governor Rivers of Georgia to whose political promises he ascribed the dismissals.

Pointing out that disfranchisement of the Negro in Georgia gave him no redress in a situation of this kind, the secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said in his letter:

"It is our information that the wholesale and arbitrary discharge of competent and qualified Negro workers in the Re-employment Service is due to the fact that political use is being made of these jobs and that these Negroes are to be replaced by white persons in accordance with campaign promises being made by Governor Rivers and others in anticipation of the November elections."

Employees in Atlanta who have been served with dismissal notices to take effect September 15, when the state takes over the Service in accordance with the Wagner-Peyser Act include: Marion M. Hamilton, who has headed a Negro division since 1933 when the U. S. Employment Service was created; Robert A. Thompson, Jr., and Alvin C. Handspike, interviewing clerks; and Mrs. Margaret Hulbert, general clerk.

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DISCRIMINATION

FLORIDA

All Race Employees Are Dismissed

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., (ANP).—From a high of 100 Negroes employed in the social service set up under the Federal Emergency Relief administration, the total has dropped to none since the work has been taken over by the state welfare board, investigations disclosed last week.

This drastic change in employment of colored social workers was brought about through the attitude of those in charge that social work is a field "for whites only." Negroes who previously served, some of them with records of 10 years as social workers, have been assigned to WPA projects at greatly reduced salaries of \$45 monthly, where they are sent to do menial work in homes during illness. Often they go into white homes as servants.

The state welfare board, which gets its funds from both the Florida and federal governments, which means Negroes are paying their portion of its cost of operation, was established Dec. 1, 1935. Almost immediately mass firing of the 100 employees of the colored division began, with the result that by Jan. 26, 1936, less than two months afterwards, only 17 remained on the staff, and in a year's time, the total was reduced to eight and June 17, 1938 none.

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DISCRIMINATION

FLORIDA

Federal Judge Blocks Ouster of R. R. Waiters

TAMPA, Fla., (ANP).—The request of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad for an injunction to stop the Florida Railroad Commission from ordering colored waiters-in-charge off cafe-dining cars of that allway was granted by Judge Ackerman in the Federal District Court for Northern Florida, last week.

The Seaboard supplanted dining cars on light runs with cafe cars when business got dull a year or so ago. The dining cars are commanded by white stewards, while colored waiters-in-charge are "conductors" of the cafe cars.

Union Demands Fought

The change resulted in loss of jobs for many white dining car men and brought demands from their union, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, for their assignment to cafe cars.

The railroad refused the union demands and the brotherhood got the State Railroad Commission to check the use of colored waiters-in-charge of cafe cars operated through Florida, whereupon the railroad appealed to the Federal court and an injunction was granted.

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Illinois.

Dining Car Employee Representatives Barred From Federation Convention

A. F. of L. Affiliate Given "Run-Around" At Morrison Hotel In Chicago — William Green —
"You'll Have To Be Patient."

CHICAGO, April 14—(ANP)—Negro members of the Joint Council of the Dining Car Employees, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, were barred from the Federation's national convention of Railway Employees, held last week at the Morrison Hotel.

Barred delegates blamed B. M. Jewell, president of the Employees Department, who they said declared:

"Think what it would mean to have them (Negroes) sitting in a convention like this with us."

After recommending the color bar, he called colored workers "numerically unimportant."

"Too Bad"—Green

Ishmael Flory, secretary of the dining car men, said he contacted William Green, president of the A. F. of L., in an effort to get Negro delegates into the convention. According to him, Mr. Green said:

"They turned down your application? Now that's too bad. Well, you'll have to be patient. Maybe they'll get around to it some time."

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Kentucky

Discrimination

City Hall Custodian Under Fire; Called Colored Women 'Jigaboos'

Conversation in Which Nilest
Made Slurring Reference To
Negroes Brought to Light

A. Lane, Jr., Rev. W. P. Offutt and
J. A. Thomas.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (SNS) —
W. E. Nilest, custodian of the
City Hall, is being criticized be-
cause of his alleged prejudice
Colored people, especially the port-
ers and janitors under him. An
evidence of his feeling was given
in an alleged conversation the
custodian had over the telephone
with City Engineer Wilson.

He is quoted as saying to Mr.
Wilson: "Those jigaboos upstairs"
etc. Mr. Wilson apparently did not
understand so Nilest had to ex-
plain "those Colored women". He
was referring to 18 Colored women
doing WPA work temporary in the
City Hall.

Other charges are to the effect
the Custodian Nilest is har don the
Colored men under him in not
wanting them to have time off like
other City Hall workers. He is also
charged with keeping the men from
getting an increase in salary due
them.

It is said the men are due to start
work at \$15.70 a week and auto-
matically get a raise every year. He
has been insisting, it is said, tha
\$14.25 is enough to pay them and
some of the men who have been at
the City Hall for four years and
over half have never been raised or
at most only 30 cents in four years

The men want some kind of re-
lief from Custodian Nilest's anti-
Negro attitude, but like all unor-
ganized workers they can only grin
and bear it or raise the devil
among themselves down at the big
gate.

Discrimination In WPA Cited By Committee

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (SNS) —
Declaring that many practices in
local policies of the Works Progress
Administration were discriminatory,
a committee from the Urban League
protested to George W. Goodman,
State Administrator, last week and
requested an investigation of sev-
eral reports that had been verified.
Specifically, the Urban League com-
mittee pointed out insufficient work
was provided for Negroes classified
as white collar workers. Cases were
presented showing that many per-
sons so listed were working on com-
mon labor projects while work
which could be given to them was
assigned to white workers.

The committee pointed out, also,
that Negro women heads of fam-
ilies, who had been certified and
assigned to projects on which they
earned \$10 to \$12 per week, had
been dropped when they would not
accept domestic and household jobs
paying a great deal less and requir-
ing almost twice as many hours of
work. This practice, the committee
stated, would serve to keep wages
for such work at a low level and
deprive many women, unfortunate
enough to have the entire responsi-
bility for the maintenance of the
family, of the benefits of the Gov-
ernment's program to help those
most in need of assistance.

The director promised a thorough
investigation of the charges and the
committee assured him that other
cases similar to those discussed
would be presented to him. Serving
on the committee that conferred
with Mr. Goodman were: A. E. Mey-
zeek, Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, David

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Louisiana

Discrimination

RACE PLASTERERS "FIRED" BECAUSE OF INCOMPETENCY

But Records Show Men Had Worked on Many Fine Jobs
—Discrimination Charged as Union Demands
Men Go Back to Work.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8—Local 93 of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers Association of the United States and Canada, in meeting held Thursday last, decided that if the four members dismissed from the Charity hospital as being incompetent, were not please contact this local and put back to work, all union men straighten out this situation in the job would walk out. The immediately so that our job can proceed unhampered.

Benja-ceed unhampered.

According to statement of some of the plasterers eleven other Negro plasterers had been fired for various reasons after they had been in the city for more than various reasons after they had been 25 years and has been foreman on the job only a short time. It is many large jobs. Among the was stated but unconfirmed, that many jobs that he has done there were thirty-one whites who man on are the Washington, Col-lived out of the state of Louisiana ton, V. C. Jones, Merrick, Berham working on the Charity Hospital High, Hanville High, Destrehan job. The union officials stated High, McDonough and Fortier that these jobs were to be given High Schools; Texas Station to state residents wherever possible and office Fair Grounds Grand sible.

Stand and Jockey Club, Markham A. L. Fishman, local white contractor over the telephone stated that Cononge had worked for him and had given good service. Let- for 20 years, Randolph for 20 years and Dejan for 12 years.

Discrimination Charged

Local plasterers state that this is but a scheme to get rid of the Negro plasterers who are working on the job and replace them with itinerant white plasterers from other places outside of the state. It was stated that a telegram was sent by the Floyd Jennings Company to the International Association to try and get permission to use more of these whites that had been imported. The copy of the telegram read as follows:

"T. A. Scully, Sec'y. O. P. and C. F. International Association. We are in need this morning of twelve plasterers. There are plenty of local and traveling men here but business agent refuses to send anyone to job because we discharged four men last week for incompetency. Job is being delayed on account of business agents' attitude.

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Discrimination

Warns White Unions Fight for Jobs Looms

Skilled Building Workers to Press for Housing Share

BALTIMORE

The A.F. of L. Baltimore building trades unions, which bar skilled colored workers, are going to find themselves in hot water if they hope to place their members at work on the \$18,000,000 housing project here without ending the color line.

That warning was sent on Wednesday to Frank Clark Ellis, president of the Building Trades Council, by Edward S. Lewis, secretary of the Urban League.

Acting as advisor for the Baltimore Building Trades Association, which has 191 skilled and semi-skilled colored workers as its membership, Mr. Lewis asked for a conference to attempt to solve the problem.

He told Mr. Ellis that the association wants to see union men do the job, but it will exert every effort to block union contractors unless the doors are opened by the unions. He said that painters' and bricklayers' unions here have failed to accept applications of colored craftsmen.

Wants Fair Clause

Mr. Lewis also wrote to C. W. Perkins, director of the Baltimore housing authority, asking for a non-discrimination clause in the contracts to be signed by the authority in providing low cost housing here.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the authority itself has only one

colored employee, who is in one of the lowest paid jobs.

Wants 20 Per Cent

The Urban League secretary said the building trades association proposed a clause barring discrimination on account of color or religious affiliation. The proposal asked that at least 20 per cent of all wages paid by contractors for skilled labor in the individual trades go to colored.

This is in accordance with the United States Housing Authority's formula for preventing discrimination. The skilled colored workers on Government-financed housing should form the same percentage as they form in the community population.

The letter to Mr. Perkins pointed out that white bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, and others, had managed to keep colored men from their unions in Baltimore.

Mr. Perkins was asked what the local authority intended to do about the situation.

Maryland

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Jackson, Miss., News
October 29, 1938

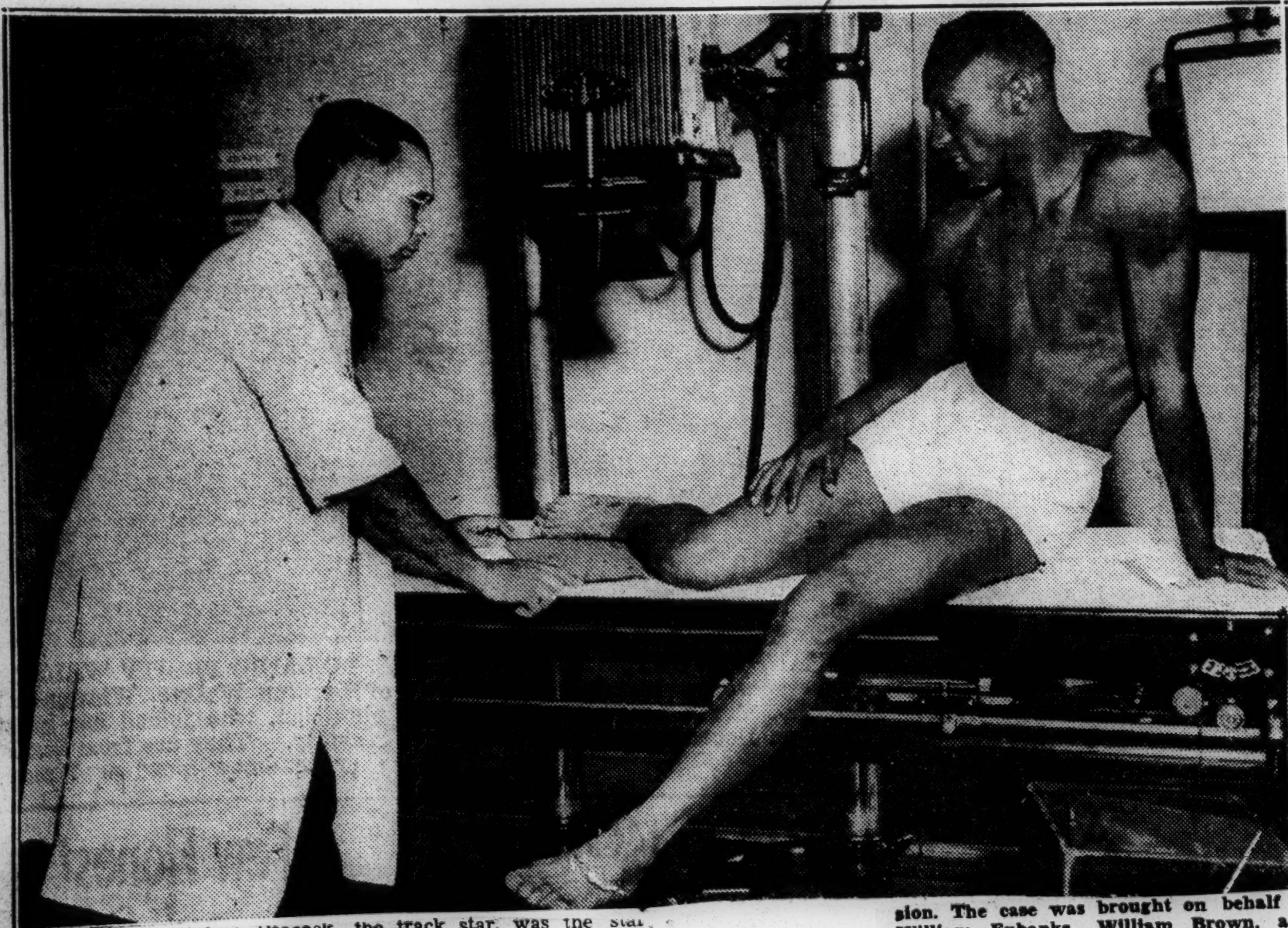
Pat Asks Ouster Of Negro Working In Adams FSA Jot

GULFPORT — (Special) — On protest of citizens of Adams county Senator Pat Harrison wired the Little Rock office of the Farm Security Administration and Washington authorities to remove a negro assistant recently appointed on the project in Adams county.

Senator Harrison said he did not know all the particulars and had not yet received the resolution adopted in a mass meeting at Natchez, but that he knew the success of the project might be jeopardized if the government maintained the negro assistant in the Adams county Farm Security set-up.

Mississippi.

Applicants Hit at Floogee Attack Flat Foot Job Rule



ance between flat feet and weak feet. He said so-called flat feet were a racial trait.

Not Disability

Dr. Leopold Szerlip quoted civil and military authorities to the effect that flat feet were not a disability. He said the popular conception of the meaning of flat feet was misleading.

Dr. Theodore Delaney, examining physician of the New Jersey Guard, said most of the men therein had so-called flat feet.

The commission was told that Bill Robinson, Jesse Owens and Joe Louis had the same flat feet which the commission had offered as a reason for not accepting colored policemen.

Armond submitted a number of letters from other States, from the Army and from Dr. Louis T. Wright of New York and others disproving the flat foot contention.

NEWARK, N.J.—Eulace Peacock, the track star, was the star witness on Wednesday in the appeal hearing before the New Jersey Civil Service Commission on the question of barring colored candidates for police posts because of flat feet. The Newark police department policy evoked the hearing.

Testimony and exhibits offered by the New Jersey Urban League showed that although colored people may have congenitally flat feet, the condition is not a defect and had nothing to do with the strength of the foot.

If Bill Robinson had not been engaged in Philadelphia he would also have been a witness.

Dr. Henry A. Kessler, orthopedic expert, exhibited X-Ray photos of Peacock's feet showing them as congenitally flat. Peacock himself, dressed up in gray, mounted the witness stand after exhibiting his famous sprinting feet to Commissioners Joyce, Harper and Ormond, one of the league's lawyers, pointed out his arch was not as high as it might be.

Decision was reserved by the commission.

The case was brought on behalf of William Eubanks, William Brown, and Darnell Lloyd, whose alleged flat feet barred them from police examinations. The league asked revision of the civil service rule.

Peacock cited his track record in the 100-meter, 100-yard, broad jump, and other fields.

An array of specialists on feet gave long technical analyses of so-called "flat feet" showing the term itself to be outmoded. Dr. Kessler said he had examined thousands of workmen doing hard and long physical labor and their congenitally flat feet were no drawback.

He said there is a vast difference

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New York.

Protest Against Color Bar At Eastman Kodak

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13—A protest has been lodged with Frank W. Lovejoy, president of the Eastman Kodak company here, upon the refusal of the company to employ Arthur Blake, of Rochester, in its chemical laboratories, allegedly because Mr. Blake is colored.

The protest lodged by Edwin L. Clarke of Winter Park, Fla., a stockholder in the company, stated that a report had reached him that Mr. Blake would have been employed had he been a white man and also that the company had a definite policy of refusing to employ Negroes in skilled occupations. Mr. Blake has a master's degree from the University of Rochester and is said to be a qualified chemist.

The protest to President Lovejoy pointed out that Negroes were large users of cameras and photographic supplies and that they were becoming increasingly sensitive to discriminations against the race in the field of employment. It was suggested that the Eastman Kodak company, purely as a matter of good business, ought to employ qualified persons without regard to race or color and make their policy known.

SAYS SHIP OWNERS USE JIM CROW TO SMASH SEA UNION

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—East Coast shipowners were charged this week with attempting to use racial prejudice in an effort to break down the solidarity existing between black and white seamen in the CIO National Maritime union.

The charge was made by Ferdinand Smith, vice president of the union, in a statement prepared for release in the N. M. U. "Pilot." The statement charges that employees are exploiting the backwardness of some union members "to break down that solidarity which is so necessary to any strong, democratic labor organization."

"White crews," is continues, "are encouraged to reject Negro replacements and vice-versa. Negro departments on some ships have been fired and all-white crews demanded by the companies. Shipping masters are continually using discrimination in an attempt to break down the rotary system of hiring. They know that if they can break it down one way, it will only be a few months before they can break it down altogether."

N. Y. TAXICAB DRIVERS STOP JIM-CROW CABS
PUSH PROBE OF JIM CROW IN NEW YORK

Utility Companies In Syracuse Asked To Explain Bias

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 9—Striking another blow at discriminatory practices of public utility corporations in restricting employment of Race workers, the New York State Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population opened its first upstate public hearing here this week by summoning officials of this city's leading utility companies as witnesses.

The hearings, presided over by State Senator Jacob J. Schwartz-

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 — (CNA) wald, opened on Wednesday, Dec. 7, in the Onondaga County Court has spiked cold the attempts of New York City's largest taxi fleet, augmented by the commission thru the National Transportation Co., a similar public session in Brooklyn on November 1.

The union forced the company to abandon a practice of giving Negro drivers cars painted a different color to those driven by white workers. These cars became known as "Jim Crow" cabs, but when the union started a struggle around this issue, the company stopped it, and today both white and Negro drivers work on identically painted cars.

Parmalee System Under Fire

The "Jim Crow" system is still in force, however, in a section of the Parmalee system on the Terminal cabs, and the Taxi Division of the union is now working determinedly to break it up and establish equality of working conditions. The Terminal officials defend the practice, alleging that the railroad companies insist that all cabs working around the depots be distinguished by different color jobs— "because some passengers demand it."

Housing, education and employment of the Race were the principal problems studied by the commission in this area.

Each witness had been sent a copy of the proposed legislation drafted by the commission in an effort to prevent discrimination in employment because of race, creed and color.

This legislation will be introduced in the assembly after the commission has made its report on March 1, 1939.

The critical housing situation among Syracuse Race citizens which was recently termed unimaginably bad by Ralph Tracy, white executive secretary of the Community Chest, was also probed by the commission.

An investigation of the educational opportunities for the Race in upstate communities, begun by the commission last year, was continued at Wednesday's hearings.

Health conditions among Race residents here were to be touched on through the testimony of H. Berton Doust, commissioner of the health department, and Mrs. Genevieve Clifford, superintendent of the city hospital.

Chief of Police William E. Rapp and Richard B. Greene head probation officer of the Juvenile Probation Department, were called in the study of crime and delinquency. A Syracuse citizens committee headed by Mrs. Albert L. Elder was also present.

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Ohio

Discrimination

They Want Negro Customers, But Refuse To Have Race Saleswoman

Niagara Falls Corset Company Reveals Policy In Letter To Cleveland Woman.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1—Although the Spirella Corset Company of Niagara Falls, N. Y., sells thousands of dollars worth of merchandise a year to Negro clients, it considers the use of Negro Corsetieres in the selling of their

goods impractical, according to a letter from L. F. Smith, Director of Organizing Activities for the Spirella Company to Mrs. Ruth J. Lowe, of Cleveland, who had applied for a job as a saleswoman.

The Spirella Company, with branches in Canada, England, Sweden, Germany, Denmark, as well as in the United States refused to accept a contract for corsets sent in by Mrs. Lowe, who is now selling the same type of goods for the Spencer Corset Company, of New Haven, Conn., and stated "that it is impracticable for us to contract Negro Corsetieres and on the basis of past experience have declined to accept your contract."

Although the Spirella Company is anxious to deal with Negroes in the selling of their corsets, it has come out in the open and announced that it has no intention of placing Negro Corsetieres on its staff.

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Discrimination

HOUSTON EXPOSES

Gross Discrimination at the TVA!

Knoxville, Tenn. — Charles H. Houston testified before the Joint Congressional Committee investigating the TVA, on discrimination against Negro workers on TVA.

Director Gordon R. Clapp, to prepare a report on the complaints.

Negroes are not permitted to live in the government-built town of Norris, Tenn., at the Norris dam, the N. A. A. C. P. report declares. Furthermore, Negroes are not admitted to the apprenticeship program of the TVA which is designed to fit the people for life in the TVA area after the actual construction work is finished.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
September 7, 1938

TVA Calls

Negroes to Tell Of Treatment

Clapp Conducts Secret Hearing After Charges of Discrimination.

According to information gathered by Mr. Houston and Thurgood Marshall, legal representatives of the N. A. A. C. P., concerning discriminatory tactics practiced by TVA since 1933, colored cement finishers at the Chickamauga dam site, about nine miles from Chattanooga, Tenn., receive seventy-five cents per hour, while white workers in this category receive \$1.25 per hour.

Not only do colored flagmen receive \$.62½ per hour against \$1.10 for white workers doing the same work but they are classified as signalmen.

The only colored foreman on the entire TVA, who worked at Chickamauga dam site, has been fired, it was revealed, without any specific charges levelled against him, and despite the fact that he has long been engaged in this type of work in and around Chattanooga, Tenn., where he directed white and colored workers in building a municipal highway tunnel for the city of Chattanooga.

Signed statements from a score of workers telling how they were beaten, and otherwise intimidated by construction foremen, working under TVA, when it was found that labor unions were recruiting them, were contained in the reports of the N. A. A. C. P. investigators.

Houston testified before the Committee August 18 and 19. So glaring were the N. A. A. C. P. charges that the committee ordered Personnel

A secret hearing on charges that Negro workers at Chickamauga dam are mistreated and discriminated against was being conducted here Wednesday at the request of the congressional committee investigating the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The inquiry was being conducted by Gordon Clapp, director of personnel for the Authority. Held in the old postoffice building, it was expected to continue through a night session. Newspaper reporters and the public were excluded from the hearing.

"This hearing really is just an effort to get statements to serve as a basis for making a report to the investigation committee," Clapp said. "A complete stenographic report is being taken of all testimony, which will be turned over to the committee. Until the report is in the hands of the committee, we thought it best not to have an open hearing."

The hearing is an outgrowth of charges brought by Charles Houston, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of

Tennessee

Conduct Secret Hearing



GORDON R. CLAPP



E. H. HACKETT

Clapp, TVA personnel director, conducted a secret hearing here Wednesday on charges that Negro workers at Chickamauga Dam have been brutally treated. Hackett is personnel representative at the dam. Colored people, who presented statements and affidavits before the committee in Knoxville, claiming that Negro workers at the dam are "cursed and kicked" and otherwise discriminated against by straw bosses at the TVA project here.

TWENTY WILL TESTIFY

Some twenty Negro workers at the dam will testify during the hearing here and Fred Schlemmer, construction superintendent, and foremen and straw bosses have been summoned to testify.

The hearing will be confined to charges in the affidavits submitted to the committee, Clapp explained. "We are going ahead as though the grievances were submitted to the personnel department."

Attorney Houston said that twenty complaints would be submitted at the hearing charging mistreatment of workers, coercion against joining a union, no training program being provided for Negro workers in skilled trades and no employment of skilled Negro workers.

Cliff Farmer, a foreman; Bob Sass, assistant night superintendent; Ed Murphy, assistant construction

Present Evidence for Negro Workers at Dam



Charges that Negro workers at Chickamauga Dam are mistreated will be repeated by Attorney Charles Houston, right, at a hearing conducted here by Gordon Clapp, TVA personnel director. Among those bringing the charges and who will be heard are: Neal Powell, Chickamauga Dam worker; James Simpson, dam employee, and Wallace Butler, former employee at the dam.

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Discrimination

Urges Congressional Committee To Probe Charges Of Houston

Times Ends Editorial With Demand that Discrimination Of All Kinds Be Removed

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Terming the charges of discrimination and brutal treatment of Negro workers employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, at the hands of TVA foremen and walking bosses "serious", the Chattanooga TIMES calls upon the Joint Congressional Committee now investigating the Authority in public hearings at Knoxville, to explore these charges thoroughly with a view to eliminating any type of discrimination against these workers.

The charges were made by their actions by the construction National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has been investigating the matter since 1934, in the testimony of Charles H. Houston, a Negro who appeared before the committee August 18.

RAP BRUTALITY

The Tennessee paper, sister publication of the New York TIMES, made the assertion in an editorial published August 20. The complete text of the editorial, captioned, "Negro Workers at the Dam," follows:

"The charges that Negro workers on Chickamauga Dam have been beaten, cursed and discriminated against by TVA foremen and walking bosses are serious. They are properly being examined by the Congressional Committee investigating the TVA.

"The charge has been made by Charles H. Houston, a Negro who is special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. According to Houston, Negro workers at the dam have been coerced to prevent them from joining a union, and have been otherwise mistreated by TVA employees who are upheld in

the end that any form of discrimination against Negroes because of race is eliminated."

Tenn. Daily Says TVA Brutality Must Go

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Terming the charges of discrimination and brutal treatment of Negro workers employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, at the hands of TVA foremen and walking bosses "serious", the Chattanooga TIMES calls upon the Joint Congressional Committee to explore these charges thoroughly with a view to eliminating any type of discrimination against these workers.

The charges were made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has been investigating the matter since 1934, in the testimony of Charles H. Houston, who appeared before the committee August 18.

The Tennessee paper, sister publication of the New York Times, made the assertion in an editorial published August 20. The complete text of the editorial, captioned "Negro TVA Workers," follows:

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"The charge has been made by Charles H. Houston, a Negro who is special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. According to Houston, Negro workers at the dam have been coerced to prevent them from joining a union, and have been otherwise mistreated by TVA employees who are upheld in their actions by the construction superintendent at the dam.

"The charges are serious, not only because they involve conduct on the part of TVA employees, which, if proved, is indefensible, but also because the TVA has been singularly free from criticism in respect to its treatment of personnel. Spokesmen for Negroes have protested that not enough members of the race have been employed by the Authority, but the TVA has answered that throughout the Valley the number of Negro employees is approximately 12 per cent of the total number employed.

"Concerning the charges of brutal treatment of Negroes, the Congressional Committee has instructed Gordon R. Clapp, TVA personnel director, to provide it with a report on the situation. Until those things have been done, judgment in the matter should be reserved. Certainly, the charges should be investigated thoroughly and dealt with to the end that any form of discrimination against Negroes because of race is eliminated."

Tennessee

Southern Tradition Bars Negroes In TVA

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Respect for Southern traditions accounts for the failure of the Tennessee Valley Authority to employ colored persons in administrative positions, Gordon Clapp, personnel director, admitted before the joint Congressional investigating committee last Thursday.

At the time he was testifying in regard to the charges of discrimination against colored labor made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mr. Clapp testified that the failure to employ colored labor on construction projects was due to the fact that skilled workers are employed primarily at the beginning of construction "and there are very few skilled Negro workers."

The largest number of colored workers is employed on the Chickamauga Dam, he said. None is employed on the Hiawasse project, he testified, "because of the cost of housing and failure to evolve any policy regarding Negroes."

NONE EMPLOYED IN ADMINISTRATIVE JOBS

No colored persons were employed in an administrative capacity, except a few in the training section, he admitted. Administrative positions are filled from the county at large and not from the valley.

"TVA showed a reasonable regard and respect for the traditions of the locality. That is why no Negroes were put in administrative positions," he asserted.

Mr. Clapp also admitted that the apprenticeship program of the TVA does not include enrollment of colored apprentices. "No issue has been made of it," he said.

A joint committee of labor union and TVA selects apprentices. He stated that was no express provision against colored apprentices. Practically, however, colored apprentices are excluded because of the attitude of labor unions, he said.

Skilled workers are selected on the basis of their experience. The TVA, Mr. Clapp stated, is making an effort to introduce colored workers in semi-skilled work in the more permanent branches of the TVA.

RELUCTANT TO MAKE CAMPAIGN

He admitted a reluctance to make a

drive in the direction of colored skill-ers "until the community will stand for it."

He said he thought some of the colored land-grant colleges have participated in some aspects of TVA work. The A. and M. College at Gunthersville, Alabama, he stated, has some sort of contract with the training division. Practically, however, he asserted, TVA has no contracts with colored land-grant colleges. The question of land-grant colleges, he said, was a matter for the State to handle. If the State does not see fit to include colored colleges with the white colleges in the program offered by TVA, he declared, the TVA can do nothing about it.

Colored workers are virtually excluded from the Norris project, he asserted, because no provisions were made to house them. He added that there were no recreational facilities for colored people at the Norris and Big Ridge parks. He said colored people are admitted to the parks but do not avail themselves of the facilities. The TVA is concerned in recreation facilities for colored people, he said because of its part in planning with the State of Tennessee a park at Chickamauga.

The general view of the Authority, he said, is that the personnel division with colored workers on its staff will make available, and present to the office of the general manager the problem of colored labor and that this setup is adequate without having an adviser on Negro affairs attached to the office of the coordinator or general manager.

Chattanooga Daily Says TVA Brutality Must Go

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — Gordon R. Clapp, TVA personnel director, to provide it with a report on the situation. The Committee has indicated that after its members have examined Mr. Clapp's report, they will hear testimony from Negro workers at Tennessee Valley Authority, at the Chickamauga Dam who allegedly have been mistreated. Until those hands of TVA foremen and walk-bosses "serious", the Chattanooga Times calls upon the matter should be reserved. Joint Congressional Committee Certainly, the charges should be now investigating the Authority investigated thoroughly and dealt public hearings at Knoxville, to ex- with to the end that any form of plore these charges thoroughly discrimination against Negroes be with view to eliminating any type cause of race is eliminated." of discrimination against these Chattanooga, Tenn. News workers. *9-10-38* September 8, 1938

The charges were made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has been investigating the matter since 1934, in the testimony of Charles H. Houston, who appeared before the Committee August 18.

The Tennessee paper, sister publication of the New York Times, made the assertion in an editorial published August 20. The complete text of the editorial, captioned "Negro TVA Workers," follows: "The charges that Negro workers on Chickamauga Dam have been beaten, cursed and discriminated against by TVA foremen and walking bosses are serious. They are properly being examined by the Congressional Committee investigating the TVA.

"The charge has been made by Charles H. Houston, a Negro who is special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. According to Houston, Negro workers at the dam have been coerced to prevent them from joining a union and have been otherwise mistreated by TVA employees who are upheld in their actions by the construction superintendent at the dam.

"The charges are serious, not only because they involve conduct on the part of TVA employees which, if proved, is indefensible, but also because the TVA has been singularly free from criticism in respect to its treatment of personnel. Spokesmen for Negroes have protested that not enough members of the race have been employed by the Authority, but TVA has answered that throughout the Valley the number of Negro employees is approximately 12 percent of the total number employed.

"Concerning the charges of brutal treatment of Negroes, the Congressional Committee has instructed

ing reconvenes. "The proceedings are going ahead quite satisfactorily," Attorney Houston, who is attending the hearings, said. "They are being held in a regular, orderly manner and we are satisfied."

Attending the hearings also in addition to Clapp were his assistant, Ted Schultz; Fred Schlemmer, construction superintendent, and Ed Murphy, assistant superintendent.

Negroes Heard In Probe Of Work at Dam

Adjourned at 2:30 Thursday morning, a hearing on charges that Negro workers are being discriminated against and mistreated at Chickamauga Dam will reconvene at 3:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Gordon Clapp, director of personnel for the Tennessee Valley Authority, convened the hearing here Wednesday morning to obtain statements from the complainants which will be given to the congressional committee investigating the TVA. The charges were first brought into the open two weeks ago when Charles Houston, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, appeared before the committee in Knoxville and charged that Negro workers at Chickamauga Dam here were cursed, kicked, mistreated and discriminated against by white foremen and bosses. The committee ordered an investigation into the charges.

PUBLIC EXCLUDED

The hearing is being conducted by Clapp in the old postoffice building. The general public is excluded from the hearing.

The procedure being used, Clapp explained Thursday, is for the complainant to appear and give his testimony in the presence of those against whom the complaint is lodged. He is permitted to present witnesses if he desires. The procedure that the complaint is brought against is then given opportunity to be heard. All questioning is done by Clapp.

Wednesday, only five complainants were heard. Others will be put on the stand when the hearing reconvenes.

Labor - 1938

Discrimination.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
March 20, 1938

SAYS NEGROES SUFFER FROM OLD PREJUDICE

Attorney Tells Plight With Re-
gard to Getting Insurance
for Autos.

A prejudicial attitude toward the colored race, created in the South during the Civil War, still handicaps Knoxville Negroes, George McDade, well-known Negro attorney, told City Judge My-

natt. In an informal discussion following a hearing for Claude Hines, 606 East Clinch Avenue, charged with operating a taxi without license, McDade, the defense attorney, said enforcement of Knoxville's taxi cab ordinance was prompted by the "bigger cab companies to stamp out competition."

"Colored people can't get insurance even on private automobiles," he said. (Knoxville's taxi cab ordinances require all cabs to be covered with liability insurance). "I can't get insurance on my car right now, and I'll tell you why. The big insurance companies in the North claim the Southland is prejudiced to Negroes. They say the colored race's driving is just as good, but that their testimony won't hold up in court and they can't get justice. Therefore, they say, it is too great a liability because even though the Negro may be innocent, he will be held guilty in courts of the Southland. Any big insurance company will tell you that. I'm an insurance lawyer and I know that's why Negroes of the Southland can't get insurance on their cars."

Charges against McDade's client were dismissed after police failed to prove the passengers found riding in his cab were paying customers.

Contractor Denies KKK Brings in More Workers

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (ANE) — Superintendent Cash of the McDougal Construction Company with branch offices at Concord, Tenn., near here, has answered a KKK warning to "get those Negroes back to Georgia" by bringing in more men from Atlanta where the main office is located.

Cash said that it was necessary for him to know the ability of the men who are building a stretch of highway. His workers receive \$1 an hour as skilled cement finishers.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
August 18, 1938

Negroes Renew Claim TVA Is Unfair to Race

Counsel for NAACP Tells Probers Colored Folk Have Few
Rights; Segregation Plan Draws Bitter
Attack.

By JOHN T. MOUTOUX

Further testimony in the Berry marble case held long enough today to give Charles H. Houston, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a chance to present charges of alleged discrimination against Negroes by the Authority.

Mr. Houston, a Harvard graduate, and District of Columbia attorney, began his testimony shortly before the committee adjourned late yesterday. He had not gone far at adjournment time but an abstract of his testimony, furnished to committee members when he began, set out five "basic grievances."

They are:

"1. After five years of operation, TVA has evolved no integrated policy for dealing with questions affecting Negroes.

"2. TVA regards Negroes primarily as a labor commodity rather than as citizens.

"3. TVA has introduced new patterns of segregation hitherto unknown in the Tennessee Valley, and has increased segregation beyond the usual sectional pattern.

"4. At Chickamauga Dam TVA has tolerated abuse and mistreatment of Negro workers, and some TVA officials have been found guilty of coercion against Negroes to keep them from joining labor organizations.

"5. TVA policies have resulted in closing the doors of opportunity to Negroes both for employment, for work advancement, for apprenticeship training in the skilled crafts, and for general enjoyment of the benefits which TVA is bringing to the Tennessee Valley."

Gordon Clapp, TVA personnel director, told the committee recently that the TVA policy is to employ the same per cent Negro employees as there are Negroes in the Valley. Negroes in the Valley constitute 10 per cent of the total population, whereas 11 per cent of the Authority's employees are

Negro, he said.

"The most consistent policy followed by TVA," Houston said "has been the exclusion of Negroes, except in the unskilled and semi-skilled jobs, on construction jobs."

Alleges Many 'Discriminations'

He said that TVA employs no Negro white collar workers except in the Training Division; no Negro foremen or superintendents; Negroes are barred from apprenticeship training in the skilled trades; no Negroes were used in the Norris reservoir clearance; wage differentials have been imposed on Negroes doing skilled work; Negroes are barred from occupying houses in the TVA town of Norris; Negroes are excluded from cabins and from swimming at Big Ridge and Norris parks; no Negro physician or agents in the health program; no Negro land grant college in the agricultural experiment station; no Negroes employed at Hiwassee Dam except five orderlies in the Hospital and no policy there regarding the hiring of Negroes.

Houston also charged that TVA does not work "mixed crews" in reservoir clearance work, and said that the Authority's "excuse" is that it would violate customs in the Valley. He denied that it is unusual to work mixed crews in the Tennessee Valley.

Hits at 'Segregation'

"TVA," he continued, "under

the heading of 'new patterns of segregation,' refuses to employ Negro brickmasons, carpenters and other skilled workmen in their general crews, although in many cases these Negro workmen carry union cards.

"TVA attempts to lay the blame for its refusal to work mixed crews to the hostility of organized labor. It is true that a few white unions have protested the use of Negroes on skilled jobs, but the N.A.A.C.P. will not believe without conclusive proof that white labor is so blind to its own best interests that it will deliberately demand that all skilled jobs on a Government project be closed to Negroes, with the result that Negro skilled workers will be forced to 'scab' to make a bare living.

"Further, even if organized labor did take this reactionary attitude, such would not excuse TVA because TVA's Employee Relationship Policy expressly states that the worker shall not be discriminated against because of membership or non-membership in a labor organization."

As to the charge of abuse of Negro workers, Mr. Houston said that foremen at Chickamauga Dam are guilty of mistreatment. He named a man named Sass and Cliff Farmer. Farmer, he said, has been formally charged with kicking Negro workers on the job.

"Negro workers," he said, "have complained to their superiors" at the dam but their protests have been ignored.

"The attitude of Sass," he said, "is reflected in the statement of Frank Anderson who charges him with saying 'A damned Negro has no business being in position to have anything to say about any job, and especially a Government job.'"

"Attempts of Negro workers at Chickamauga Dam to organize or join labor organizations have provoked brutality on the part of certain officials, notably Sass."

Lilienthal Returns to Stand

Director David E. Lilienthal was to follow Houston on the stand when the committee will resume the Berry marble case. He will be followed Friday by A. E. Morgan, ousted board chairman, and Chairman H. A. Morgan is expected to close the marble case testimony on Monday.

In the meantime, Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (R., N. J.) will look through correspondence brought in yesterday by Fred Manley, agent for George Collins in the Berry marble leases, and C. A.

Harris, one of the Berry associates.

Mr. Wolverton is especially on the trail of an alleged letter from Senator George L. Berry to Mr. Harris in which the Senator is alleged to have written: "I've seen

BERRY TELLS STORY



Senator George L. Berry (D., Tenn.) is shown on the stand as he testified at the TVA probe here, regarding his attempt to recover damages for his mineral and marble holdings in the TVA area. The senator denied he tried to defraud the government. "I didn't need the money," he said. "I'm the kind of American that doesn't want the government to pitch his property in the back yard."

Lilienthal and we are going to get our money."

He has been trying for days to connect Mr. Lilienthal with a secret understanding with Senator Berry for settlement of his marble claims.

Having failed in his examination of Senator Berry and Mr. Collins, Mr. Wolverton asked the same or similar questions of Mr. Harris. When Mr. Harris replied that no assurance was given that something would be paid, Mr. Wolverton asked: "Did you receive a letter from Sena-

tor Berry in which he said 'I've seen Lilienthal and we are going to get our money'."

This was the first mention of such a letter.

"No sir," the witness replied.

"Did you see such a letter?"

"No sir."

"Have you a file of letters?"

"Yes sir," the witness said.

Send for Harris's Files

Thereupon Mr. Wolverton asked that Mr. Harris be directed to get his letters and that W. O. Heffernan, committee clerk, go with him.

That was agreed to, and further examination of Mr. Harris was halted so that he could go at once.

In about half an hour the witness and the committee clerk returned with a batch of letters. Mr. Harris went back on the stand.

"Did Senator Berry send you such a letter?" Mr. Wolverton asked.

"He did not," said the witness.

"Did you show such a letter to Jewel Sharp?"

"I did not," said Mr. Harris.

Mr. Wolverton said it was impossible for him to question further before going through the letters, so Mr. Harris was excused for the present.

CHATTANOOGA DAILY SAYS BRUTALITY MUST GO

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Sept. 2.

—Terming the charges of discrimination and brutal treatment of Negro workers employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority at the hands of TVA foremen and walking bosses "serious," the Chattanooga Times calls upon the Joint Congressional Committee now investigating the Authority in public hearings at Knoxville to explore these charges thoroughly with a view to eliminating any type of discrimination against these workers.

The charges were made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people, which has been investigating the matter since 1934.

In the testimony of Charles H. Houston, who appeared before the Committee August 18.

The Tennessee paper, sister publication of the New York Times, made the assertion in an editorial published August 20. The complete text of the editorial, captioned "Negro TVA Workers," follows:

"The charges that Negro workers on Chickamauga Dam have been beaten, cursed and discriminated against by TVA foremen and walking bosses are serious. They are properly being examined by the Congressional Committee investigating the TVA.

The charge has been made by Charles H. Houston, a Negro who is special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. According to Houston, Negro workers at the dam have been coerced to prevent them from joining a union, and have been otherwise mistreated by TVA employes who are upheld in their actions by the construction superintendent at the dam.

The charges are serious, not only because they involve conduct on the part of TVA employes which, if proved, is indefensible, but also because the TVA has been singularly free from criticism in respect to its treatment of personnel. Spokesmen for Negroes have protested that not enough members of the race have been employed by the Authority, but the TVA has answered that throughout the Valley the number of Negro employes is approximately 12 per cent of the total number employed.

"Concerning the charges of brutal treatment of Negroes, the Congressional Committee has instructed Gordon R. Clapp, TVA personnel director, to provide it with a report on the situation. The Committee has indicated that after its members have examined Mr. Clapp's report, they will hear testimony from Negro workers at Chickamauga Dam who allegedly have been mistreated. Until those things have been done, judgment in the matter should be reserved. Certainly, the charges should be investigated thoroughly and dealt with to the end that any form of discrimination against Negroes because of race is eliminated."

Labor - 1938

Washington

Discrimination Urban Protests CCC Race Discrimination

Arbitrary removal of Negro enrollees from CCC camps throughout the State of Washington was vigorously protested to Washington, D. C. and local CCC authorities by the Seattle Urban League last week with the final outcome still in doubt.

Upon statement of his situation by Eugene Beech, Seattle Negro enrollee, and the request of his mother, Mrs. Mattie Beech, 5714 Juneau Terrace, that the transfer of Beech from Camp Electron, Wash. to a camp in Sacramento Valley, the League office moved into action. Beech had been at Camp Electron since July, 1936, fitted well into camp life, got along with and was liked by his companions. He had experienced no difficulty at any time nor had the camp any trouble because of him. As long as other boys from Seattle were near home at Camp Electron, he too, wanted to be near his family.

The Urban League immediately posted telegrams and letters to Department heads at Washington, D. C., to the National Urban League, to aid emphasis to the request for investigation, and to the District Commanding Officer at Fort Lewis asking a stay of execution. The League was joined by Congressman Warren Magnuson in urging thorough investigation before a final decision.

Prompt reply came from Robert Fechner, National CCC Director, who stated that transfer of Beech was in accordance with CCC policy of placing enrollees in Negro camps only. The way was left open, however, by the suggestion that further negotiations should be with the State CCC Director, Charles F. Ernest. There is no record of ever having serious difficulty in this District on account of mixed camps. Most of the colored boys have been excellent workers, several holding responsible ratings in their camps. The matter will be protested further with Fort Lewis District authorities, and Mr. Ernest.

Labor - 1938

Domestic Service

Train Girls for Domestic Duties at Booker T. High

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
October 3, 1938

DALLAS—To solve problems in domestic and household service, Booker T. Washington High School has included in its curriculum a course designed to train girls for efficient household service.

The primary aim of the course is to elevate domestic service to a level with other occupations and professions which require expert knowledge and training.

Miss Ella W. Montgomery, teacher of home economics, started the course in January when she was convinced there was a small amount of able maids in Dallas.

One hundred or more girls enrolled and are now being trained for jobs.

"If the household worker can perform her tasks with a reasonable degree of skill, speed, and efficiency," she said, "and formulate such ideals, attitudes, standards, and habits as will make her participation in household tasks increasingly desirable, women will open for registration this better wages, living conditions, and relations with employer are sure to follow."

The class sponsored the city's first forum of employers and employees where the assets of minds and other requirements of the modern housewife were demonstrated.

A job registry is maintained in the school and the girls enrolled in the class are being given satisfactory jobs.

Servant 22 Years, Gets \$1000 Legacy

FORT WORTH, Texas—(ANP)—Mrs. Winfield Scott, 73, white, who died recently leaving an estate of \$100,000, did not forget the kind service of her Negro servant, Lorraine Trigg, who had served her for twenty-two years. She specified in her will that he be given \$1,000 at her death.

Along with many other whites whom Mrs. Scott had named that Trigg will receive the money when the will is administered.

Didn't Forget Her Servant; Legacy of \$1000 Is Bequeathed

FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 12 (ANP)—Mrs. Winfield Scott, 73, white, who died recently leaving an estate of \$100,000, did not forget the kind service of her Negro servant, Lorraine Trigg, who had served her for twenty-two years. She specified in her will that he be given \$1,000 at her death. Along with many other whites whom Mrs. Scott had named that Trigg will receive the money when the will is administered.

NEGRO SERVANTS TO GET FREE TRAINING CLASSES

Classes in household training for colored employed and unemployed women will open for registration this afternoon at the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A., 839 East Eighth street.

According to Alzata Wallace Blackburn, in charge of registration and practical instruction, classes will be held at the "Y" from 4 to 6 p.m. Monday and Thursday of each week. They are being provided by the federal government in its effort to improve the efficiency of colored female servants, especially those who have been forced to leave school in the early grades.

There will be classes in marketing, budgeting, table setting, child care and training, principles of household cleaning, general maid service, darning, patching and practical sewing.

Employers of Negro servants are asked to co-operate by granting time off during the eighteen-week period of instruction in order that their maids and cooks may take advantage of the free instruction.

Classes will also be held Tuesday and Friday for two hours at the Bethlehem center, 1403 College street, beginning at 3:30 p.m.

Domestic Workers Win Union Support

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Unionism begins at home, said Nova Ryan, president of the Domestic Workers Association, at a delegate conference of the Illinois and Wisconsin Women's Trade Union leagues, held here last week at the Great Northern Hotel.

The delegates in discussing the Domestic Workers' plea, then went on record as endorsing the association and urging their members to use the services of the D W A placement department for domestic help in their homes. So Chicago domestic workers from now on will bear a union label in form of a union card from the Domestic Workers' Association.

20,000 RIOT FOR DOMESTIC JOBS IN D.C.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 — Charged with "disorderly conduct," Edgar Brown, head of the United Government Employees, was arrested Wednesday as 20,000 women, a majority of them colored, staged a mild riot for 2,000 applications for jobs as federal charwomen. The jobs, which pay \$1,080 yearly, are at present nonexistent.

The stampede reached such proportions that the civil service commission suspended distribution of applications after 1,500 had been given out. Police reserves were called to quell the women, several of whom were injured. Traffic had to be detoured.

Brown was arrested at the height of the trouble by Police-man D. H. Mayo, white, on orders of Capt. Oscar Letterman. Mayo said Brown resisted him as he tried to move the crowd. He posted a \$25 bond and after denying the charge asked for a police court hearing.

One of the persons injured in the milling crowd was Mrs. Carrie Fields, who was rushed to Casualty hospital. Later the hospital sent an ambulance to the scene and treated several others.

Wait All Night

As early as 8 p. m., Tuesday, applicants began forming in line outside the building. Milk crates, old boxes and newspapers were placed on the sidewalks. Some of the job seekers sat through the night while others slept on the sidewalk on papers.

The stampede began without notice while applications were being received. It is believed to have been started by those in the rear seeking to push their way forward. The crowd snapped

strong ropes stretched by police to hold the women in check. When these ropes broke, the doors to the application rooms were ordered closed. The civil service officials had to be taken from the vicinity in a patrol wagon.

It was explained that present job lists are sufficient to take care of any vacancies which might occur during the next year. The applications Wednesday were to strengthen the list.

After the distribution was halted, the women refused to vacate the vicinity for several hours, believing the civil service workers would return. Nearly 200 women remained until dark that night.

Dan, Negro Servant, Faithful to the Last

Dan Johnson, faithful negro servant of the family of the late Dr. Thomas P. Hinman for 43 years, died yesterday at his home, 20 Brown street, after an illness of three weeks.

A paralytic stroke was responsible for his death. Barely conscious for the past two or three days, one of his spoken wishes was "to get up and take Mrs. Hinman some flowers."

Dan entered the service of Dr. Hinman as a coachman before the days of the automobile and later served as a chauffeur and gardener. It is believed that his record of service with one family was the second longest on record here.

WPA School in Household Training

Recently Opened Shows Big Demand

For Its Graduates In N. Y. Home

Almost one hundred young women have been accepted for enrollment by W. P. A.'s Adult Education free school for household training, which opened its doors to the general public in October. The large number of applicants for the three months course has proved there is a definite need for the professional practical type of training which this project offers. According to more facilities were opened to people interested in taking the course can still be enrolled.

In newly done over model apartments at the school which are located at 347 East 116th street, Manhattan, and at 386 Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn, the girls are being taught the art of homemaking by experienced home economics instructors, graduates of leading colleges and institutes. After completion of the course a certificate of proficiency is awarded and jobs are waiting—placement service is afforded and many prospective employers are waiting for graduates! In fact according to Mrs. Emma Frost, supervisor of the school and herself a home economics graduate of Teachers College, Columbia University, certain girls are being trained for specific jobs that have very special requirements.

The auspicious start of this unusual type of school, newly available to the general public without charge, seems at last to have found a real practical approach to the whole household employment tangle. Work in the home is treated as any professional job, and skill in household tasks is put on a modern basis that belie the phrase "anyone can do housework." Use of up-to-date electrical equipment is part of the curriculum, two large kitchens and two laundries serve as "household laboratories." Visitors are welcome at anytime, and every effort has been made to approximate conditions in the average home rather than to teach isolated courses.

Employers rejoice to find helpers who need no "breaking in", but who start with a good background that includes everything from simple cooking to care of varnishes and linoleums, who learn how to wash fabrics and how to make beds the expert way with hospital corners, who have worked in model kitchens.

Besides the enthusiastic support of Miss Mary C. Tinney, director of Women's and Professional Division of the W. P. A., this particular project has something brand new—an Advisory Board of its own made up of interested citizens with very special knowledge of the household training field who are giving active sup-

port to the school. Mrs. Clarice Rosenthal, who has been active in other training projects in this city, heads this group. Sub-committees have been formed, and these meet regularly and give the benefit of their experience and ideas to the project.

Interest has already been shown by many social, welfare and civic groups. Recently the committee on Labor and Industry of the Women's City Club, headed by Mrs. Emily Simms Marconier, inspected the school. Several organizations have been asked to have groups of their proteges enrolled. The course is part of the Adult Education program of the Board of Education of New York City, and is open to anyone who from the point of view of aptitude and personality is likely material for success in the household employment field, who will attend with regularity, who is 18 years of age and over or 17 years with working papers, who can read and write simple English, and who is in earnest about accepting employment at the close of the term. A medical test is also a prerequisite and is given without charge.

Mrs. Clarice Rosenthal, chairman of the Advisory Board, in an interview stated, "We are more than pleased with the response since opening the course to the general public, and believe a professional school of this sort fills a crying need. It is worth noting that the requests for enrollment have shown a steady up-curve. A real opportunity is being opened to young women to be trained for and to get jobs in a gainful vocation which is not overcrowded at the present time."

The placement service will maintain certain minimum standards as to hours, wages and living conditions when graduates are placed in homes. Visitors are welcome at anytime. The school is located at 347 East 116th street. Telephones: LEhigh 4-4552 and LEhigh 4-0840. All applications for enrollment should also be made at this address.

Domestics In Drive For Protective Legislation

By ERNEST CALLOWAY

Greatly dissatisfied with the present structure of social and labor legislation, the organized domestic workers of Chicago are seeking ways and means to amend existing legislation with the hope of abolishing the "domestic employment" exclusion clauses found in New Deal legislation affecting workers.

The recent formation of the Committee on Legislation for Household Employment by the Chicago Domestic Workers' association is considered the first step in the direction of bringing this situation to the attention of the legislative bodies of the state. The legislative committee is now making a study in this field and a report is being planned for a city-wide conference some time this fall.

Seek Corrective Laws

The committee announced recently that a conference had been held with officials of the Women's and Children's department of the Illinois Department of Labor and cooperation had been extended by this agency in the collection of data for a proposed bill before the Illinois State legislature.

Approximately 3,000,000 women are employed as domestic workers throughout the country. In Chicago, it is estimated that 52,000 women domestic workers either find temporary or permanent employment in the various homes throughout the city.

For this work, the average wage obtained is reported to be \$8 a week for approximately 72 hours of work. While various state legislatures have occasionally discussed this problem, only a few have passed protective legislation for domestic workers. Wisconsin maintains a minimum wage law and Washington has enacted a maximum hour bill.

Domestic Help Getting Scarce Here And Weekly Wages Rise

Miss Pauli Gee Martin, interviewer in charge of domestic placements with the Alabama State Employment Service, 319 Monroe Street, said yesterday that an acute shortage of household labor existed in Montgomery. "Furthermore," she said, "the demand is constantly increasing while the supply of labor is decreasing. There are several reasons for this scarcity," she explained. "Colored women eligible for household work are more and more turning to industrial fields. On the other hand, the increasing demand for domestic workers has probably been occasioned in part by the fact that many married women are returning to commercial fields and are employing servants to care for their homes."

"This year household wages have shown some increase," Miss Martin said. "The weekly wage is now about \$3 to \$5 as compared to \$2 to \$4 during the year 1937. Moreover, employers usually increase the wages of their employees after they have worked satisfactorily for some time. Experienced maids and cooks familiar with the care of children can command higher wages."

The public employment office's chief problem is finding women who are willing to live at the homes where they are to work. Most servants prefer to work only during the days, returning to their homes at night.

Employers, Miss Martin has found have difficulty in finding help because they do not outline clearly their employee's duties or hours of work. Many, too, ask for single girls between the ages of 20 and 25. It is in this age range that the greatest scarcity exists.

However, Miss Martin pointed out she is unable to fill many jobs because of the employer's lack of training. "Many frankly admit they are poor cooks," she said, "while others have failed to get employment because they will not agree to care for children."

Usually employers do not stress the need for schooling, but rather want a worker who is honest, clean and willing.

"Once in a while," she explained "the employer will be more exacting in her requirements. Some ask for maids to fit a certain size uniform and those who have small apartments refuse to consider a girl unless she is small."

However difficult the requirements may be, Miss Martin offers her services to employers of domestic help in Montgomery. She says that the Alabama State Employment Service, free to worker and employer, is anxious to assist Montgomery employers in ob-

tain training qualified employees of all types. She invites all to call Walnut 968 for such assistance.

Domestic Workers Call Legislative Conference

The Domestic Workers' association held a legislative conference Sunday, Nov. 20, at the Women's Trade Union League, 630 So. Ashland blvd.

The conference was based upon the report and recommendations of the committee on Legislation for Household Employment, which was established as spring to make a study of legislative possibilities in this field. Mrs. Irene Gaines, president of the Chicago and Northern District of Colored Women's Club, acted as chairman of the meeting.

President Mary Ryan of the DWA also announced that representatives from the Women's Trade Union League and the Women's Children's Bureau of the State Department of Labor will participate in the conference.

Labor - 1938

Domestic Service.

WPA Students Study 'Three C's'—Cooking, Cleaning and Childrer



In chic French cap, a student-maid serves luncheon at the WPA training school for household help. Left to right are Mrs. R. S. Caroline, Mrs. Thomas Nelson Coppedge, Edith Jarrett (serving), Mrs. W. E. Schenck and Mrs. Betty Wenk. Mrs. Coppedge is state director of women's and professional projects.

Mary Howard, soon to graduate from the Child Care Class, entertains her youthful proteges with a story about Jack and Jill — or maybe it was Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. This class is supervised by Mrs. Rosalie Click.

Next to housecleaning, one of the most important duties is cooking and here Student Ellis Downs bastes a juicy roast while Student Della Hodges prepares a creamed vegetable. Mrs.



Juanita Arrington, class instructor, looks on.

—Staff Photo by Stokes



how to care for babies and small children. They will not be given their certificates for a couple of weeks yet, but applications may be filed now.

This is the second class of its kind that the WPA has trained here and it is planned to continue the courses indefinitely.

WPA TO 'GRADUATE' ✓ DOMESTIC SERVANTS

60 Trained Cooks, Maids To Be Available

The problems of Memphians who are seeking cooks who can do biscuits to a turn and housemaids to whom the slightest speck of dust on the piano is anathema, will be solved, at least temporarily, within the next two weeks when the WPA "graduates" 60 highly-trained domestic servants from its Household Project operated at the old Shelby County workhouse on the Raleigh Road.

About half of the girls are white and the other half are negro, Miss Virginia Robertson, local supervisor of WPA women's activities, said yesterday. Applications for their employment may be placed

with the United States Employment Service, 150 Court, or with the Y. child care and home hygiene, one week to housecleaning and one week to laundrying and dyeing. The courses have been given under the weeks yet, but applications may be filed now.

"These students are thoroughly kind that the WPA has trained here and it is planned to continue the courses indefinitely."

Local WPA officials will attend. For eight weeks the girls have been given practical training in make valuable employees for families in a model bungalow, lies in need of domestic help," Miss Robertson said. "They know how to cook, how to keep house and

Label - 1938

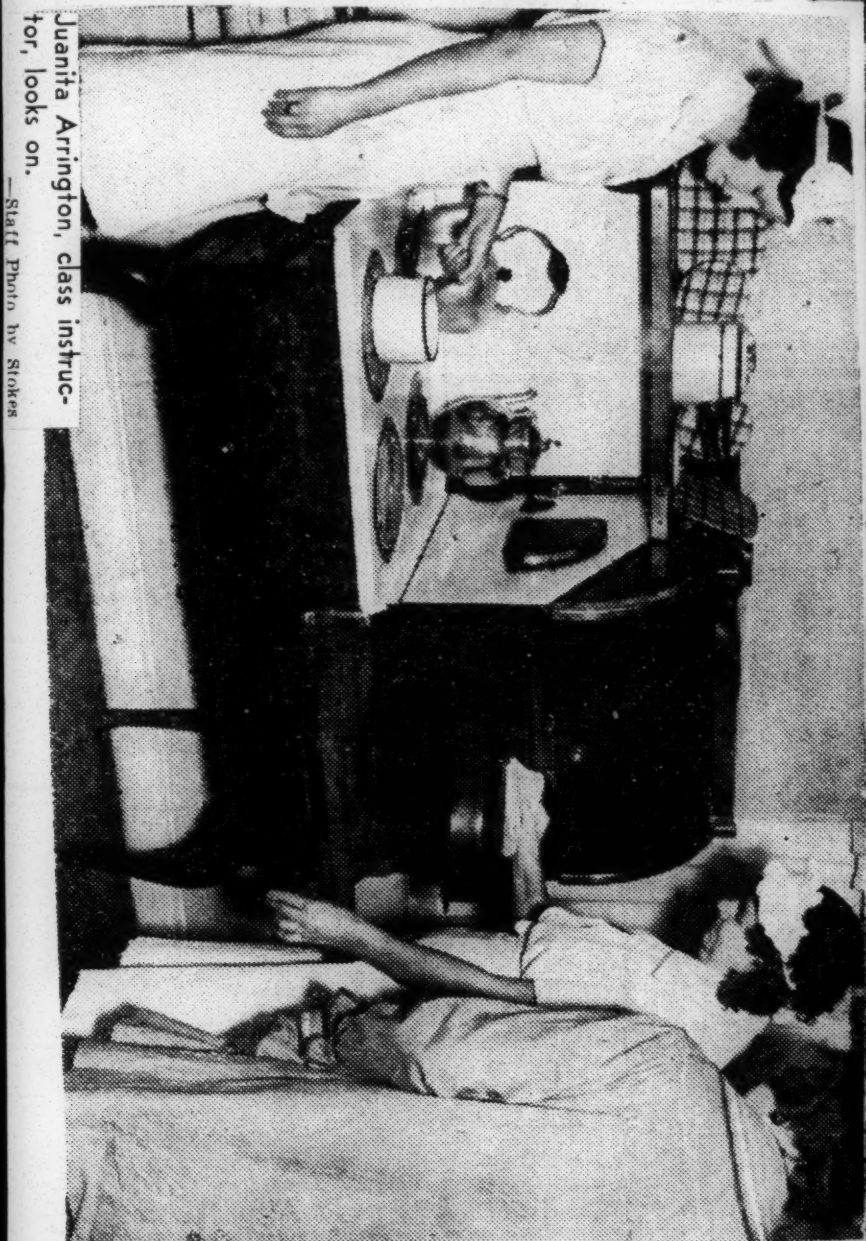
Domestic Service. WPA Students Study 'Three C's'—Cooking, Cleaning and Childre



In chic French cap, a student-
maid serves luncheon at the
WPA training school for house-
hold help left to right are
Mrs. R. S. Caprine, Mrs. Thom-
as Nelson Coppedge, Edith Jar-
rett (sewing), W. E.
Schenck and Mrs. Betty Wenk.
Mrs. Coppedge is state direc-
tor of women's and professional
projects.

Mary Howard, soon to grad-
uate from the Child Care Class,
entertains her youthful proteges
with a story about Jack and
Jill — or maybe it was Snow
White and the Seven Dwarfs.
This class is supervised by Mrs.
Rosalie Click.

Next to housecleaning, one
of the most important duties is
cooking and here Student Ellis
Downs bastes a juicy roast while
Student Della Hodges prepares
a creamed vegetable. Mrs.



Juanita Arrington, class instruc-
tor, looks on.

—Staff Photo by Stokes

WPA TO 'GRADUATE' DOMESTIC SERVANTS

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said yesterday, applications for
their employment may be placed
with the United States Employment
Service, 150 Court, or with the Y.
W. C. A.

At a date yet to be selected there-
will be "graduation exercises" at
which the graduates will be pre-
sented with certificates of com-
petency in household efficiency.
Local WPA officials will attend.

For eight weeks the girls have
been given practical training in
housework in a model bungalow,
equipped with living room, dining
room, bedroom, kitchen and bath.

Two weeks have been devoted to
the study of cooking, two weeks to
child care and home hygiene, one
week to housecleaning and one
week to laundrying and dyeing. The
courses have been given under the
direction of Mrs. Katherine Wal-
ton, supervisor of household serv-
ice.

"These students are thoroughly
trained in housework and should
make valuable employes for fami-
lies in need of domestic help," Mis-
s Robertson said. "They know how
to cook, how to keep house and
how to care for babies and small
children. They will not be given
their certificates for a couple of
weeks yet, but applications may be
filed now."

This is the second class of its
kind that the WPA has trained
here and it is planned to continue
the courses indefinitely.

New School for Negroes Is Born



William Chisolm, Rock Hill Negro, erected this building—copy of a 300-year-old French home—almost single-handed as the first unit of his Durkee Training Institute.

A graduate of Drake university, who has studied at Madrid, at Heidelberg and at Harvard, Chisolm is starting a school to train Negro girls as maids and cooks, the first such institute known in this section.

Seek Law To Have Servants Get Clean Bill Of Health

A city ordinance to require domestic servants to have a clean bill of health has been advocated in Norfolk by Dr. J. C. Sleet, city health commissioner and the proposal has received the support of the Federation of Home and School Leagues and Parent Teacher Associations and the Norfolk branch of the National Housewives League, both white organizations.

Action urging the city council to enact such an ordinance was taken at meetings of these two bodies here recently. Dr. Sleet addressed the School Federation meeting and asked that the organization endorse his proposal in view of the incidence of social diseases, and particularly syphilis. The Housewives League recommended a health examination and also urged that the city appropriate funds to treat the diseases as well as give blood tests.

There is a wide difference of opinion among medical authorities as to the necessity or value of such a measure.

Dr. Sleet told the Federation that his department had been interested in getting a city ordinance providing for clean bills of health for domestics working in homes for more

than a year. He quoted statistics which he said were taken from surveys made at the City, the prison farm and the Charles R. Grandy Sanatorium.

He said that one out of every four inmates at the City Home had syphilis. At the prison farm he found the rate to be about 29 percent and at the Grandy Sanatorium, about 26 percent. He asserted that he thought that the inmates were in these places because of the disease. He gave these figures showing the incidence of the disease in the City Home, the Sanatorium, and the prison farm as support of his contention that domestic servants should be examined for social diseases.

An entirely different position in the matter was taken by Dr. Thomas S. Parran, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, who was here last summer on an official inspection tour of the United States Marine Hospital.

Dr. Parran inspected the public clinic operated by Dr. D. W. Byrd and Dr. E. D. Burke, chairman and secretary, respectively of National

Medical Association Commission on the Eradication of Syphilis. When Dr. Parran was asked what he thought of an ordinance requiring domestics to take exam-

inations, he answered that a domestic has as much right to require her employer to present a clean bill of health as the employer has to require the domestic to present a certificate.

Dr. E. D. Burke told the Journal and Guide Thursday morning that he felt that such an ordinance would be generally beneficial eventually but expressed doubt that it would serve the best purposes until such time as the general public was educated on all of the phases of the disease and its treatment.

He said that when the employer and the employee are both well informed the measure is not so likely to prove a boomerang to the worker as it is now. He emphasized the fact that not all people who give a positive reaction to the Wasserman test should be discharged from a job. Large numbers of these people are perfectly safe as domestic servants and could not possibly endanger the household, he said.

Janitors' School

The sixth annual janitors' training school will open tonight, 7 o'clock, at the Auburn Avenue Library, Auburn and Hilliard. The school will be conducted in cooperation with the janitors, maids, porters and elevator operators association.

The training school is free to the public.

Servants Examined In Dublin Section

DUBLIN, Ga., March 27.—Two hundred and eleven persons have been examined at the city health office in compliance with the new health ordinance which makes it mandatory that all persons and places handling food have health certificates, Dr. O. H. Cheek said today.

Of those examined only 37 persons failed to pass the tests. Every nursemaid, cook and anyone handling food in any form, is required to take the examination, and if found infected with a contagious disease, begin taking treatments at once their jobs.

Janitors Training School Ready

The Sixth Annual Janitors Training School of the Atlanta Urban League will open on Wednesday night, 7:00 p. m., March 30th. All sessions will be held at the Auburn Avenue Public Library, corner of Auburn and Hilliard street. The school is conducted in cooperation with the Janitors, maids, porters, and elevators association.

The course is free to all who are interested.

Registration will be conducted at the Atlanta Urban League office, 250 Auburn avenue, N. E., Room 305, on any day between 9 a. m., and 6 p. m., up to March 30th. Final registrations will be held on March 30th at the Auburn Avenue Library, from 7 p. m. to 7:30.

Those who do satisfactory work will receive certificates.

A separate division for women will be conducted.

Augusta, Ga. Herald

February 17, 1933

PAINE COLLEGE TO HAVE MAID INSTRUCTIONS

With classes to be held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 4 to 6 o'clock, and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 to 9:30 o'clock, a class in maid service is being conducted by the home economics Department of Paine College. There are no fees required for attending the classes, it is stated. The class is a part of the Opportunity School of Augusta, under the direction of the Division of Vocational Education of the Georgia State Department of Education. The aims of the course are as follows:

First, to train women and girls for positions as skilled household maids; second, to create a greater interest and appreciation of the work of the household maid; third, to instill in the maid those qualities of deportment and character which will enable her to do her work better, and to be more acceptable to those who employ her, to those with whom she lives, and to gain an appreciation of herself and her work.

Instruction in the course includes meal planning, cooking, serving and dishwashing; daily and weekly care of the home; care of house textiles and clothing through washing and ironing; daily care of children or occasional care during the afternoons or evenings; answering the telephone and doorbell, receiving packages, etc.

Employers and others interested in this particular training may call Paine College main office, telephone 1137, for information.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
May 3, 1933

CLASSES FOR COLORED AID SERVANT PROBLEM

Community aid in the servant problem is being partially solved by the vocational classes conducted for colored waitresses by the vocational department for adults in the city school system.

Three classes in table service, composed of employed and unemployed girls and men, in personal preparation, fitness, care of the pantry, dining room, polishing of silver, glassware, the making of sandwiches and arrangement of tables for teas, luncheons and parties are being conducted in two Negro and one white establishment for thirty students. W. E. Hogan, director, announced yesterday.

The classes are intended to improve the conditions of Negro servants in the city. Hogan said that better jobs have been obtained for Negroes as a result of the course and that unemployed workers are placed as rapidly as they complete the courses.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution

December 17, 1933

DAUGHTER NAMED IN MURPHY WILL

Mrs. Catherine Riley May Receive \$1,000,000.

Mrs. Catherine Murphy Riley, of Atlanta, yesterday was made the principal beneficiary of the possible \$1,000,000 estate of her late mother, Mrs. Julia Gatins Murphy, widow of the late John E. Murphy, former president of the Trust Company of Georgia, according to the will filed for probate yesterday.

The will was filed by the law firm, of Spalding, Sibley, Troutman & Brock, and did not contain any inventory or estimate. It was reliably reported, however, that estate ranged from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Other beneficiaries included the Catholic Orphanage, Savannah, \$200; Home for Incurables, Atlanta, \$200; a cousin, Miss Nellie Gatins, Atlanta teacher, \$1,000; Miss Ceclia Gatins, Atlanta, \$250; and two negro servants, Laura Brown and Minnie Sloane, \$1,000 and \$100, respectively.

Labor-1938

Domestic Service

Seeks Million To Train Domestic In America

Journal of the *4-30-38*
Norfolk, Va.
Edgar Brown

Appears Before
Sub-Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)

An appeal was made this week by Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government employees organization before the appropriate committee of the House of representatives for the expenditure

million dollars to expand the WPA Household Workers Demonstration Centers in 22 states.

Brown was invited to appear before the sub-committee headed by Congressman Clifton A. Woodrum of Virginia.

"The U. G. E.'s experience in contributing several hundred dollars to make possible the locating of the WPA Household Workers project at 400 S. Capitol right at the doorsteps of Congress," said Mr. Brown, "has convinced us this is one of the most important ways

**Would Expand
Schools Over
22 States**

to train cooks, maids, caterers, and household workers, and home managers, now unemployed and unproductive to get thousands of them good jobs and forever remove them from the category of public charges."

Augusta, Ga. Chronicle
February 12, 1938

**PAINE TO START
MAID INSTRUCTION**

Home Economics Department
at College Will Teach
Domestics

A class in Maid Service is be-

ing conducted in the Home Economics Department of Paine College. The class is a part of the Opportunity School of Augusta under the direction of the Division of Vocational Education of the Georgia State Department of Education.

Through this work an opportunity is extended for additional training to those who are now serving as maids, or who desire to have additional training for this type of work.

The aims of the course are as follows: One, to train women and girls for positions as skilled household maids; Two, to create a greater appreciation of the work of the household maid; Three, to instill in the maid those qualities of deportment and character which will enable her to do her work better, and to be more acceptable to those who employ her, to those with whom she lives, and to gain an appreciation of herself and her work.

Instruction in the course includes: One, meal planning, cooking, serving and dish washing; two, daily and weekly care of the home; Three, care of household textiles and clothing through washing and ironing; Four, daily care of children or occasional care during the afternoons or evenings; Five, answering the telephone and doorbell, receiving packages, etc.

Classes meet on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 to 9:30 o'clock in the Home Economics Building at Paine College. There are no fees required for attendance in the classes.

Employers and others interested may secure additional information on this work by calling the main office (telephone 1137) at Paine College.

Macon, Ga. News
February 12, 1938

To Train Your Maid

CENTRAL City College for Negroes has announced it will offer a free course in home economics for domestic servants.

That is a worthwhile, practical and highly constructive plan because it will speedily equip maids, cooks and butlers to do their jobs better and will help them directly to earn more wages. With only ordinary ability but with careful instruction any domestic so much of their time they have no oppor-

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
April 24, 1938

Woman's College Group to Survey Servant Question



The Interracial Study Group, organized by the sociology department of the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, will make a survey on domestic servants in Greensboro. They will seek information on living conditions, pay, uniforms and responsibilities. Questionnaires have been sent to employers, who will be interviewed later. The girls making the survey are shown above. They are, left to right, front row, Misses Marie Neikirk, Charlotte; Claudeline Lewis, Enfield; Alma Hall, New Bern; Mae Estfan, Manchester, N. H.; Dorothy Elkin, Greensboro; and Katherine Thompson, Richmond, Va. Back row, Margaret Mahaffey, Hickory; Virginia Hall, Oxford; Mary Elizabeth Brown, Erwin, and Dorothy Kolman, Pittsfield, Mass.—(Journal and Sentinel State Photo.)

tic servant may increase earning capacity materially.

Good cooks, maids and butler-yard men are hard to find. Ask any housewife. If she is financially able to do so, she is willing to pay a skilled servant with initiative more than an awkward unintentionally ill-mannered one.

In more leisurely years, when servants were frequently remained with a single family for generations, housewives prided themselves on ability to train their own servants. Women are busier now—with office duties, civic work and social activities that take up so much of their time they have no opportunity to teach domestic servants the intricacies of running a well-ordered house.

As a matter of fact many housewives don't know how themselves. Employed servants may take the courses at Central City College at night. Employers are being encouraged to send their servants there. An employers' questionnaire is being distributed by the college to assemble data on average training, requirements and types of Macon servants. The college proposes to keep a record of its trained servants and to serve as a clearing house for employment information.

The whole idea represents a practical approach to a practical problem.

42 JANITORS TO RECEIVE AWARDS

Urban League Will
Present Diplomas
Wednesday
AUBURN LIBRARY

Graduating exercises of members of the sixth annual janitors' training school, conducted by the Atlanta Urban League, will be held Wednesday, 8 p. m., at the Auburn branch of the Carnegie Library.

The commencement address will be delivered by Sam W. Wood, secretary of the Atlanta Urban League Board of Directors.

The annual Janitors' Training School of the Atlanta Urban League reaches a group of workers who are generally neglected. Many employed and unemployed janitors, maids, porters and elevator operators are enrolled as a means of increasing their efficiency and as a means of securing employment. Last year graduates received employment as the result of training received in the school and a number of the janitors who already had employment received increases in their wages as the result of training received in the school.

The following courses and instructors indicate the service rendered by the school this year:

- March 30, "Methods of Preventing Fire"—Instructor, Harry Phillips, Assistant Fire Marshall, Atlanta Fire Department.
- April 13, "Care of Electrical Equipment"—Instructor, W. F. Woodall, manager of Repair Dept. Georgia Power Company.
- April 20, "Methods of Sanitation"—Instructor, John E. Nelson, Sales Manager and Chemist, Lig Company.
- April 27, "Methods of Cleaning and Use of Cleaning Equipment"—Instructor, John E. Nelson.

DOMESTICS IN BALTIMORE

The Baltimore Evening "Sun" has just completed an excellent series of five articles on the servant problem in that city.

Unbiased, analytical and constructive, they present graphically the plight of Negro domestic workers in a way that has not been done in a long time.

As in many cities, the bulk of Baltimore's domestics are colored girls, women and men.

They are worked ungodly hours, paid slave wages and subjected to all the whims and caprices of their largely lower middle class employers.

While there are many good employers of domestics in Baltimore, it seems that the majority are out to work their Negro help as long and for as little as they can possibly give them.

The obvious remedy in Baltimore and elsewhere is unionization, but the job is admittedly difficult for a variety of reasons, not the least of which are the tremendous reserve army of unemployed willing to accept any job and the fact that fed domestics care to make their work a career.

May 4, "Coal and Combustion"—Apprentices: Waiton Andrews, Instructor, B. T. Harvey, Professor David Brooks, Coleman D. Harris, Instructor of Chemistry, Morehouse College. Howard O. H. Hawkins, Earnest May 11, "The Operation of Va-Hill and Rev. J. Thomas Lovett. rious Heating Units"—Instructor Journeymen: J. D. Braswell and Joseph Jones, Consulting Janitor M. A. Houston.

for Rankin-Whitten Realty Company. May 18, "Care of Plumbing"—Instructor, Joseph Jones. Special instructors for the Masters: J. T. Thompson, John

Women's Section were as follows: R. Smith and Henry English. March 30, "Housekeeping"—Instructor, Mrs. Jennie Chaires, Supervisor of Community Training School. April 27, "Personal Appearance," Instructor, Miss Frankie Adams.

er. West Palm Beach, Fla. Post June 22, 1938

May 4, "Cooking"—Instructor, Mrs. Jennie Chaires. May 11, "Dining Room Supervision"—Instructor, Mrs. Jennie Chaires.

May 18, "Relationship Between Employer and Employee"—Instructor, Miss Jessie M. Candlish, Superintendent of Henrietta Eggleston Hospital.

The total enrollment this year was 57. Forty-two persons did satisfactory work and will receive certificates on Wednesday night. The 1938 graduates are; Beginners:

Evants Askew, John Banks, Charles Carswell, James Gray, Frank Lowe, J. D. Lyman, Thomas Phinzy, John Purifer, Charles Proctor, Archie Reynolds, Willie Webb, Charles Watson, Mrs. Credie Harris, Mrs. Josephine Houston, Miss Lottie Humphrey, Mmes Audrie O. Stinson, J. T. Thomp-

Domestics Save Jobs

Household Workers
Try New Plan

DARIEN, Conn., Aug. 31—Domestic workers here and throughout Connecticut have worked out a plan by which they hope there will be less uncertainty concerning job security and more interest in raising the standards and status of those engaged in domestic work city officials disclosed today. The plan became known Monday when Robert H. Donahue, president of the Co-operative Service Club of Connecticut, arrived home after a three weeks' vacation trip motoring in Canada, Ohio, Missouri and Kentucky.

Mr. Donahue, a former secretary at the Y.M.C.A. in Cincinnati, has lived here during the past few years and his visit to western cities is believed to have been spent in studying conditions among domestic workers in that section.

On his arrival Monday, Mr. Donahue was accompanied by his wife, and Mrs. Helen Marshall, a long-time friend of the Donahues' who is making a tour of New England.

Well known and liked by municipal authorities in several of the surrounding towns, Mr. Donahue has become a powerful influence for good among the domestic workers of Connecticut by encouraging them to raise their standards of service.

Already nearly two hundred have joined the Darien unit of the Co-operative Service Club and their program seems destined to mark a new era in the labor history of Darien.

"We aim at a better relationship between employer and employee by letting employer know we are going to help them by improving ourselves in serving them at home," Mr. Donahue revealed. "Such a plan of goodwill not only adds to the security of a job, it also adds much to the self respect of employees themselves."

Darien officials disclosed also that meetings of the club are held at least twice monthly with various employers in the community attending as featured speakers on each program. Other regular meetings of the club are held each Thursday, the off-day for most domestics.

Members are aided in securing employment by the club and regular check-ups with employers are

made to see if servants are performing satisfactorily. Aiding Mr. Donahue in directing the activities of the organization is Ralph J. Montgomery, secretary of the club.

Athens, Ga., Banner-Herald
October 2, 1938

WPA Training School
To Furnish Jobs
To Women Enrolling

All colored women and girls who enroll in the WPA training school at Knox Institute, corner Pope and Reese streets, will be given jobs, according to an announcement made by Callie Wingfield, teacher.

The students are taught cooking, meal planning, table setting, care of the home, sewing and fancy arts. Students who can read and write will be given free books and taught these highly desired accomplishments.

Labor - 1938

Migration Movement

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
August 16, 1938

Negroes Pack Urban North

Blacks On March From The Rural South To In- dustrial Centers In East

WASHINGTON, August 16.—(U.P.)—The negro population of the United States during the past quarter century has been on the march from the rural areas of the Southern states to the highly industrialized centers of the north, a report on the National Resources committee discloses.

The northward movement began sometime after 1910 and was sharply accelerated during the World war years with the heavy demand for industrial workers to replace those who had gone into military service.

In 1910, the proportion of negroes in the south to the total negro population was not much smaller than it had been in 1860. By 1930, however, about one-fifth of all the negroes in the country were living in northern states.

City Hold Allure

According to the report, the northward trek has been almost entirely to the large urban centers. In 1930, 88 per cent of all negroes in the north were living in cities.

This is in sharp contrast to conditions in the south. There, only 32 per cent of the negroes live in urban centers.

Contrary to the tendency of white citizens at various times to migrate to the far west in large numbers, few negroes have moved to this area. In 1930, only one per cent of the entire negro population lived in the far west.

Prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, 92 per cent of all negroes lived in the south. When the war was over and the negroes had gained their independence, however, a movement to the newly-settled lands west of the Mississippi began.

By 1910, the proportion of negroes living in this area had increased to 20 per cent of the total population. A decline set in, however, and this area soon began to lose more negroes than it gained.

Little Change in 30 Years

Numerically, the movement westward was not particularly important. At its peak in 1900 only 330,000 negroes born east of the Mississippi river lived west of it. By 1930 this number had decreased to 320,000, showing that not enough negroes were going west to replace those who died or returned east.

During the war years when negroes were moving north to work in

the factories, a large-scale white movement to the farm lands of the west, spurred by the cry "Wheat will win the war," was in progress.

This movement was a resurgence to an earlier trend from the Atlantic seaboard to the west, but it was a failure to most of those who participated in it. When the war ended, the demand for wheat slumped and the population of the western states declined in some cases.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
October 23, 1938

the individual negro fares better now in the South than in the North but in the long run the colored race, the South and the nation stand to gain from the exodus. The colored man's economic level and the South's general level, too, undoubtedly have been held down by the massing of negroes in this section.

Negro Exodus

The Greensboro Record regretfully records the fresh impetus taken lately by the negro exodus from the South to the North:

Ollie Stewart, negro journalist, writing in the November issue of The Commentator magazine, says the cities of the North must be prepared to absorb another great migration of some 3,000,000 negroes from the South. The current migration, starting in 1936, the writer says, is a direct result of the loss of the United States of a great share of the world's cotton market, and the improved machinery for cotton picking.

"The negro heads North," the writer says, "because he must eat. He can expect little help remaining in the South. The South can't help itself. And if it could, the negro, judging by his exclusion from the Wages and Hours bill benefits and from Southern unemployment laws, would still be left out in the cold."

To the larger cities of the North, the writer gloomily predicts, the exodus will mean that already jammed relief rolls and WPA rosters must be packed a lot more; that more money will have to be appropriated for additional school children; that more funds will be necessary for hospitalization; and that there will be "more fire hazards, more crime, and a bigger drain upon the finances of charitable organizations."

If this is to be the case it would seem that the negro would do better to remain in the South. All things considered, the negro fares better in the South than he does in the North anyway.

Negroes Moving Into Chicago at Rate of 1,000 A Month!

Union
(From Chicago Daily News)

12-8-38
The statement that Negroes are migrating into Chicago from the Mississippi Valley at the rate of 1,000 to 1,200 a month was made today by Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley, a Negro member of the re-employment staff of the United States Department of Labor, speaking at the National Inter-Racial Conference of Churchmen.

The conference took place at International House under the direction of the joint commission on Negro work of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

"The Negro population of Chicago increased by 50,000 in 18 months," during the worst of the depression, said Lt. Oxley.

"We find a restless moving of the mass of Negroes throughout America. They are seeking a life more abundant."

Find 4900 of 5489 Youths For Survey

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—

The WPA Division of Social Research under the direction of Miss Olivia Swann, white, stated yesterday that of the 5,489 youths sought in Birmingham for the survey of youth in the labor market, only 4,900 have been found. All of the number are graduates from Birmingham schools in 1929, 1931 or 1933 and of the eighth grade.

Birmingham is one of the seven cities selected for the survey that will show just what has happened to grammar school graduates since graduation.

In order that the survey will show in detail as much as possible, the WPA will publish during the next three issues names of students who have not been located by investigators. Please inform Miss Swann at 4-2381, or go to 605 North 21st street if you know the whereabouts of any of the following "Lost" students from Lane, Lane, Patterson, Pratt, Thomas and Washington will be carried in other issues.

LIST OF UNLOCATED NEGRO YOUTH

The following youths graduated from the 8th grades in Birmingham public schools in the years 1929, 1931, and 1933:

Cameron School

Gladys Chatman, May 1929; Israel Kelly, January 1931; Bessie Polk, January 1929; Richard Sanders, January 1931; Elsie Simmons, May 1929.

Hudson School

Annie Anderson, May 1929; Clara Birchfield, May 1929; Hattie J. Carpenter, January 1931; Carrie Collins, January 1929; Lucator Davis, January 1931; Lola Mae England, May 1929; Cora James Gamble, June 1933; Marzella Glaster, January 1931; Quincy Lee, May 1929; Bertha Green, January 1933; Sallie Moore, January 1929; James Powell, May 1929.

Lewis School

Mary Archer, January 1931; Jewel Baldwin, June 1933; Lizzie Brooks, May 1931; Ida Bell Byrd, May 1929; Hannah Davis, May 1929; Claudia Jackson, May 1929; Paralee Jack, May 1929; Clonia Morgan, May 1929; Plump, McDaniel, January 1929; Anne Russell, May 1929; Lilie Smith, May 1931; George Watson, May 1929; Oscar Williams, January 1931.

Council School

ber 2. He announced 40 or 50 more warrants would be obtained and that about 125 more persons are under suspicion.

Spann said filing of fraudulent claims had reached racket proportions. Several thousand dollars in benefits were illegally collected by persons who claimed they were unemployed while they actually were working. Agents have been investigating here for six weeks.

Anniston, Ala. Star
December 30, 1938

**PWA PROGRAM
IN ALA. TOTALS
\$23,212,970**

Geismer's Report Shows Huge Expenditure In State Since June 20

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 30.

(U.P.)—The Public Works Administration building program in Alabama since June 20, 1938, totaled \$23,212,970, according to a report filed today by H. S. Geismer, Washington representative of Governor Bibb Graves.

The program involved 147 projects and included \$3,628,000 in loans, \$10,148,673 in grants and the remainder provided by the applicants.

Largest projects were the \$4,000,000 vehicular tunnel in Mobile and a \$2,000,000 hospital project in Birmingham.

Last projects under the 1938 program were announced today. They included a town hall at Aliceville, a school in Lawrence County and a science building at State Teachers College (Negro) in Montgomery.

SECURITY ACT FRAUD CHARGED IN MOBILE

33 Already Docketed On State Warrants

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 1. (U.P.)—

Wholesale arrests for fraudulent collection of unemployment compensation continued here today with 33 already docketed by deputy sheriffs on warrants obtained by the Alabama Unemployment Compensation Commission. Most of those arrested are Negro longshoremen and shipyard workers.

Norman Spann, assistant general counsel for the commission, arrived here from Montgomery to prosecute the cases in County Court Decem-

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Rate Favor For North Is Claimed

Discrimination Curbing South's Freight Moves Is Cited By Witnesses Graves To Return

Governor Will Renew Plea For New Plan; Factories Men Describe Handicaps

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 13—(AP)—Intent on proving the Federal rail rate policy "discriminates" against the South, by affording northern industry cheaper transportation, Gov. Bibb Graves prepared today to make a second appearance at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing here.

Meanwhile, Dixie industrialists, led in their rate "parity" fight by the Southern Conference of Governors, testified freight rate differentials handicapped Southern industry.

Graves said in Montgomery he had been summoned to Birmingham again by the legal staff directing the South's case before the I. C. C.

The Alabama executive heads the conference of governors in the rate battle that has brought an array of lawyers and experts here from the North and West representing states, cities and industries opposing the proposed rate revisions.

Southern plant executives testified today their freight rates from point of production to markets constituted the difference between profit and loss, or between sales and no sales.

Clifford Ackerson, vice-president and general manager of the Agricola Furnace Company of Gadsden, Ala., listed competitive rates from plants in "official territory" (north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers) in comparison with rates from Gadsden to "show why we are now asking a square deal."

Equality Is Asked
Eight Southeastern States are asking the I. C. C. to give Dixie

"equality" with prevailing rates for contents. It asked dealers to tell why equal mileages in the East and Mid- they had ceased purchases from the Southern granite firms. Saunders said

Ackerson described the warm air dealers cited freight rate increases in furnace industry as one in which listing their reasons for placing business virtually all manufacturers sought a business elsewhere, principally at Barre, national market, making prices on a delivered basis and absorbing freight costs to the point of delivery.

He said this was a particular handicap to his concern's sales in north- business is nearer Elberton, he testified territory, because other plantstified but goes to Barre because it enjoys freight advantages, lower rates, although equally distant. Cleve Allen, president of the Allen Granite Company of Elberton, gave testimony similar to Saunders.

"Baltimore is one point where that is true," he said. "My plant is 747 miles away, and my freight rate is \$1.21 for less than carload shipments, \$1.21 for less than carload shipments, and 59 cents for carloads, per hundred pounds, St. Louis manufacturers to go back to Birmingham where he would be seriously disturbed as a result of the passage of this measure, more than I do, but their rates are the Interstate Commerce Commission and

any justice in that." Under cross examination, Ackerson said plants in "official" territory furnished keen competition in his home Southern Governors' Conference had requested him to testify again, the Governor said.

"We meet that competition right here in Birmingham, 60 miles from our plant," he said, "just as they have to meet us near their manufacturing points."

Several previous witnesses, principally stove plant executives, said existing rate structures "tend to localize our business."

R. B. Hurt, vice president of the Hardwick Stove Works, Cleveland, Tenn., said St. Louis and Belleville plants, were able to undersell him in eastern markets, although their shipping distance was greater. "Formerly, we sold 60 per cent of our production in official territory," he said. "Since 1930 and 1932 rate revisions, this business has dropped to 30 per cent."

E. L. Hart, secretary of the Atlanta, Ga., Traffic Bureau, introduced several tables showing rates from Southern manufacturing points to central markets as compared with rates from points within "official" territory.

Hart said Southern rates for rough stone were 107 per cent of the "official" base; on dressed stone, 112 per cent and on polished stone, 120 per cent.

D. Saunders, Jr., secretary of the Southern Granite Quarries and Manufacturers Association of Elberton, Ga., estimated increased freight rates had cut business into "official" territory 30 to 75 per cent, depending upon the distance of the market from the shipping point.

Saunders's testimony was interrupted by disagreement among counsel for the numerous intervenors in the case over whether to admit a letter sent to the witness by 200 granite buyers.

The letter was finally admitted, after attorneys conferred over its

Wages - Hours Bill Protest Is Renewed Here

C. Of C. Asks Southern Senators To Resist It With All Their Energy

The Montgomery Chamber of Commerce was on record anew yesterday against the wages and hours bill now pending in Congress. In a resolution the board of directors expressed "unqualified opposition" to the measure and directed the secretary to send a copy of the protest to Southern Senators and Congressmen.

Directors said it was their conviction that passage of the bill would seriously disrupt industry and create a more widespread condition of unemployment in this country than ever before existed. It was the second time the board of directors of the local chamber had adopted a resolution opposing passage of a wages and hours law. Last year action was taken on a bill which was later defeated.

Farmer Endangered

It was pointed out in the most recent resolution that the relationship now existing between farm labor and industrial workers would be seriously disturbed as a result of the passage of the bill. The effect of such a law, the board insisted, would be to widen existing disparities between agriculture

and industry by forcing the farmer to pay higher prices for the goods he consumes without any assurance of receiving a better price for his products.

A special letter was also sent by Paul B. Fuller, secretary, to the senators in the 10 Southern States urging that they use every influence at their command in defeating the bill. "We have faith in the patriotism and loyalty of our Southern senators and we plead with you to stand by the folks at home," the letter said.

The Resolution

The resolution follows: "WHEREAS, there is pending in Congress a bill known as the Wages and Hours Bill, having for its purpose labor and industrial labor, which would be seriously disturbed as a result of the passage of this measure,

"WHEREAS, the bill does not provide a differential in wages and hours for the South, where living conditions are cheaper and where discriminatory rate differentials now in effect already seriously handicap Southern industry,

"WHEREAS, any attempt to fix by law the operating cost of industry results in the long run in the substitution of new devices and labor saving machinery for the actual human service of man, and therefore such efforts invariably react to the disadvantage of labor, and

"WHEREAS, the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce has surveyed carefully the situation in this section and the disastrous results that would obtain were this bill passed,

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the Board of Directors of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce, in meeting assembled, express our unqualified opposition to the Wages and Hours Bill and our conviction that its passage will seriously disrupt industry and create a more widespread condition of unemployment than this country has ever known, and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our Southern Senators and Congressmen with the request that they carefully study this measure and exert their best efforts to accomplish its defeat and thereby protect this section of our country from the serious consequences that will result should this bill pass."

It was proposed that the establishment of minimum wages and maximum hours of labor, and

"WHEREAS, the effect of such a law will be to widen existing disparities between agriculture and industry by forcing the farmer to pay higher prices for the goods he uses without any assurance of receiving higher prices for his products and creating a further stimulant for agricultural workers to desert the farm, and

Dothan, Ala. Eagle June 22, 1938 Houston CCC Quota Is Announced

Mrs. C. L. Collins, county welfare director, announced today that Houston county had received a quota of 20 youths to be enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps. No Negroes will be accepted.

The youths selected by the County Department of Welfare to fill this quota will be enrolled in Dothan July 15. Mrs. Collins, selecting agent for the CCC in this county, pointed out that there are more than four times as many eligible applicants than can be enrolled.

This is the first enrollment in Houston county since last October other than the three enrolled in April.

VETERAN T. C. I. MEN HONORED

J. S. Steel Gives Medals To 87 With 25 Or More Years' Service

Medals for long service have been awarded by United States Steel Corp. to 87 employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. and affiliated companies in the Birmingham area, during the second quarter of the current year.

Of this number 12 received 35 year medals, 30 received 30-year medals and 45 were given recognition for 25 years of service.

Among those given medals were J. E. Abbott, vice-president in charge of raw materials; Dr. Groesbeck F. Walsh, assistant superintendent of the department of health, and John H. Bowen, secretary to the president.

Recipients of medals and the number of years' service shown on their medals:

Coal mines—white: McVicar, 25 years; Samuel C. Massey, 25 years; A. C. Reed, 25 years; Thomas E. Sheridan Sr., 25 years; colored: Amos Bonner, 25 years; Brooks Dobbins, 30 years; Albert Harris, 25 years; Will Jones, 35 years; Hayes Judkins Sr., 35 years; John McGhee, 30 years; Walter Rhodes, 35 years; Percy E. Rice, 30 years. Coal mines—white: Thomas E. Armstrong, 25 years; George P. Brown, 25 years; John D. Folmar, 30 years; James E. Little, 30 years; Charles C. Logan, 25 years; Alex Norris, 30 years; William Richardson Jr., 30 years; colored: Jim Goolsby, 25 years; Lige McCray, 30 years;

Albert Peterson, 25 years.
Ensley works—white: W. H. Almon, 25 years; Joe Artale, 25 years; Ray Carrigan, 30 years; P. C. Cross, 25 years; G. W. Fortner, 25 years; James B. Goodman, 30 years; Samuel S. Heide, 30 years; A. L. Johnson, 25 years; J. L. Kener, 30 years; T. E. McCaddon, 25 years; B. C. McCary, 30 years; J. T. McClain, 25 years; C. W. McWaters, 25 years; Henry J. Mark, 25 years; Martin Matson, 30 years; A. H. Merrill, 30 years; W. A. Nichols, 30 years; P. H. Parker, 25 years; Ralph E. Parker, 25 years; Joe Pillitteri, 30 years; Mike Pitts, 35 years; Carlis Plunket, 25 years; V. A. Powell, 30 years; H. C. Riggin, 30 years; George S. Sherman, 30 years; William Shivers, 30 years; George Sneyd, 25 years; E. D. Speaker, 25 years; R. M. Storey Sr., 30 years; Charles Tortorici, 25 years; George C. Tutt Sr., 30 years; colored: Dave Byrd, 25 years; Napoleon Carson, 25 years; Tom Palmer, 30 years; Shake Porter, 35 years; D. B. Simmons, 30 years.
Bessemer rolling mill—white: Mitchell C. Anderson, 30 years; Bernard L. Comerford, 30 years; Thomas U. Grant, 25 years; colored: Sam Hampton, 25 years; Cleveland Long, 25 years; Will Robinson, 25 years.
Fairfield wire works—white: Joe Spanick, 25 years.
By-product coke department—white: Elmo McCrary, 25 years.
Fairfield steel works—white: C. E. Brown, 35 years; Orange B. Guster, 25 years; Chris Ellis, 35 years; W. A. Hiam, 30 years; Charles Olson, 25 years; L. J. Riggan, 25 years; E. J. Jones, 25 years; colored: Phillip Mack, 25 years.
Fairfield sheet mill—white: Ronda Lee Price, 30 years; colored: Clarence Jones, 25 years.
Transportation department—white: Richard H. Allen, 30 years; J. W. Burton, 25 years; James P. Conger, 35 years.
Health department—white: Dr. Groesbeck F. Walsh, 25 years.
Tennessee Land Co.—white: J. P. Carono, 30 years.
Birmingham-Southern Railroad Co.—white: Roscoe A. Boswell, 25 years; Willie R. Stealy, 25 years; Harry H. Dill, 35 years.
General office—white: E. A. Johnson, 30 years; Goodwin D. Myrick, 25 years; John H. Bowen, 25 years.
Marion, Ala., Standard
June 30, 1938

C.C.C. QUOTA SET BY DEPARTMENT

Six White Youths And Four Negroes To Be Selected From County

QUOTA FOR STATE 1,851

The Perry County Department of Public Welfare received notice today from the State Department of Public Welfare of a quota of six white youths and four Negro youths to be enrolled in Civilian Conservation Corps. The youths selected by the county department of public welfare to fill this quota will be enrolled at Montgomery on July 13, 1938. The quota for the State of Alabama is 1,851, of which 238 are to be Negro youths.

Of the youths enrolled, 796 will go to states in the Ninth Corps

Area on the west coast after approximately two weeks conditioning period at Fort McClellan. The remaining youths will be stationed in the southeastern states comprising the Fourth Corps Area.

Enrolling centers at which youths selected for enrollment will be inducted into the corps, together with dates of enrollment are as follows: Anniston, July 6; Huntsville, July 7; Decatur, July 8, 9; Birmingham, July 11, 12; Montgomery, July 13, 14; Dothan, July 15; Brewton, July 16; Mobile, July 17.

Miss Mary E. Bains, County director of public welfare and selecting agent for the Civilian Conservation Corps in this county, pointed out that there are more than four times as many eligible applicants for CCC than can be enrolled.

Applications for enrollment are taken by county departments of public welfare at all times, and the number available and eligible youths has always been far in excess of the number called for in the quarterly enrollments.

To be eligible for junon enrollment a youth must be from 17 to 23 years of age, an American citizen and unemployed and in need of employment. County public welfare workers in charge of selection also consider in making final selections those youths who will benefit most by the experience. Enrollees are expected to remain in camp for at least six months, unless they show good reason for being elsewhere and can obtain an honorable discharge.

Since 1933 approximately 40,000 youths from Alabama have enrolled in CCC. Most of them made an allotment of \$25.00 a month to their families. During the fiscal year 1937, Alabama enrollees formally allotted \$2,073,805.38 to their dependents.

Work done by the youths includes forest improvement and protection, trail making, soil erosion control, flood control, landscaping and development of park and recreational area, and many other similar projects. Except in emergencies work hours are forty each week. Besides the work there are opportunities for educational and vocational training and for advancement in rank and pay.

Southern Wage Differentials Hit

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 5.—Southern wage differentials are stemmed because employers divided Negro against white and thus kept wages down," Henry Mayfield coal miner and vice president of a United Mine Workers local, told a meeting of 4,500 workers here this week.

The mass meeting followed a half day wage conference held during the afternoon under the auspices of the Workers Alliance. Delegates attended from Mobile, Gadsden, Huntsville, Tallapoosa County, Bibb County and communities in Jefferson county many of whom representing independent unemployed organizations. The Farmers Union and several trade unions were represented.

Birmingham Ala News
August 22, 1938
T. C. I. LETS CONTRACT

Bessemer Firm To Erect Bath House At Wenonah Mines

Contract for a bath house for employees of Wenonah Mine No. 9 has been awarded by Tennessee Coal Iron & Railroad Company to Sullivan, Long & Hagerty, of Bessemer. The structure will be 50 feet wide and 106 feet long, of steel construction and with sheet steel roof and ceiling. Overhead lockers and bathing facilities will be provided for 364 white and 216 Negro employees. The new bath house is expected to be completed in about four months.

PAY-HOUR BILL FOR ALABAMA TO BE SOUGHT

Both A. F. Of L. And CIO Unions Will Back Drive In Coming Session

OPPOSITION IS STRONG Few Labor Laws Sought From Conservative Legislature

By James C. Hutto
Enactment of a state wage-hour law in Alabama to fill a gap left by the new Federal statute will be sought by organized labor at the

coming session of the Legislature, for the State Labor Department, it was learned today.

Such a law would guarantee a minimum wage and limit the hours of work for a vast number of Alabama workers not covered by the Federal act, which, when it becomes effective soon, will benefit only employees of industries engaged in interstate commerce.

All indications are that the move to extend this New Deal measure through state legislation will have the solid support of all union groups, American Federation of Labor Unions and Committee for Industrial Organization affiliates alike.

Opposition Formidable Labor leaders admit that only through united action can they hope to combat the formidable opposition which any wage-hour bill is certain to provoke among conservative elements in the state.

W. O. Hare, secretary of the Alabama Federation of Labor, disclosed today that wage-hour legislation definitely will have a prominent place on the program which A. F. of L. unions are preparing for presentation to the incoming Legislature.

While CIO leaders here have not yet revealed their legislative plans, it is safe to say the proposal will have their wholehearted support. Details of the bill to be presented have not yet been worked out but it is expected the measure will be modeled closely after the Federal act, which starts with a 25-cent minimum hourly wage and a 44-hour maximum work week.

To Confer With Dixon Labor leaders are expected to discuss their legislative program with Frank M. Dixon, the incoming governor, and upon his reaction to the wage-hour proposal will likely depend to a great extent its chances or passage in the Legislature.

Another plank in the program which A. F. of L. leaders are drafting, Mr. Hare revealed, will call for an annual state appropriation of \$1,000,000 for aid to the blind in Alabama.

This is one of a number of signs indicating that the coming legislative session will find organized labor here, instead of confining its activities to purely labor legislation devoting more effort than ever before to general social reform.

Legislative reapportionment, repeal of the cumulative poll tax law and revision of Alabama's election laws, with particular emphasis on curbing the absent ballot evil, will figure prominently on the legislative programs of both A. F. of L. and CIO groups.

Legislature Conservative Aside from the wage-hour proposal, few measures of a purely labor nature are expected to be pressed by union leaders, who are faced with the probability of a Legislature dominated by conservatives.

Efforts will be made, of course, to improve existing labor laws. Unions will press for larger appropriations

15 Marengo Boys Sent To CCC Camp

LINDEN, ALA., Oct. 18.—Marengo County sent 11 white boys and four negro boys to CCC camps on Oct. 15. Five of the white boys are listed for the 9th Division and will be sent to the Western States. The others will be sent to Alabama camps.

Those leaving are: Charles Walter Chapman, Linden; John Foster Boozer, and Adolphus Reed, Faunsdale; Cecil Crawford Johnson, Demopolis; Wallace Ward, Frank Kimbrough Pruitt, William Harrell Luker, Rutledge Flowers, and O. B. Sealy, Thomaston; and Byron Vick, Sunny South, route one.

The negro boys are: Richard Page, Nicholville; A. O. Jones, Sweet Water; John Grower, Linden; and Limmie Williams, Nanafalia.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 12, 1938

143 ENROLL IN CCC One hundred and thirty white men and 13 Negroes were enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps this morning at Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue, North, by Mrs. Ruth Edwards, of the Department of Public Welfare. Seventy-six of the group will be sent to Western states.

Labor—1938
Occupation, Wages, etc.

Moore Reports On Wage-Hour Retrenchments

Says 1,025 Persons In
Alabama Have

Lost Jobs

Divergent trends in industrial activity since the wage-hour act became effective Monday were reported yesterday by the state Labor Department.

Labor Commissioner Robert R. Moore said ten lumber mills affecting 1,025 persons, had ceased operations; approximately 100 were laid off by three sawmills in the Selma district, and other plants were reported "making adjustments."

Later, Assistant Commissioner Lewis Bowen said the Tuscaloosa district office of the State Employment Service reported "little unemployment with a counter-balancing of increased production in some industries as against decreased employment in other lines."

The department received a report that the "bagging department" of an industry, the nature of which was not identified, had laid off 42 negro women. Bessemer and Jasper offices reported no layoffs or shut-downs.

One of the plants closed, the Labor Department said it was informed would reopen after making "adjustments." It employs about 300 workers.

"We find a good deal of misunderstanding of the law, but on the whole cooperation has been very good, especially among the larger operators and manufacturers," Moore said.

"We have pointed out to those closing that every single competitor in interstate trade from Maine to California must meet the same requirements and specifications—must work their men the same time, pay them not less than 25 cents an hour."

"A few, however, have said mass production by larger units afforded the latter a generally lower operating cost which they were unable to match."

Moore listed the following closings as reported to him:

Montgomery district, one sawmill, 15 workers; Jackson district, one lumber plant employing 300 closed temporarily and one sawmill, employing 35; Demopolis district, one (Greensboro) plant, 250; Mobile district, one mill, 200; Tuscaloosa district, four plants, 200; Decatur district, one

mill, 25.

Moore said three lumber mills in the Selma district cut forces in half, throwing approximately 100 out of jobs, and rumors had reached his office a textile plant might shut-down because of the new wage-hour law.

The Opelika district reported some lay-offs, but employment service attaches were unable to say whether they could be charged to operation of the new regulations. Brewton reported some lumber mill force reductions in that area.

Moore said it was his understanding pecan shellers in the Mobile district had not started operations when the law became effective and therefore no employees had been affected in that industry.

Birmingham had no closings, and, on the other hand, reported an uptrend in private employment and business.

Other districts which reported no closings included Andalusia, Dothan, Anniston, and Alexander City.

Birmingham, Ala. News

November 6, 1938

JOBHOLDERS ARE GETTING UNEASY

Governor-Nominate Is Also
Silent Regarding Plans
Of Reorganization

BY FRED TAYLOR

No appointments of persons to state key positions or lesser jobs will be announced by Gov. Designate Frank M. Dixon until he is inaugurated next Jan. 16, the incoming governor disclosed Saturday.

Neither will he make any public announcement of any of the various

COPY OF AMENDMENT

In response to many requests from voters, a copy of proposed Amendment No. 1, referred to as the gasoline tax amendment, to be voted on Tuesday in Alabama, is printed by The News-Age-Herald as follows:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NO. 1

Shall the following be adopted as an amendment to the Constitution of Alabama:

Article After the adoption of this amendment all proceeds derived from any state excise, privilege or licenses taxes, on the sale or other disposition of lubricating oil, gasoline, other

liquid motor fuels, or substitutes therefor, and any state excise or license taxes on motor vehicles or trailers or on motor vehicle owners or operators, except revenue derived from drivers' license fees, for the operation of such motor vehicle shall, except for necessary cost of collection and administration, be apportioned, and used solely and exclusively for construction, reconstruction, maintenance, supervision and repair of public roads, highways, streets and bridges within the state; for interest and retirement of loans or obligations incurred in connection with such functions, and shall not be diverted by transfer of funds or otherwise, to any other purpose.

changes he plans to make in his general state government reorganization program until that time, although he intends to discuss these proposed changes with incoming legislators and seek their opinion regarding them in confidential talks in a series of conferences that will begin Dec. 1.

These announcements by Dixon will increase the anxiety of hordes of jobholders, who will have to wait until then to find out whether they are going to remain on the state payroll, and even greater hordes of jobhunters who have been seeking word of encouragement.

The former are particularly concerned, in view of Dixon's recent reiteration of his campaign pledge to "plow under" every third state employee in his economy program. Those close to the incoming governor say he estimates he can save the taxpayers between \$75,000 to \$1,000,000 annually by lopping "deadheads" off the payroll, pointing out that their "services" will not be missed since some never bother even to report for work.

But even though Dixon cannot achieve this huge saving by vigorous wielding of the economy ax, it was pointed out that little of the money can be given to the school departments where funds are earmarked for exclusive use of the departments.

Both those seeking to stay on the payroll and those desiring to get on it have been pressing their claims in recent weeks, with Dixon's offices being deluged with requests for appointments, but Dixon is going into office without having announced any appointments except the two made shortly after his nomination. These were, of course, the appointment of Roland Mushat as his private secretary, and J. Miller Bonner, who resigned as state senator from Wilcox, to become his legal adviser.

Nevertheless, there is much speculation over who will be named to head Dixon's one-man setups in the Highway Department, Tax Commis-

sion and other key departments.

Chris Sherlock, chief highway engineer, and Alex Hancock, Mobile contractor, have been mentioned as likely to get the highway post now held by Gaston Scott, with Henry Long, present Tax Commission chairman, and John C. Curry, Long aid in charge of the commission's ad valorem tax division and who has been doing some special tax work for the incoming governor, talked as probable appointees to this important post.

As for the job of comptroller, Charlie W. Lee, present comptroller; "Spec" Shaffer, assistant comptroller, and I. C. Heck, of Tuscaloosa, accountant for a foundry concern, are among those favored to get the nod.

Dixon's selection for adjutant general to succeed John C. Coleman, former legislator, named to the post by Gov. Graves following his service in the House, likely will be made from the following: Maj. Ben M. Smith, member of Brig. Gen. John C. Persons' staff; Lieut. Col. James A. Webb, also of Birmingham, and Hartley Moon, of Montgomery, adjutant general under Gov. Miller.

"PLOW UNDER" VIC-TIMS—Dixon, of course, will have no authority to do any firing until after he is inaugurated, but he probably won't lose any time after taking the oath of office as the state's chief executive.

Among those reported as likely to get the ax are Highway Chairman Scott and his daughter, Mrs. Grace Scott, on the payroll in the Archives and History Department, who now is on a trip to Europe to "expand" Alabama history; C. B. Rogers, Board of Administration chairman; I. T. Quinn, game and fish commissioner, and Gordon Persons, state REA director.

SCOTTSBORO—Persons close to Gov. Graves do not believe he will pardon the five Scottsboro Negroes who remain in Alabama prisons. The other four were released in July, 1937, when their cases were not pressed.

Of the five held, Clarence Norris is serving a life term, his sentence having been commuted by Gov. Graves to save him from the electric chair; Andy Wright is serving a 99-year sentence and terms of 75 years each were imposed upon Heywood Patterson and Charlie Weems, all for the mass assault upon Victoria Price.

Ozie Powell is serving a 20-year sentence for assault with intent to murder in the slashing of an officer's throat, the rape charge against him having been dismissed.

Those who predict the governor will turn down the Negroes' pardon pleas point to their prison records and to the fact that a knife was found concealed on Patterson recently as guards were making ready to transport him from the Atmore Prison Farm to Montgom-

ery for a conference with the governor.

They also point to the reported conduct of the four Negroes—Roy Wright, Eugene Williams, Olen Montgomery and Willie Roberson—who were released and taken to New York by their attorney, Samuel S. Leibowitz. The attorney said he intended to take the Negroes and place them in an industrial school so they could learn a trade.

After reaching New York, however, and after having been welcomed and feted in Harlem and other places, some of the Negroes appeared in a stage skit ridiculing the Scottsboro trials, with one of them reportedly impersonating Judge W. W. Callahan, who presided over the trials at Decatur.

But after this exploitation of the Negroes, persons sincerely interested in their welfare succeeded in placing them in schools in separate cities, with one reportedly having been taken to St. Louis for training.

REDS—Raymond E. Thomason, D. P. W. board member, is expected to appear before the Jefferson County legislative delegation Monday night to deny sensational charges made before the group a week ago that Communists and other radicals dominated the Department of Public Welfare here and over the state.

Thomason not only denied such charges, hurled by T. P. Williams, past president of Pratt City Eagles and old-age pension champion, but said he would welcome an investigation of the department by members of the Legislature.

The board member likewise denied the assertion that Negroes were shown partiality in relief claims, declaring he believed an investigation, instead of supporting the charges, would convince the delegation the department needed more funds to carry on its work. He disagreed with Williams' assertion that improper administration was the main fault of the old-age pension law and declared he thought Williams should apologize for his charges.

TUESDAY'S ELECTION—Virtually all interest in Tuesday's election is centered on the amendment No. 1 fight, the voting otherwise being considered only as a formality to complete the election of Democratic nominees for public office in Alabama.

As for the amendment, proponents, led by the Alabama Motorists Association, contend its ratification will prevent diversion of state-levied gasoline and oil taxes, while opponents, headed by the Alabama League of Municipalities, argue approval of the proposal will only tend to increase the earmarking "evil" in the state. Much has been said both for and against the amendment, with advocates and opponents completing a last week of intensive campaigning Saturday.

Although election of Democratic nominees for offices from governor on down is a foregone conclusion, Republicans have put out a complete state ticket in the G. O. P. revitalization campaign launched in Birmingham last June by National Chairman John D. M. Hamilton.

A. W. Eichelberger, of Birmingham, is listed on the ballot as independent candidate for governor. The only Communist candidate listed on the ballot in Jefferson County is Robert F. Hall, opposing Senator James A. Simpson, overwhelmingly renominated by Democratic voters last May 3. Simpson's Republican opponent is Frank L. Snedeker.

Besides Eichelberger, Gov. Designate Dixon is opposed by Dr. W. A. Clardy, of Roanoke, Republican nominee. Senator Lister Hill is opposed by Republican J. M. Pennington, Jasper attorney, and Lieut. Gov. Designate A. A. Carmichael opposed by W. L. Longshore, Birmingham attorney, and G. O. P. leader.

Other Republican nominees opposing Democratic nominees for state offices include J. Foy Guin, running against T. S. (Buster) Lawson for attorney general; Arthur South, opposing Howell Turner for auditor; C. C. Conway, running against John Brandon for secretary of state; J. A. Jackson, opposing Charles E. McCall for treasurer; C. A. East, opposing Dr. A. H. Collins for education superintendent; James H. Jones, running against Haygood Paterson for agriculture and industry commissioner; L. A. Carroll and J. E. Sutterer, running against Fitzhugh Lee and Clint Harrison, respectively, for Public Service Commission, and Jere Murphy and J. T. Johnson, opposing Supreme Court Justices William H. Thomas and Joel R. Brown.

At Your Service



R. J. Williamson and his staff are always ready to give you instant service. The High Street Pharmacy has a wide circle of friends who look to it for everything from accurately filled prescriptions to ice cream cones. If you need a loaf of bread for a few more slices of toast, a current magazine or a smart line of cosmetics, the staff sees that your order reaches you without delay. Every department is well stocked or fresh up to the minute merchandise.

Domestic Help Getting Scarce Here And Weekly Wages Rise

Employers, Miss Martin has found, have difficulty in finding help because they do not outline clearly their charge of domestic placements with employee's duties or hours of work. Many, too, ask for single girls between the ages of 20 and 25. It is in this age range that the greatest scarcity of house-age range that the greatest scarcity of labor existed in Montgomery exists.

Furthermore, she said, the demand is constantly increasing while she is unable to fill many jobs because of the employee's lack of training.

There are several reasons for this. "Many frankly admit they are scarce," she explained. "Colored poor cooks," she said, "while others women eligible for housework are more have failed to get employment behind more turning to industrial fields because they will not agree to care for children."

On the other hand, the increasing demand for domestic workers has. Usually employers do not stress the probably been occasioned in part by need for schooling, but rather want the fact that many married women a worker who is honest, clean and are returning to commercial fields willing.

and are employing servants to care "Once in a while," she explained, "the employer will be more exacting for their homes."

"This year household wages have in her requirements. Some ask for shown some increase," Miss Martin said. "The weekly wage is now about and those who have small apartments \$3 to \$5 as compared to \$2 to \$4 during the year 1937. Moreover, employers usually increase the wages of their employees after they have worked satisfactorily for some time. Expectations to employers of domestic help in ended maids and cooks familiar with Montgomery. She says that the Alabama State Employment Service, free the care of children can command higher wages."

However difficult the requirements may be, Miss Martin offers her services to employers of domestic help in Montgomery. She says that the Alabama State Employment Service, free to worker and employer, is anxious to assist Montgomery employers in obtaining qualified employees of all types. She invites all to call Walnut 968 for such assistance.

The public employment office's chief problem is finding women who are willing to live at the homes where they are to work. Most servants prefer to work only during the day, returning to their homes at night.

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

M. P. Railroad

Employs Negro

Passenger Agent

Blair

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 21—
ANP—Blazing a trail for other rail-
roads to follow, the Missouri Pacific
lines have hired a Negro passenger
representative to look after the com-
forts and conveniences of colored trav-
elers.

10-21-38
This representative, Bruce Shrop-
shire of Little Rock, travels over the
road to see that Negroes receive
courteous treatment. If he finds con-
ditions are not what they should be,
he reports them to the general pas-
senger office which makes adjust-
ments. Mr. Shropshire also contacts
prospective customers for travel and
visits meetings and conventions over
Arkansas and Louisiana in the inter-
est of his railroad.

Arkansas.

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Yellow Cab Hires Negro Drivers in Los Angeles

Mediation Agreement with Union Pacific Railroad and Dining Car Waiters Local 465.

Local officers include John W. Hargrove, District Chairman; Thomas D. Pierce, Treasurer; Andrew J. Smith, Secretary; Frank G. Smith, Editor and Photographer; W. D. Greer, Harry W. Reed, John Farrell, Lawrence Cloyd, James H. Dawkin and William Lacey, executive board members and Edward Perry, entertainment committee chairman.

LOS ANGELES.—(ANP)

—Local citizens were surprised and elated when a fleet of seven taxicabs with Negro drivers were put in service by the Yellow Cab Company.

The cabs are of the same kind as those now in service with the concern but will be painted black and white. Drivers will be stationed in this community but will not be restricted in passenger carrying.

This important move was brought about principally through the intercession of Leon Washington, former Kansas City Kansan.

Following were the requirements for drivers who passed examination:

1. Must be married or have family to support.
2. Have former recommendations.
3. Ex-chauffeur preferred.
4. Fourteen were to be sent to the cab company office to select seven.

Washington's pleas were granted through the cooperation of the assistant general manager of the Yellow Cab company, John P. Cole. This marks the first time in over 12 years that taxis of any description have been driven by Negro drivers although previously taxi lines had them.

Why Not Here?

"YELLOW CAB HIRES COLORED IN LOS ANGELES", read a headline in last week's TRIBUNE.

Philadelphia is among the few large American cities which do not employ colored cab drivers.

Hundreds of them work in New York City. Even in prejudiced Washington large numbers of colored men drive cabs.

If the Yellow Cab Company in Philadelphia was smart, it could increase its business in this city many times by employing colored drivers.

Los Angeles has seen the light. The Yellow Cab Company should do the same thing in Philadelphia. There is every reason to do so and no valid reason for not employing colored drivers.

Mexico Unable To Aid In Returning Jobs To Negroes

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(ANP)

Hopes that another heavy deportation of Mexicans this year would reopen more jobs for Negro workers here were shattered last Saturday. That is, unless California supplies the funds as it did at this time last year, returning whole trainloads of Mexicans, totaling several thousand aliens who were willing to return to their native land. 2-5-38

The jobs vacated by them, usually domestic or labor work, are rapidly filled by colored citizens. For more than twelve years the increasing numbers of Mexicans, Filipinos and Japanese filling jobs usually allotted to Negroes has increased the coast Afro-American labor problem.

Mexicans out of work in the United States and other countries who want to come home have little chance of doing so on government money.

Ignacio Garcia Tellez, who took office at Secretary of interior in a recent cabinet shakeup, in Mexico City, last Saturday found his department has no funds to carry out his repatriation program.

DINING CAR WAITERS GET RAISE IN PAY

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17—(ANP)

—Local railroad men are rejoicing that Union Pacific Dining Car Waiters and Buffet Car Porters got over \$40,000 increase in wages and unitive rules and better working conditions as a result of recent

Labor - 1938

Civil Service Commission.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Civil Service Reform Comes To Judgment

By KELLY MILLER

THE CIVIL service commission in its 54th annual report tells us that "This year has seen an increasing growth of public interest in the merit system unequalled since the days of the popular movement which culminated in the passage of the Civil Service Act of 1883.

This interest has been manifested in news columns editorials of the press, in activities of non-partisan reform organizations, in studies by progressively larger numbers of young men and women in colleges and universities, in declarations by leaders of all political parties and in public opinion polls."

The establishment of an office here in Washington by the National Civil Service Reform League to keep tab on the actions of Congress, the resolution of inquiry just adopted by the Senate and the apprehensive tone of the commission's report to the effect that "During the past year friends of the merit system in Congress have had to maintain a constant struggle to prevent a complete triumph of the spoils system," all indicate the seriousness of the situation.

CONDUCTS INQUIRY

Senator A. J. Ellender of Louisiana, sponsor of the resolution of inquiry stated, "Most of the senators feel the way I do about it. They want either a real merit system in operation, or they want the whole thing discarded and to return to the spoils system."

Upon the insistence of Senator Ellender, the United States Senate directed the Committee on Civil Service to conduct a twofold inquiry, (1) "the extent to which discrimination is practised by appointing and supervisory officials with respect to appointments, promotions, transfers, reinstatements, disciplinary action, and allocation of positions in the Government service, (2) the adequacy of the oppor-

tunity of impartial hearing given to employes who are discriminated against with regard to such matters."

The burden of complaint against civil service abuses, however, hinges upon politics. Little or nothing is said concerning discrimination and favoritism on account of religion, race and sex.

The Senate Committee, however, injects a new element of favoritism not contemplated by the civil service law when it finds indications "that there has grown up within the civil service a clique of 'bureaucratic czars' who, while abhorring 'party politics,' whereby personal promotions and salaries are traded back and forth and their friends and relatives are appointed, transferred and promoted in complete defiance of the civil service laws."

HITS RACE PREJUDICE

But despite the evident intention of the civil service commission to evade direct reference to it, nevertheless it is a well-known fact that race prejudice constitutes the most flagrant abuse of all. There is studied effort to cloak racial discrimination by cunning concealment and sinister silence. Conscience makes cowards of us all.

Senator Borah in his address before the Senate of January 7th presents the ugly facts with dramatic picturesqueness, "Take for instance the colored girl who, under great handicaps has earned the right to be employed by her Government upon equality with everyone else.

"She goes with a certificate of competency from the Civil Service Commission to one of the departments here in Washington under the aegis of the Federal Government, and when her color is discovered she is told the place is filled, which is a lie." This is a terrible indictment against the merit system which every would-be high-minded government official who is concerned in this sinister manipulation must read and tremble. It is dastardly to cheat under the cloak of righteousness.

WRITE SENATOR BULOW

Unless the Government purges itself of this moral scandal, all pretensions to civil service reform will prove to be a delusion and a snare. It is absurd to attempt to

strengthen a chain by ignoring its weakest link.

* * * * *

Nota Bene: All civil service applicants who have been denied appointment, given a lower assignment than their examination called for, refused promotion, transferred or dismissed from the service on account of race or color, write to: Senator William J. Bulow, Chairman, Senate Civil Service Committee, Senate Building, Washington, D. C. I should appreciate a copy of such communications. Address me at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

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Occupation, Wages, etc.

Committee on Industrial Organization.

Bennettsville, S. C., Advocate
March 31, 1938

CIO BIDDING FOR DIXIE NEGROES

Union Apparently Convinced White Labor in South Hard to Win.

The following, under a Washington date line, was published in The Anderson Daily Mail last Thursday:

"Apparently convinced that they can never make much headway in organizing the white labor in the south, the CIO, headed by John L. Lewis, is making a determined bid for negro support both in the south and in other parts of the country.

"Lewis himself stated some time ago in response to an inquiry that the CIO welcomes negroes and is going to make a concerted effort to organize them as well as other classes of workers. In many of their unions in the north and east they have negroes and whites in the same union and it is generally understood here that the CIO officials make no distinction whatever between the negroes and the whites so far as union membership is concerned.

"The latest effort on the part of the CIO to gather negroes in their fold is the strong advocacy of the Wagner-Van Nuys anti-lynching bill which is abhorred by all true southerners purely as an effort on the part of northern democrats to line up for themselves the negro vote. In a meeting of the National Negro congress, an organization composed of various negro hotels here Saturday, a letter from John L. Lewis was read in which he castigated congress for its failure to pass the anti-lynching bill. Among other things he said: "The CIO is unequivocally in support of this legislation. The continued delay of the legislation by highly questionable tactics of a small minority is a blot upon the record of our congress."

"Southern senators and members of the house, with the exception of Maverick, of Texas, are solidly against the anti-lynching bill as an invasion of state's rights and as a tool to incur the favor of the negro in the north to get his vote. A great deal of pressure is being brought on northern and eastern members of the senate at the present time by negro organizations, communistic and communistically inclined labor groups to get them to pass this legislation at

the present session of congress.

"The passage of the anti-lynching bill at this session of congress is also being agitated and urged by labor's non-partisan league, which frankly admits that it is going to try in the elections this summer to defeat all house and senate members who do not vote the way this organization feels they ought to vote. Southern democrats got a big kick recently out of a statement from this league in which they indicated all members of the house and senate should have voted for passage of the anti-lynching bill. Knowing just how their constituents in the south stand on the anti-lynching bill, members of congress know just how much influence the league will have in the south in trying to bring about a member's defeat because he had failed to support the anti-lynching bill.

"Labor's non-partisan league, incidentally, is closely allied with and virtually controlled by the CIO. John L. Lewis, who is chairman of the CIO, is also chairman of labor's non-partisan league."

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Occupation, Wages, etc.

211 WPA, NYA OFFICIALS
BEING PAID OVER \$5,000
YEARLY; NONE ARE COLORED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (ANP) —Although the NYA and WPA, both New Deal agencies, have 211 officials drawing salaries in excess of \$5,000 yearly, not one goes to colored executives in the two set-ups. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of the NYA is the highest paid Negro, with a reported salary of \$5,000.

Of those making more than \$5,000, 18 receive over \$6,000; 26 are paid in excess of \$7,000, 16 get \$8,000 or more, six draw over \$9,000 and one, WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins, is paid \$12,000.

The situation in WPA and NYA where whites draw the large salaries, is considered typical of other New Deal bureaus and agencies.

D.C.

JOB-HUNT OF THE WEEK



In Washington job-hunger caused a near-riot Oct. 12, when women waiting to get on a waiting list for \$20-a-week jobs as charwomen in Federal buildings were directed to apply

at a police station. By 3 a.m., 3,000 women, mostly Negroes were lined up outside the station. When police began to distribute application blanks, 20,000 women milled forward

W

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

U. S. SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS RIGHT TO PICKET FOR JOBS

Hugo Black Votes In Favor of Negroes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The right to picket stores in Negro neighborhoods which refuse to hire Negroes was upheld by the United States supreme court Monday, March 28 in a 6 to 2 opinion.

The decision was made in the case of the new Negro alliance of Washington against the Sanitary Grocery company.

When the Sanitary company refused to hire Negro employees in its stores where Negroes were the majority of the customers, the Alliance picketed the store and established a boycott in an effort to coerce the store into hiring Negroes.

The grocery company applied for and was granted an injunction by the district court of the District of Columbia, restraining the Alliance from picketing.

The circuit court of appeals ruled against the Negro Alliance, deciding that the picketing was illegal in that it was merely a "racial dispute." The Alliance appealed to the supreme court.

Same as Labor Disputes

In Monday's decision, the highest tribunal in the land ruled that a "racial dispute" in employment has the same standing under the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law as to regular labor disputes.

The supreme court said that the District of Columbia court erred in issuing an injunction against the picketers.

The majority opinion was written by Justice Owen Roberts and concurred in by five other justices including Justice Hugo C. Black.

The opinion said that the Sanitary Grocery company, operating 255 retail stores, employed both white and Negro personnel but that on April 3, 1936, it opened a new store and employed white personnel.

The company contended that members of the Negro Alliance unlawfully conspired with each other to picket, patrol, boycott and ruin the company's business.

'May Be More Unfair'

The opinion held that there was a labor dispute within the meaning of the Norris-LaGuardia act, notwithstanding the absence of any employer-employee relationship. "Racial discrimination," the opinion held, "by an employer may reasonably be deemed more unfair and less excusable than discrimination against workers on the ground of union affiliation."

The act prohibits injunctions in labor disputes except after a hearing and a finding that unlawful acts have been threatened or committed. A dissenting opinion was delivered by Justice James C. McReynolds on behalf of himself and Justice Pierce Butler.

"We are unable to understand how a dispute can arise when only one side is involved," said Justice McReynolds. "We cannot accept the view that a labor dispute emerges whenever an employer fails to respond to a communication from A, B, and C—irrespective of their race, character, reputation, fitness, previous or present employment—suggesting displeasure because of his choice of employees and their expectation that in the future he will not fail to select men of their complexion."

"It seems unbelievable that, in all such circumstances, congress intended in habit courts from extending protection long guaranteed by law and thus, in effect, encourage mobbish interference with the individual's liberty of action."

"Under the tortured meaning now attributed to the words labor dispute, no employer—merchant, manufacturer, builder, cobbler, housekeeper, or whatnot—who prefers helpers of one color or class can find adequate safeguard against intolerable violations of his freedom if members of some other class, religion, race, or color demand that he give them precedence."

Plan to Use Negroes Against New Deal Hit

Manufacturers Ass'n Plan to Enroll Negroes Against Wages-Hours Bill Scored; Davis Replies to Offer for Speaker at Parley

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—An attempt by the National Association of Manufacturers to enroll Negro organizations in its drive against the wages and hours bill and similar progressive legislation was sharply condemned today by John P. Davis, secretary of the National Negro Congress.

Davis revealed that he had received a letter from President Charles R. Hook of the N.A.M. offering to supply a "good business speaker" for the forthcoming convention of the Negro Congress.

He declared that "the sudden interest of the National Association of Manufacturers in presenting speakers to Negro organizations was a part of a general plan to roll up opposition to the recovery measure of the administration."

"The N.A.M.," he said, "is seeking to have us commit economic suicide by opposing those very measures which promise to aid the Negro people in their fight for economic justice."

BARES ANTI-NEGRO ACTS

In a biting, caustic reply to Hook, Davis exposed the anti-Negro activities of the N.A.M. in discriminating against Negro workers, inciting race riots, and fomenting ill feeling.

"You state in your letter your desire to secure for us competent business leaders who can discuss for us 'the popular theme—business, how it's run, whom it benefits, the part it plays in American life,'" Davis wrote to the N.A.M.

"For our national convention I can think of nothing more important than an honest discussion of this topic. We should like to know for example why it is that public utility companies deny well-trained Negro boys and girls the opportunity of employment in any white-collar jobs, why man-

his name to us that we may invite him to participate in our convention."



JOHN P. DAVIS

Negro Alliance Wins 2nd Victory

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The second in a series of victories was won by Washington's New Negro Alliance when the U. S. Supreme Court dismissed an injunction previously granted the High Ice Cream Company, prohibiting members of the Alliance from picketing the stores of their chain in order to secure jobs for colored workers.

Two years ago the same chain secured a restraining injunction, but in view of the recent decision of the Court in a similar case, the company's attorneys requested the injunction dismissed.

NEW DEAL FOES RAPPED

"It would be of vital importance for us to know why your organization is conducting such a bitter campaign against the Wages and Hours Bill, while at the same time profits and prices of manufacturing goods are soaring higher and higher."

"The conduct of business liberties against the interests of the American people—and particularly against the interests of Negro American—would also be of great interest to us."

"The fight of big business against labor unions, their attack against the progressive policies of the President of the United States and the reasons therefore would be a topic which if honestly dealt with would find a welcome response from the delegates to our national convention."

"If you have such a speaker on our list, by all means submit

AN AMAZING DECISION

Every lawyer in Dallas is invited to inspect the opinion of Mr. Justice Roberts of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the New Negro Alliance et. al. vs. Sanitary Grocery Company, Inc., decided March 28, 1938. The facts as set forth in the opinion are that the Sanitary Grocery Company opened in the District of Columbia a new store, one of several such stores owned by the corporation. The new store was staffed by what is described as a "personnel having acquaintance with the trade in the vicinity." The store was picketed by representatives of the New Negro Alliance carrying signs which read: "Do Your Part. Buy Where You Can Work. No Negroes Employed Here." The demand was that Negroes be employed as clerks and salesclerks in the new store and other stores belonging to the Sanitary Grocery Company. The latter sought an injunction (and got one) forbidding the New Negro Alliance from picketing or otherwise molesting its business. Appeal from the decree came finally to the Supreme Court under the terms of Norris-LaGuardia act covering labor relations.

The Supreme Court holds that in this case the New Negro Alliance and the grocery company were engaged in a labor dispute and that therefore the former had the right to picket the latter in order to induce it to discharge white employees and replace them with Negroes. "Race discrimination by an employer," says the court, "may reasonably be deemed more unfair and less excusable than discrimination against workers on the ground of union affiliation."

Think that over a bit: Ask yourself some questions. Could white persons picket a newspaper, for example, owned and run by Negroes and demand that editorial and other jobs be open to white employees? Could a man stenographer picket an insurance office on the ground that it discriminates in favor of women stenographers? Could an employer be forced to bargain collectively with combative spinsters on the ground that he had discriminated in favor of young and beautiful saleswomen in his personnel? Just whither is this NLRB business drifting?—Dallas (Texas) Journal.

Captain Smith, U. S. Printer 38 Years, To Retire

WASHINGTON, D. C., (ANP)—Captain John Edgar Smith, widely known citizen here, will retire voluntarily from the government service on September 30, 1938, having more than 38 years to his credit. He was first

appointed as a printer in the Government Printing Office, then promoted to typesetting machine operator, a position he has held ever since.

He is also a member of the International Typographical Union, having carried a union card continuously since he was elected to membership in his birthplace, Charlotte, N. C., before coming to Washington.

Leads Lively Life

Soon after reaching Washington he joined the National Guard of the District of Columbia, advancing from private to first

lieutenant. When war with Mexico threatened in 1916, the National Guard was mustered into the regular service and sent to the Mexican Border. Prior to entering Captain Smith received his commission.

Captain Smith's philosophy is that for one to leave the service while he yet has the capacity to enjoy life serves to prolong that life. On the other hand, he has seen so many in all walks of life continue in the service until retirement was forced upon them; he therefore sought to retire as soon as he became eligible.

Captain Smith is a Past Grand Master of Masons (Prince Hall affiliation) of the District of Columbia, a member (and secretary) of the Board of Trustees of Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte, N. C., his alma mater, and an officer in the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian church, Washington, D. C.

To Enjoy Life

He and Mrs. Smith, (who is a Past Grand Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star, Prince Hall affiliation), of the District of Columbia, have spent all of their married life in Washington. Now they plan to travel extensively, spending the winter of 1938-'39 in Florida and later going to the Mardi Gras in New Orleans in February. They will return home leisurely, making stops in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia, reaching home around Easter.

For 1939-40 their plans include a winter in California via the Panama Canal after a month in Cuba, a month in Haiti and a short stay in Panama City. From California, Hawaii is a possibility, then the Far East and a trip around the world.

Young Photographer

Named Consultant To

WPA Writers Project

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Robert McNeill, honor graduate of New York Institute of Photography, has been appointed to the position of photographic consultant in the Federal Writers Project of the Works Progress Administration.

Official announcement of the naming of the twenty-two-year youth to this post has just been made from the office of Sterling Brown, editor, Negro Affairs, Federal Writers' Project. Mr. McNeill is the first Negro

to receive an appointment as consultant in photography on any of the Federal-directed projects. He has already begun work on an assignment in connection with pictures for the "History of the Negro in Virginia," one of the Guide Series publications of the Works Progress Administration produced through the Federal Writers' Project. Pictures taken by Mr. McNeill for this history will center about ex-slaves, oyster shuckers, apple pickers, tobacco field hands and workers, coal miners and railroad men, and other Negroes throughout the State of Virginia. Many human interest photographs to be made by the young cameraman will also become part of the illustrated material for the "History of the Negro in Virginia."

In addition to the national office associates of Sterling Brown, Mr. McNeill will consult with ten Negro Federal Writers' Project workers, who are engaged in writing and editing this WPA Guide Series publication under the direction of Roscoe Lewis at the Virginia writers' office. The "History of the Negro in Virginia" will be one of a number of books devoted to the Negro in this

State. Miss Davis proved to show richness of high tones and Mr. Dimon and the audience were much pleased with the rendition of Burleigh's "Don't You Weep When I'm One"; "I am A Goin' to See My Friends Again"; and "Swing Low Sweet Chariot." Miss Davis is born with the inspiration of music. Prof. Dimon needs much praise on bringing out such a pupil in a short time.

Miss Davis was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Homer Lewis of 138 Winthrop avenue; they also gave her a surprise dinner after the concert. Those attending were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Davis, Misses Marie and Ella Davis, Dorothy Ailor, Charles Davis, Jr. and Mrs. Lewis, Anthony Hunter and James Wilson. Miss Addie Davis is the daughter of the late Henry Davis and Mrs. Ellen Davis.

The weekly meeting of the Business Chapter No. 71 of which Mrs. Lilian Walker is president was held on Monday evening at 18 Brook street. Twenty-six members turned out to discuss the problems of Beauty Culture.

Mrs. Walker who is an up and stirring president attended the Beauty Culture Convention in Chicago in September 6-9 which met to help carry on better work for all beauticians. Chapter No. 71 is asking those who haven't joined to please do so and help carry on this banner of cooperation.

25,000 Women Seek 1000 Scrub Jobs

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A mass of women, all but a few colored, estimated at 25,000 stormed a Washington police station Wednesday in an effort to get application blanks for 1000 \$90-a-month jobs as chambermaids in federal buildings. More than 3000 were, in line at 3 a. m., and giving out of 2,000 application blanks was halted at 1500 when the milling throng stormed thru police lines and a riot was feared.

Government Woman Has Fine Record

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Mrs. Frances L. Green, an employee for 32 years of the National Park Service, and a member of the United Government employees from its inception two years ago, has never been late to work, was the testimony of the official records of the Interior Department as recited by Burt C. Gardner, Chief of Operations and Protection, NPS, before introducing her to the U. G. E. Forum meeting Sunday. He said:

"Mrs. Green has no marks whatsoever against her for delinquency and never owed anyone any money. Even after 32 years, this matron who looks very young is not anxious to retire."

"Being introduced in public is a thrill that comes once in a lifetime," said Mrs. Green. "But maybe it will happen to me again. I have several years to go yet and I wouldn't know what to do if I couldn't be perfect at least once a day."

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D.C.

War Department Employee Retires After 40 Years KNOWS U.S. ARMY SECRETS

Knew More Secrets
Than Generals,
Superior Says

WASHINGTON

Henry H. Naylor, a man who probably knows more about the Government's military secrets than many of the Army officials, will observe his seventieth birthday on January 10, and for the first time in forty years his natal day anniversary will be celebrated with a day of rest.

He was retired from his position as the adjutant general's office at the War Department on Friday.

Mr. Naylor was honored upon his retirement when all the employees of the adjutant general's office gathered to bid him goodbye. Maj. Gen. Edgar T. Conley, white, acting as spokesman for the group, presented Mr. Naylor with a purse of \$44.50 and initialed leather pocketbook on the employees' behalf.

Lauded by Superiors

Gen. Conley lauded Naylor as one of the best "assistant adjutant generals" to work in the War Department and commended him upon the close of a "most useful and praiseworthy career."

In addition to the gift, employees presented him with a scroll signed by all his co-workers and expressing a hope for a "generous measure of happiness and contentment" for the rest of his life.

During Mr. Naylor's span in the service, he has served ten adjutant generals and "never been called to the carpet." He was appointed on March 5, 1897, during the administration of President McKinley as a messenger and closed his service on December 31 as head messenger.



Henry H. Naylor, veteran employee of the War Department, in Washington, receives best wishes from Maj-Gen. Edgar T. Conley, adjutant general, upon retirement after forty years' service in the government. Mr. Naylor was given a purse by fellow employees at a testimonial on Friday.

Previously, he had been employed at the Army and Navy Club.

Active on Outside

Mr. Naylor resides at 812 Twelfth Street, Northeast, with his wife, Mrs. M. A. Naylor, and daughter, Miss Edna E. Naylor. He has been active in local church and fraternal affairs, and is a deacon at the Zion Baptist Church of Southwest Washington.

He was also past grand master of Odd Fellows and president of the Crispus Attucks' Relief Association.

In Washington

With

GEORGE MORRIS

The Right To Picket

WASHINGTON, April 1. — An opinion handed down by the Supreme Court last Monday, upholding the right to picket, might also be described as judicial instructions on how to obtain a job and to promote racial conflict. A group of Washington negroes decided that they should be employed by a grocery store where white clerks were employed. The store employed no negroes. The negroes decided to force their employment and dismissal of other employees upon the store.

They began picketing the store. They intimidated customers. They drove business away. Rather than suffer indignities from negro pickets, customers went elsewhere. The store asked for police protection. The police were stationed in front of the store to protect customers against overacts of the part of the pickets. The police were there to maintain order and protect life and property. The presence of the police is emphasized because of its bearing on the opinion of the court.

IT WILL be borne in mind that the store had no controversy with its employees. The negro pickets were not present or former employees of the grocery. They simply resorted to picketing as a method of demanding jobs held by others. The lower court readily issued an injunction against the pickets, holding that it was a racial dispute and not a labor dispute within the meaning of the Anti-Injunction Act of 1932.

The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which held that the act was intended to "embrace controversies other than those between employers and employees," including those "between persons seeking employment and employers." "The act," said Justice Roberts, speaking for the majority of the court, "does not concern itself with the background or motive of the dispute."

In other words, the court ruled, the right to picket is fundamental and the court will not inquire into the reason for picketing. The opinion of the court is that if you want to picket, you picket. No one, not even the court, will inquire into the provocation or lack of it. It does not matter if a group of self-appointed pickets destroy a business by driving customers away and force it into bankruptcy by reason of intimidation. The right of irresponsible persons to picket is superior to the protection of legitimate business.

"IN THE SECOND PLACE," said Justice Roberts, after declaring that the act does not concern itself with background or motives, "the desire for fair and equitable conditions of employment on the part of any race, color, condition or persuasion, and the removal of discriminations against them by reason of their race or religious beliefs is quite as important to those concerned as fairness and equity in terms and conditions of employment can be to trade or craft unions or any other form of labor organization or association. Racial discrimination by an employer may reasonably be deemed more unfair and less excusable than discrimination against workers on the ground of union affiliation."

Justice McReynolds, delivering the dissenting opinion for himself and Justice Butler, pointed out the inevitable race conflict that would result from the court's interpretation of the law.

THE DECISION of the court is susceptible of meaning that self-appointed pickets, whether they are fit for or desire employment, are victims of discrimination. The fact that they create a disturbance is sufficient to prove that the law is on their side.

The court did not go into the question of whether the owner of the grocery might be discriminated against by the appearance of hoodlums intent upon compelling him to discharge trusted and faithful workers and hire those who forced their services upon him. The court minimized the disorder provoked by the pickets by saying that police were there at the request of the proprietor and they were not objectionable.

The court said in effect that if the proprietor requested police to stand in front of his store to preserve order, he had no right to complain that others were there to provoke disturbance.

JUSTICE McREYNOLDS pointed out that the effect of the majority opinion could not fail to have an adverse effect upon minorities. The opinion means that the group that can provide the biggest picket line has the law on its side. Whites may picket establishments employing negroes, and force dismissal of negroes and employment of whites, to reverse the situation. Victory is on the side of the group that gets there first with the most pickets. Property driving customers away and forcing it into bankruptcy by reason of intimidation. The right of irresponsible persons to picket is superior to the protection of legitimate business.

The proprietor may avoid the charge of discrimination by closing his store and providing employment to nobody. That, in all probability, is why unemployment is on the increase. The court has not yet decided against an employer closing his shop. In the present state of insecurity, that is what he is doing.

SUPREME COURT DECISION AIDS PICKETING FOR JOBS

New York, Apr. 1.—The victory won by the New Negro Alliance, of Washington, D. C. in the United States Supreme Court last Monday, was called a signal step in the fight to open job opportunities for Negroes in a statement by the N.A.A.C.P. The New Negro Alliance was formed five years ago in Washington to increase job placement for Negroes. It launched a "Spend-Where-You-Can-Work Campaign" to get merchants having stores in Negro neighborhoods to employ Negro clerks. It succeeded in several cases but when it approached the Sanitary Grocery Company which operated a chain of stores throughout the city, it met with stiff resistance and started a picketing campaign.

Press Summary of the N.A.A.C.P. 4-1-38
The Sanitary Grocery Company obtained an injunction against the Alliance on the ground that the controversy between the Alliance and the company was not a labor dispute, but a racial dispute and not protected against court interference by the federal Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act. The United States supreme court reversed the lower court in a decision handed down March 28 stating:

New York
"The desire for fair and equitable conditions of employment on the part of persons of any race, color, or persuasion, and the removal of discriminations against them by reason of their race or religious beliefs is quite as important to those concerned as fairness and equity in terms and conditions of employment can be to trade or craft unions or any form of labor organization or association. Race discrimination by an employer may reasonably be deemed more unfair and less excusable than discrimination against workers on the ground of union affiliation."

The Court ruled squarely that the dispute was a labor dispute and that the Alliance had the right to picket peacefully without interference by the District courts. "This decision will serve as a precedent," said the N.A.A.C.P., "in all states having labor disputes anti-injunction laws similar to the federal Norris-La Guardia act. If Negroes and their friends conduct careful and sober campaigns they should be able to do much in enlarging job opportunities for Negroes, especially in public utilities and in stores located in Negro neighborhoods or dependent in large measure on Negro trade."

The N.A.A.C.P. warned, however, that picketing or boycotting solely to get jobs for Negroes in stores in Negro neighborhoods has to be used with caution.

Counsel representing the Alliance in the supreme court were Belford V. Lawson, Thurman L. Dodson, Edward P. Lovett, James N. Nabritt, Jr., Theodore M. Berry and Thurgood Marshall, assistant special counsel, N.A.A.C.P.

Tuskegee Man Gets Navy Yard Post

WASHINGTON.

William E. Gross, Tuskegee Institute trained carpenter, Monday, was appointed a joiner at the Navy Yard, marking the first time a colored person has been assigned a job other than helper in the carpenter shops of the yard.

Also American 8-13-38
Gross, who lives at 532 Twenty-third Place, Northeast, had been employed as general helper in the shop since March and was promoted after successfully passing a Civil Service examination. Gross left Tuskegee in 1926 and had worked in Ohio and Pennsylvania before coming to Washington.

Sales Decrease As Picketing Goes On

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (ANP)

—Banners with "Don't Buy Where You Can't Clerk," are being borne by men and women, active members of the New Negro alliance who are

determined to break down the barrier which prevents members of the group being employed by establishments in the city which enjoy a major portion of Negro patronage.

Two stores in the mammoth chain operated by the Peoples' Drug Stores Co., are chief centers. One of these is located at 14th and You Streets, Northwest, where hundreds of patrons do their buying. The other store is in the heart of the black belt at the corner of 7th and M Streets, Northwest. Notwithstanding the fact that fully three-fourth of the patrons at 7th and M Streets are colored, no counter service is extended to them when it comes to liquid refreshments. Although the management of the Peoples' Drug stores states that he will make no concessions in favor of the New Negro alliance, it is believed that with a decrease in sales at both these stores, he will yield a point and give employment to at least one clerk.

The same pressure was brought to bear in the case of the manager of

an uptown five-and-ten-cent store at the corner of 18th and You Streets, the manager being forced to send a taxi for a colored clerk, after about five hours one Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Maid Is Portland Visitor

Mrs. Elizabeth McDuffey, personal maid to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, was in the city for a brief stay Saturday on her leisurely way to Washington, D. C., after taking the Boettiger children to Seattle.

9-2-38
Mrs. McDuffey and Mrs. James Clow renewed their friendship of many years during the short visit. Mr. and Mrs. Taft Harris met Mrs. McDuffey at the train and took her to the Groves and to the Bonney Inn. On her return from the scenic trip, she dined at the home of Mrs. W. P. Lomax. The visitor left the same evening for California. Mr. McDuffey is valet to the President of the United States.

Secretary Tells Of Negro Job Crisis

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sep. 1 — (ANP)—Interviewed last week by the Washington Post, in connection with that daily's Working for Washington series of articles, Major Campbell C. Johnson, executive secretary of 12th Street Y. M. C. A. said that the outstanding problem facing the Capital City's colored population today is unemployment, with no respect for re-employment. He said housing was the second biggest colored problem here, with rents charged Negroes "out of all proportion to what they earn."

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

DeLand Fla. Sun News
October 29, 1938

STRANGE BUSINESS

Some DeLand Negroes were frightened from their jobs Thursday by the questioning of two white men who the Negroes said, represented themselves as enforcement officials under control of the wages and hours administrator. They were asked a lot of questions tending to leave the impression that unless they were being paid 25 cents per hour for their labors they would be subject to arrest.

We haven't the faintest idea what the thing was all about, but we don't believe that the men were working under the direction of the wages and hours administrator.

Sanford Fla. Herald
November 12, 1938

Seminole County farmers are concerned about the wage-hour law. It does not affect their field hands, but it does limit hours in wash houses, packing plants, crate mills to 44 a week, while no one can be paid, even the most inefficient negro, less than 25 cents an hour. Farmers, already mortgaged to the hilt, still staggering from the effects of last winter's disastrous season, are wondering where the money is coming from for ever mounting payrolls and production costs.

Florida

Social Workers Lose Jobs In Jacksonville

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., (AN)—From a high of 100 Negroes employed in the social service setup under the Federal Emergency Relief administration, the total has dropped to none since the work has been taken over by the state welfare board. Investigations disclosed last week.

This drastic change in employment of colored social workers was brought about through the attitude of those in charge that social work is a field "for whites only." Negroes who previously served, some of them with records of 10 years as social workers, have been assigned to WPA projects at greatly reduced salaries of \$45 monthly where they are sent to do menial work in homes during illness. Often they go into white homes as servants.

The state welfare board, which gets its funds from both the Florida and federal governments (which means Negroes are paying their portion of its cost of operation) was established December 1, 1935. Almost immediately mass firing of the 100 employees of the colored division began, with the result that by January 26, 1936, less than two months afterwards, only 17 remained on the staff, and in a year's time, the total was reduced to eight.

ENTIRE UNIT ABOLISHED

By last June 17, there were only five on the colored division staff. They were Mrs. May L. Kennedy, Mrs. Ruth D. Bolton, Miss Lutha V. Wilson, Miss Marguerite McLeary and Mrs. Beulah Joyner. Four of these were social workers and the fifth was a stenographer. Despite its size, the division presented more cases to the welfare board than did any other. These four social workers actually did as much as the 30 whites so employed.

But on June 17, the entire unit was abolished. Members were told that because of so much employment, the Negro division was being dispensed with. However, the discharged workers were replaced with whites. There are approximately 45 Negroes here having been taken and passed the merit examination and therefore qualifying themselves for employment.

themselves for social work. From this group come the ones who have been sent to WPA projects where they now do what actually amounts to servant work.
Jacksonville, Fla. Times Union
December 28, 1938

CCC to Enroll 605 in State

Welfare Board Announces Dates and Places.

Dates and places at which 605 men will be accepted for enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps were announced late yesterday from headquarters here of the State Welfare Board.

Recruiting will begin January 4 the announcement said, at DeFunda and federal governments (which means Negroes are paying their portion of its cost of operation) was established December 1, 1935. Almost immediately mass firing of the 100 employees of the colored division began, with the result that by January 26, 1936, less than two months afterwards, only 17 remained on the staff, and in a year's time, the total was reduced to eight.

Other recruiting dates are: January 6, CCC camp at Marietta, just outside Jacksonville city limits on the Lake City Road, 67 white men and 26 negroes, with 41 white and 26 negroes coming from district No. 6, and 16 white from district No. 5.

January 7, old courthouse, Orlando, 110 men, with 14 from district No. 4, 57 from district No. 7, 17 from district No. 11, and 22 from district No. 12.

January 9, CCC camp at South Miami near Kendall, 101 men, with 29 from district No. 8, 46 from district No. 9 and 26 from district No. 10.

Jack Horne, State Welfare Board director of CCC selection, and Army officers from Fort Benning, Ga., will be in charge of the enrollment.

DROP NEGRO SOCIAL WORKERS FROM ROLLS IN JACKSONVILLE

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 1. — (ANP) — From a high of 100 Negroes employed in the social service setup under the Federal Emergency Relief administration, the total has dropped to none since the work has been taken over by the state welfare board, investigators disclosed last week.

12-18-38
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Only Five Colored on Staff

By last June 17, there were only five on the colored division staff. They were Mrs. May L. Kennedy, Mrs. Ruth D. Bolton, Miss Luther W. Wilson, Miss Marguerite McCleary and Mrs. Beulah Joyner. Four of these were social workers and the fifth was a stenographer. Despite its size, the division presented more cases to the welfare board than did any other. These four social workers actually did as much as the 30 whites so employed.

But on June 17, the entire unit was abolished. Members were told that because of so much employment, the Negro division was

being dispensed with. However, the discharged workers were replaced with whites. There are approximately 45 Negroes here having taken and passed the merit examination and therefore qualifying themselves for social work. From this group come the ones who have been sent to WPA projects where they now do what actually amounts to servant work.

Since discarding the Negro unit, the work is reported to be far in arrears with some cases a year and more older still awaiting attention.

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South To Prove Nation's Bulwark, Not a 'No. 1 Problem,' Says Speaker

Prominent Bibb County Manufacturer Declares Dixie Faces Greatest Industrial, Rural Development During Next 25 Years That Has Ever Taken Place.

A prediction that the south would finally save the nation was voiced yesterday by William D. Anderson, of Macon, head of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, as he replied to President Roosevelt's charge that the south is the nation's No. 1 economic problem.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting of the Southern Garment Manufacturers' Association in Atlanta, he asserted the south had nothing to be ashamed of or apologize for.

Anderson made it clear that he and warned that the people should had no intention of discussing politics and pointed out his sole purpose was to tell the southern people (the south's) population, its es-ple they had no reason for having established courage, its willingness an inferiority complex.

"The homogeneous character of the south's population, its es-ple they had no reason for having established courage, its willingness an inferiority complex. We are living in a land that, patriotism, will be a bulwark of the nation in time, will flow with milk and honey," he said. "I predict that we shall see here in the south the greatest industrial and agricultural development during the next 25 years that has ever taken place in the history of the United States."

Directing his fire, in particular, at a report on the "Economic Conditions of the South" prepared for the President by the National Emergency Council, he urged any other section of our country not to be led astray by its "thoughtless generalizations."

He quoted figures on the south's resources and products to prove that it does not compare unfavorably with other sections of the country.

Repeating direct to the President's statement about the south, Anderson said: **Statement Immature.** "This statement, together with all its implications seems to be very much of the same nature and character as many other statements and actions of more recent date that have proven to be unwisely, indiscreet, immature and without that foundation of fact which ought to undergird a pronouncement from high governmental sources."

The speaker questioned that the report of the National Emergency Council was aided by the counsel of an advisory committee of southern citizens known for their interest in the region and their familiarity with its problems.

"Since the advisory committee listed in the report includes citizens scattered from Norman, Okla., to Miami, Fla., and from St. Matthews, S. C., to Port Arthur, Texas, it seems fairly reasonable to conclude that the contribution of these distinguished citizens to the report was largely in the nature of

Only \$160 Per Capita.

Taking Georgia as an example, he said this state received only \$160.10 per capita in the distribution of these funds, while the average for the United States was \$296.

"Georgia is \$95.90 behind the national average," he said. "If you multiply this by our population of 2,728,985, it amounts to \$26,300,000.00. This is the amount that we are short of in Georgia alone."

"Here was an opportunity for the administration to do something for a bleeding south, but instead of doing something for us

we seem to have been gypped." He expressed the opinion nothing remains to prevent the great development of the south except the fear that American institutions are in jeopardy.

"Let the politicians fulminate," he urged, "let those who would serve their selfish ends sharpen their knives on us, but in spite of all, let's move on to our natural destiny of becoming the wealthiest and most important section of this nation."

John A. Simmons, manufacturer from Lanett, Ala., also was on yesterday's program.

Donald Comer, well-known Alabama garment manufacturer and an authority on public relations, is scheduled to speak today on the National Emergency Council report.

Buyers from about 200 manufacturing firms from Texas to Maryland are on hand for the three-day convention which opened Monday.

The South's Future

Editor's note: The following address was delivered yesterday at Pittsburgh, Penn., before the National Small Business Men's Association. Mr. Graves, noted Birmingham writer and lecturer, spoke for the South, while young Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, spoke for New England.

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES II

I am permitted to speak of the South. Speak of it not as a professional but as one who like any normal man, believes in his part of the country, thinks it has things worth saving, things worth developing, things worth contributing to a nation of which it is loyally a part. The President has called us the No. 1 Economic Problem and made us the No. 1 Political Problem. But many of us believe that the very things which make us a problem make us an opportunity. As business men, I invite you to consider the South as the nation's No. 1 Business Opportunity.

We are not in the saddle but we are in the spotlight. A countrywide economic attention that was already turning Southward when the depression of 1929 came is turning now again, and in a measure taught by both of the depressions to consider what the South has to offer. Taught to consider its lower living costs, its superior climate, its wealth of natural and human resources, its boundless raw materials, its transportation capacities, its adjacency to the great markets of South and Central America. And taught to consider most of all its potential purchasing power. It is possible to say that the greatest new market available in this half of the Western Hemisphere is the one to be had in developing Southern purchasing power, in lifting the standard of living of the Southern people to the national average, in defeating somehow a Southern poverty that gives only about one-seventh of

this nation's wealth and income to one-fourth of its population. When Madam Secretary of Labor Perkins made her immortal remark a few years ago about the need of putting shoes on the people of the South she was guilty of a ridiculous overstatement. Nearly all of us have shoes in the South, and wear them when we want to. But what Miss Perkins had in mind wasn't ridiculous at all. What she had in mind was this comparative poverty of the South, and the new market to be made of obtaining for Southern masses a buying power nearer the national level. No other market offers quite so much, and the magnitude of the offer comes of the circumstance that so little is given, that there are so many things the Southern people need and would like to buy but can't buy because they haven't got the money. It is for this new market, and for these natural advantages, not for cheap labor, or tax exemption, or bonuses, or free factories or other artificial and impermanent benefits, that the enlightened business attention of the nation is turning South.

That it is indeed turning all the statistics show. In the 18-month period ending with the depression of 1937 more new industrial investment came into Southern States than in any similar period in history. In the paper industry alone more than a hundred million came. It is coming as water comes down the hill, as nature fills a vacuum, as expansion seeks frontiers. The covered wagons which pioneered Northwestward nine decades ago are returning now Southeast. Their continental round trip is complete and they are rolling now, on rubber tires, to the country's largest economic frontier, the Southern States. America as a whole will benefit from this Southward march as well as the South. It will benefit not only in the new market obtained but in the filling of the vacuum, in the natural elimination of the South's wage differential with the elimination of its labor surplus—an elimination already in process as wage statistics show—and in the lifting of the Southern pressure upon other agricultural regions that has begun to result from the logic that drives impoverished farmers to operations competitive with farm products of the West, Middle West, and East.

For this process, for this filling of the vacuum, this expansion across an economic frontier, the South is entitled to ask that nature be permitted to take its course. We said that there are from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 disagree in the South today, as Americans do elsewhere, as to whether we want a New Deal economy and that one solution of our problem. We are certain only that we want a fair deal, and for the agriculture which is still our major way and for the industry which is needed to be our supplementary way.

I say that we cannot agree upon the New Deal, and we can't. In this and many other matters there is no longer a Solid South. We disagree, as you do, on every immediate question that concerns us. We can't agree as to whether economic well-being is a thing that comes down from the top or one that distills from the bottom. We can't agree on the best plan of obtaining for our labor the maximum return possible without destroying this nation's wealth and income to one-fourth of its population. When Madam Secretary of Labor Perkins made her immortal remark a few years ago about the need of putting shoes on the people of the South she was guilty of a ridiculous overstatement. Nearly all of us have shoes in the South, and wear them when we want to. But what Miss Perkins had in mind wasn't ridiculous at all. What she had in mind was this comparative poverty of the South, and the new market to be made of obtaining for Southern masses a buying power nearer the national level. No other market offers quite so much, and the magnitude of the offer comes of the circumstance that so little is given, that there are so many things the Southern people need and would like to buy but can't buy because they haven't got the money. It is for this new market, and for these natural advantages, not for cheap labor, or tax exemption, or bonuses, or free factories or other artificial and impermanent benefits, that the enlightened business attention of the nation is turning South.

General

Promised Land? Huey Long might have made a parade of it, but the Senator from Louisiana is dead.

Some of us feel that no Moses worth his bulrushes would lead Southerners out of the South at a time like this, anyhow. He would look around him at the fields and forests and minerals and streams and warm suns and soft moons and brave memories and bright hopes, and cry halt before ever the march began. "Here beneath your feet is your promised land," he would say, "if you till it and have benefit of the tilling. Here is a promised land for you, and for America, too, if you supplement what God has given it with what you can give it, if you walk upon it in way of science, if you balance its agriculture with industry and its cotton with food. A promised land for you, and the North and West as well, if you educate your children in grace to inherit it, if you do justice in it among yourselves if you trust it enough to put your own gold into it; if you hold its laborers worthy of their hire, its merchants of their fee, its farmers of their crops, if you honor its laws and make a meeting among yourselves for its task. This is your Canaan if you take your stand in it now for entitlements against other lands, if your goods go as freely to market as those of other peoples, if no distant tax burdens you when you buy or limits you when you sell, if the rent of gold is no greater for you than for others, and if the fruit of your possessions falls into your own hands!"

Answer For the South—

Author Who 'Discovered' South Analyzes Problems



Jonathan Daniels on the job as editor of The Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer.

Jonathan Daniels Offers Suggestions To Meet Needs Outlined In NEC Report; Series Of Three Articles Start Tomorrow

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 20.—When President Roosevelt's National Emergency Council labeled the South "The Nation's No. 1 Economic Problem," the man most obviously fitted to answer the contention and put forward a solution of the problem was Jonathan Daniels, brilliant young editor of The Raleigh News and Observer and author of "A Southerner Discovers the South." Now Mr. Daniels has done just

that. Examining the council's findings and turning the searchlight of his analytical mind on conditions from Beale street to "Tobacco Road," he has written a series of three frank and penetrating articles for NEA Service which will appear beginning tomorrow in The Post.

So He Goes to See

Daniels spent most of his busy young life in the South except for a few years of newspapering in New York, Paris, Territet, and Florence. But a few months ago he realized

that he was continually discussing Southern problems without having seen all of his country. So he climbed into his automobile and set out to discover the land of plantations and pellagra. of cotton and the Confederacy.

He traveled 3000 miles. He talked with professors, industrialists, politicians, an organizer for the sharecroppers' union, farm hands, governors and Negroes.

He came back convinced that reconstruction, as the historians and politicians talk about it, never really came to the South after the Civil War, that conditions have scarcely changed since the surrender at Appomattox.

Illustrious Father

What to do about it, Daniels tells in his three illuminating new articles.

Daniels is a son of Josephus Daniels, secretary of the Navy under Woodrow Wilson and now U. S. Ambassador to Mexico. He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1921, later studied in the Columbia law school. From reporter work on The Raleigh News and Observer he moved in 1925 to do Washington correspondence and writing abroad. From 1931-32 he served on the editorial staff of Fortune Magazine. He has been editor of The News and Observer since 1933.

His book, "A Southerner Discovers the South," was hailed by critics as one of the best ever written on the modern Southland.

Jobs for Negroes—Negroes are guaranteed at least a third of all sales positions in Harlem retail establishments under an agreement announced last month by the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of hundreds of white-owned stores and the Greater New York Coordinating Committee for Employment, representing over 200 Negro organizations. The negotiations resulting in the agreement began in April. Aside from agreeing to fill vacancies with Negroes until one third of all white-collar jobs are held by colored workers, Harlem store owners promise not to discriminate against Negro clerks in promotions, to pay them equal wages for equal work, agree to exert pressure on certain unions to secure admission of Negro members, and promise not to discriminate against Negroes in lay-offs. White employees will not lose jobs in Harlem as a result of the agreement. Negroes will replace white clerks as there are vacancies due to resignation, discharge for cause, or transfer. Machinery for arbitrating disputes is set up by the agreement, and both sides agree to be bound by the decisions of the arbitration board. The agreement also provides for a central Harlem employment bureau, to be operated by the New York Urban League, and the Harlem YMCA and YWCA. All positions opened to Negroes in Harlem stores are to be filled by applicants certified by this bureau. The agreement went into effect immediately.

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THE SOUTH TODAY

Dixie and the Wage and Hours Bill

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY

(Copyright, 1937, by Southern Newspaper Syndicate)

Editor's Note—Virginius Dabney is editor of the Richmond Times Dispatch and is well known also as an author and lecturer. His book, *Liberalism in the South*, was highly praised by critics here and abroad, and he is well known to readers of this column.

New life has apparently been pumped into the federal wage and hour bill, as a consequence of the recent conference between President Roosevelt and the governors of seven Southern states. Action of the executives in "endorsing the principle of establishing a floor for wages and a ceiling for hours," and the reported agreement of the president to aid them in getting more equitable freight rates and in maintaining a wage differential—as long as that is necessary—seems to have set in motion forces that will lead to a wage and hour bill's ultimate passage.

In an advertisement placed in Washington newspapers, the governors stated that they do not want any one to come to the Southeast "expecting cheap and low-paid labor, or long hours of work," and that "sweatshop operators are, and will be, unwelcome." This leaves unelucidated the future fate of the sweatshop operators already well settled in some of these same Southeastern states, but the sentiment is an admirable one.

Seven Sapient Southerners

Elsewhere in the advertisement, the seven sapient Southeasterns declare that "the year round moderate climate of this section makes possible lower living costs for better standards of living; less for rent, less for fuel and less for food and clothing for a family. The Southeast knows no long months of unrelenting cold. . . . This insures lower capital investments, lower construction costs, lower production costs."

But does it cost less to live in the South than in the North? And as a corollary to that question, can a Southern manufacturer compete with a Northern manufacturer, if both pay the same wages? These questions have importance today, when the federal wage and hour bill is pending in congress. There have been definite indications that the administration does not favor the establishment of a uniform wage throughout the United States, but what if such wages are established by congress, as is desired by the American Federation of Labor? Can Southern industry survive?

Surveys of Living Costs
Various surveys of living costs have been made in the past two decades, and they furnish us with what appears to be an authoritative answer to one of the questions. First among the agencies to study living costs during the period was the national industrial conference board, which is supported by the manufacturers. In 1919 and 1920 it compared living costs in certain typical Southern textile mill centers with those in corresponding New England centers. The board's conclusion was that the aggregate costs were somewhat higher in the Southern mill towns.

A careful study of wages in the textile field was made about 10 years later by Dr. Jennings J. Rhyne. His *Some Cotton Mill Workers and Their Villages*, published in 1930, contains the following conclusion:

"After making every allowance for welfare work and differences in living costs, it can hardly be claimed that wages paid in the cotton mills in the South are the equivalent of wages paid in New England mills."

Two years later Dr. Wilson Gee, director of the University of Vir-



VIRGINIUS DABNEY

ginia Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, published *Research Barriers in the South*. The volume surveys the problem of the low-

salaried professor in the Southern college or university, and compares his status with that of his high-salaried Northern colleague. With data supplied by the United States department of labor as a basis, Dr. Gee arrived at the conclusion that "there is no valid basis for the current impression that a person can live up to a given standard more cheaply in the South than in other parts of the country."

No Difference in Living Costs

Dr. Lee said further: "The prices of the principal articles of food in cities of the same size indicate that there is substantially no differential in this regard for the two regions. The rates for electricity and gas are actually higher in the South. Fuel costs, of course, are greater in the North and West than in the South, due to the milder climate of the latter, but even in this particular, it is believed that the greater expenditures for ice in the Southern latitudes is a compensating factor of much significance. Rents are only about 7 per cent more expensive in the North and West, and the tenant in that part of the country, as a rule, secures better constructed houses in which to live."

Professor William F. Ogburn of the University of Chicago published an article in the December, 1935, issue of "Social Forces," entitled "Does It Cost Less to Live in the South?" In the article, he compared the percentage of family income spent for food in the respective sections, on the theory that "the larger the income of a family the lower is the percentage spent for food." This is based in "the most important of Engel's laws, and investigators for nearly a century have verified it, and, I believe, found no exceptions," Dr. Ogburn wrote.

He could find no extensive data on family budgets more recent than that assembled by the United States Bureau of Labor statistics in 1918-1919. Using this material as a basis for his computations, he arrived at the following conclusion:

"This investigation does not show that it is cheaper to live in the South, but rather that the costs are the same in the South as in the rest of the United States. If a laborer spends less in the South than in the North, it is because he gets less wages and not because it costs less to live there."

Spending of Wage Earners

Most recent of all the surveys is that completed by the United States

Department of Labor a few months ago. As of Sept. 15, 1937, the index of the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and workers in the lower salary brackets was found by the department to be 85.0 in cities scattered over the country, the average for 1923-1925 being 100. These figures show that a number of southern cities have higher costs than Chicago for example. That city's figure was 81.3, as against the following: Atlanta, 83.9; Jacksonville, 82.4; Savannah, 83.3; Memphis, 82.9; Mobile, 85.1, and New Orleans, 85.2. Richmond and Norfolk, with 85.9, had a higher index than New York, where the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and workers in the lower brackets stood at 86.7.

Building Costs

With respect to housing, the department found that erection of an inferior grade of dwelling in, say, Columbia, S. C., costs about the same, per room, as a superior grade in Chicago or Boston. The department concluded that rent, fuel, and light are cheaper in the South, whereas clothing, house furnishings, foods and other necessities are more expensive, and food prices do not differ materially.

But while there appears to be no valid reason for believing that living costs are lower in the South, there is no doubt that, generally speaking, freight rates from the South to Northern and Western markets are higher than similar rates from New England to the same markets. Not only is the distance from the South greater, in most instances, but the rate level is also higher. These disadvantages make it impossible for a southern manufacturer to compete with a New England manufacturer in the markets in question, unless he pays lower wages or is otherwise able to keep his production costs down.

There is another handicap under which some Southern industries labor, namely, the comparative inefficiency of their workers. Authorities say that this necessarily places such industries at a disadvantage, in competition with those which use more competent craftsmen. On the whole, the labor available to Southern plants is less skilled than that employed by rival establishments in other sections.

Advantages and Disadvantages

Thus, among the South's competitive assets, if they may be termed such, are its lower wages, and what the Southeastern governors concede are its "lower capital investments, lower construction costs, lower production costs." Among its competitive handicaps are the higher freight rates it must pay, and the less efficient labor it must use. No wage and hour bill which fails to take these factors into consideration is likely to be fair to the South—or

to the North, for that matter. Nor can anyone who has the best interests of the South, at heart, doubt that the wage scales of this region must be substantially raised, if Dixie is ever to enjoy a genuine and stable prosperity. If the pending wage and hour bill could raise wages, and at the same time work no undue hardships on Southern employers, it would prove a boon of the first magnitude.

Democrats Split Upon Housing Bill

G.O.P. Senator's Plan To Require Payment Of 'Prevailing Wage' Hit Lodge vs. Wagner

Debate Delays Decision; Reed Is Formally Seated As Supreme Court Member

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—(AP)—Fall, aristocratic Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R), Massachusetts, and shortly Senator Robert F. Wagner (D), New York, breathed fire at each other in the Senate today, each accusing his opponent of going against the best interests of labor.

A long step toward fascism would be taken, said Wagner, if the Senate accepted Lodge's "prevailing wage" amendment to the Roosevelt housing bill. Whereupon Lodge, youthful grandson of a famous Senate battler, declared the A. F. of L. was packing his amendment and that his opponents were thwarting the will of the Senate.

The housing bill was taken up when the anti-lynching bill was temporarily shelved and the Southern filibuster was thus stopped for the time being.

Tacked on the housing bill when it went through the Senate the Lodge amendment would require all contractors to pay prevailing wages on housing projects covered by Federal Housing Administration insurance.

However, when a Senate-House conference committee went to work on the housing bill (which is designed

to stimulate a home-construction boom by cutting the down payments and financing costs) the Lodge amendment was deleted.

When the bill came back to the Senate today for final approval, Lodge charged that the scrapping of his proposal was "a complete misrepresentation of the will of the elected representatives of the people—a travesty on representative government."

Livid of countenance, Wagner contended the amendment would largely nullify the purpose of the housing campaign and would hamper unions in their bargaining efforts. If the Government ever attempts to fix all wages, he said, "we shall destroy unionism and free action, and we shall be right in fascism. That's what fascism is."

Lodge moved that the Senate insist on reinstatement of his amendment, but his motion was ruled out of order.

Wagner went on to say that building workers would be better off with a higher annual wage, even if it meant a lower hourly wage.

"We ought to permit labor organizations to work that out without interference," he declared. "Wherever there is a labor organization you needn't worry. They can take care of themselves."

"If that is true," interjected Senator Connally (D), Texas, "there wasn't any need for passing the national labor relations act." (Wagner was the sponsor of that act.)

The New York senator charged heatedly that Connally had "deliberately misquoted" him. The Texan retorted that it was "difficult not to misquote someone going one way one moment and another the next."

Within a few hours after the administration measure had come before the Senate for final action, a group of Democrats lined up behind the Republican amendment which would require payment of prevailing wages on housing projects covered by Government insurance.

In the group which supported Lodge were Democratic senators, including McKellar, of Tennessee; Wheeler, of Montana, and Russell, of Georgia.

Democratic Leader Barkley, of Kentucky, seeking to swing votes back to the administration side, contended the amendment would harm rather than help labor. Others insisted it would destroy the value of the housing bill, designed to stimulate a home-construction boom by cutting the down payments and financing costs.

Administration lieutenants late in the day forestalled a final vote by pressing the Senate.

This is the second of a series of articles written by Harold M. Gray, industrial arts instructor at the Northeast Junior high school in Kansas City, Kas. This article on Vocational Education will be published in two parts, the first dealing with the occupations of Negro women and the education now provided. The second part, to be published next week, will deal with the types of vocational education that should be provided.

PROVIDING VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

INTEREST has been widespread the last few years in regard to the activities and positions of women. The tendency of women to enter

many fields of wage earning, and to reach a place in every intellectual arena, has been pronounced and distinctly in Kansas City.

Realizing that she does need to sacrifice womanly charms or privileges in an earning capacity and in vocational and professional careers, she has begun to enter new fields and endeavors.

Women, in general, changed their status during the World War. This was a time of transition for the Negro woman and a golden opportunity for her. It was shown in the census of 1910-1920 that there was a marked increase of Negro women in factory and mechanical jobs and a marked decrease in domestic and agricultural jobs.

The census for the country shows that Negro women gainfully employed were fewer by 400,000 with the figure of 1,575,289 for all Negro women gainfully employed, and yet this was 18 per cent of all women employed in the entire country. There was a substantial increase particularly in factory work. The census of 1920-30 showed very little changes in regards to number of women engaged in certain jobs.

Figures for certain localities are found, and I think Chicago offers an interesting study when compared with other parts of the country. In Chicago, between 7,000 and 9,000 are in industry and they group themselves in the following trades for the country at large: tobacco, 21,820; food products, 4,769; textiles, 5,000; wood products, 4,000. Others in factories are distributed in mechanical jobs, electrical supplies, glue, leather rubber, toilet goods, and merchantile establishments.

In Chicago, the greatest number of Negro women are in food products, in which there are about 2,110.

This is a very changeable figure because more than a thousand are in the nut and date factories, which is very seasonal, poorly paid and unsatisfactory in many respects, so that the number fluctuates. Lamp shades have the next highest number of about 1920, and sewing trades including men's and women's garments about 724; the remaining portion is distributed in paper industries, box factories,

laundries, novelties, and merchantile jobs.

The above was just a portion of the number of Negro women in industry, which is only about 104,983 of the total number of Negro

women gainfully employed, which is about 1,575,289.

There are numerous other occupations and vocations that Negro women are engaged in at the present time.

These are: farm laborers, 967,837; laundresses (not in laundries), 361,551; cooks, 295,939; farmers, 79,309; dressmakers and seamstresses, (not in factories), 38,148; teachers, 22,441; nurses, (not trained), 17,874; chambermaids, 14,071; laundry operatives, 12,196; housekeepers and stewardesses, 10,021; all other occupations, 284,594.

The item—all other occupations—includes manufacture of boxes, candy, lamp shades, steel automobiles, electrical lights, tobacco, textile and rubber. Other occupations besides manufactures are meat slaughtering, surgical work, clerks, elevator and telephone operators, glass laborers, butchers, core makers, and motor mechanics.

The main cities in which colored women are engaged in industry and other occupations are: New York City, 2,500; Brooklyn, 900; Orange, N. J., 563; Philadelphia, 1,500; Williamsport, Penn., 200; Baltimore, 1,000; Washington, D. C., 1,100; Hopewell, Va., 700; Winston Salem, N. C., 4,000; Charleston, S. C., 1,500; Detroit, 2,000; East St. Louis, 263; Chicago, 7,000; Cincinnati, 1,000; Dayton, 9,000; Nitro, W. Va., 167; Louisville, 2,000; Old Hickory, Tenn., 300; St. Louis, Mo., 2,000; Kansas City, 1,000.

Work among colored women is of great importance. Of 150 plants visited in 1929 there were found 28,250 women at work of which 11,812 were Negroes or 40 per cent of all the women employed.

It was also found by this investigation that in 1910 there were no dressmakers among the colored women, but in 1929 there were 3,900 which shows very plainly the increase of Negro women in some vocations.

The figures presented thus far are indeed significant for they represent the vocations or occupations in which Negro women have been engaged. What types of training or education are provided for all these Negro women?

In the above survey, it was found that only 324 of the 11,812 women were in extension work of an industrial school in such courses as housemaids, cafeteria workers, butchers, core makers, motor mechanics, and garment workers. Of the 510 plans only 25 managers had vestibule courses in which Negro women were trained. And only five plants were offering Red Cross nursing, first aid, and Home Economics.

In a study made of nursing education, it was found that for Negro women and girls there are about 175 schools and hospitals offering such training. Approximately one-third or more were considered non-accredited. About 75 percent of these institutions are located in the southern states, and 20 states

provide no such training.

As to home economics education there are 17 states with full time schools for Negro girls and women with an enrollment of about 2,300. There are evening classes in 46 centers with an enrollment of about 2,300. There are evening classes in 46 centers with an enrollment of about 2,000.

Other occupations among Negro women and girls with the present vocational education now provided are listed below:

Tobacco: Managerial instruction.

Textiles: Vestibule school and foremanship instruction.

Wood products: Vestibule training, instruction sheets.

Mechanical Jobs: Foremanship instruction.

Electrical supply: Vestibule training and foremanship instruction.

Glue: Foremanship instruction.

Leather: Foremanship instruction.

Rubber: Vestibule and foremanship instruction.

Toilet goods: Foremanship instruction.

Mercantile work: Managerial instruction.

Lamp shades: Vestibule training and foremanship instruction.

Sewing trades: Vestibule training, evening classes, foremanship instruction.

Paper and box factories: Foremanship instruction.

Laundries: None.

Farm Laborers: None.

Farmers: Some technical schools and colleges.

Cook: Home Economics in some schools.

Dress makers and seamstresses: Evening schools.

Nurses: Colleges, hospitals, evening schools.

Teachers: Numerous accredited and non-accredited colleges and teacher training institutions.

Chambermaids: None.

Housekeepers and stewardesses: None.

Candy: Foremanship instruction.

Steel: Vestibule schools and foremanship instruction.

Automobiles: Vestibule and foremanship instruction.

Paint: Foremanship instruction.

Stenographers: Business colleges.

Clerks: Managerial instruction.

Slaughtering: Managerial instruction.

Mattress manufacturing: Foremanship instruction.

Telephone operators: Managerial instruction.

Glass blowers: Pick up.

Canneries: Foremanship instruction.

Printing: Apprenticeships.

Baking: Pick up.

We have seen what occupations

the Negro females are engaged in at the present time and the types of vocational training provided for them. From the present progress of the Negro race we can readily see that in the future these females will not only be engaged in those occupations, but will be engaged in many and more difficult ones. The

trend of the Negro race is to enter into precisely the same kinds of work and activities as the white race.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel

March 24, 1938

SOUTH — NEITHER FEUDAL NOR FASCIST

Because of racial, climatic, living and social conditions in the South there can be no more comparison with the North and East industrial conditions than a pin-head can be contrasted with the moon. That is one side of the wage-hour question.

President Roosevelt in bluntly and sharply flaying the South for a spirit of feudalism may be visioning a new future. Matter of wages and hours for negro workers will adjust themselves. The South, however, is taking no chances on losing its industries to North and East which belong here and are going to stay here.

President Roosevelt has a right to his opinion, and not so many will desert him for his challenging speech of Wednesday at Gainesville, Ga.

The wage-hour controversy goes far deeper than wages or hours for certain classes of Southern labor. It goes to the Federal assumption of domination over States' rights and affairs.

Gradually the South will build up better wages and shorter hours for workers in textile plants, cotton fields, mines and what not but Southern leaders are not going to do so until they know their industries and businesses are anchored here.

Economic jealousy of the South by the East had as much to do with the 1861-1865 war as bondage. It has taken seventy-five years to heal the wounds of war. Any impairment of Southern rights, any weakening of the South's industries thru a Federal-controlled labor commission to fix wages and hours will be resisted by Southern leaders irrespective of what President Roosevelt says or does.

The South believes neither in feudalism nor fascism nor any other ism except Americanism. It believes in justice and in keeping and holding what it now possesses.

Labor - 1938

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.
Elizabeth City, N. C. Advance
June 16, 1938



Wage-Hour Bill

—by—

HUGH S. JOHNSON

*The Bill Finally Passed
Seems a Lesser
Evil.*

New York, June 16.—Of all the proposals for wage-hour legislation actually considered in Congress, the conference compromise was by far the best. From the experience of NRA, I thought that a much better way would have been simply to prohibit importations into any state of goods made on lower labor standards than its own or the highest competing state.

This plan was never seriously considered. This bill started out in the original form of the Black-Connery measure. That was one of the worst and most dictatorial and dangerous proposals ever put before Congress. It baldly gave to the Executive arbitrary power to fix wages and hours everywhere or anywhere in the United States. It was so bad that even Senator Black couldn't stand for it. He revised it in the direction of workability but it was still so bad that nobody could successfully defend it and it died.

The bill has been completely rewritten at least four separate times and while the compromise may seem to be a last minute hasty hash, it is composed of suggestions which had appeared in other drafts and had been pretty thoroughly studied.

Most Flexible

If you are to accept intimate Federal regulation at all, this bill is the most flexible, sensible and least dictatorial of any of the drafts. Much of the criticism of it harks back to the NRA experience and predicts a fiasco. As a matter of fact, there are so many exceptions and opportunities for relaxing operation that proves too harsh that there is little left with which to compare the NRA experience.

Forced by pressures which, under the Recovery Act were compelling, NRA tried to regulate

wages and hours in fields where enforcement was impossible. It had very little trouble in the great interstate industries. Its grief came when it butted into small establishments not in interstate commerce and in the so-called "service" industries — barbers, cleaners and dyers, restaurants, pool-halls, beauty-shops and also small one-family stores where Momma, Poppa and Junior always had done all the work and kept open as late as they pleased and couldn't see any reason for change. Ninety-five per cent of complaints about non-compliance with wage-hour agreements came from this field.

As I read this new bill it avoids all these pitfalls by exemptions. If its Administrator sticks to that, the only trouble is going to be on the question of North-South differentials. On that point the bill is very obscure. While it seems to forbid any regional differentials, it authorizes relaxations for the causes that make regional differentials necessary.

The Negro Problem

The principal reason for the North-South differential is the Negro problem in the South. When NRA got Negro wages too high in some Southern industries, the Negroes themselves protested. White people were taking jobs that had traditionally belonged to Negroes. It is interesting to note that, although this bill forbids regional differentials, Mr. Hopkins maintains them right and left in WPA.

As a matter of fact, the problem under this bill is not nearly so serious as it sounds. Most Southern Negro labor is either in agriculture or in purely local enterprise. Both are exempted from the bill. The starting minimum wage is so low—\$11 a week—that it will cause no serious upsets in industries that really are in interstate commerce even in the South. Most of them pay wages as high now and most that do not are not subject to the Act.

Finally, the bill goes into full operation so gradually if doom begins to crack anywhere because of it there will be plenty of time to prevent a disaster by a revision of the law.

The country was clearly committed by overwhelming majorities to federal wage-hour legislation and, according to recent polls, still heavily favors it. If it were to be tried along this particular line at all, I don't know how it could have been a milder and more flexible measure without being just an empty gesture.

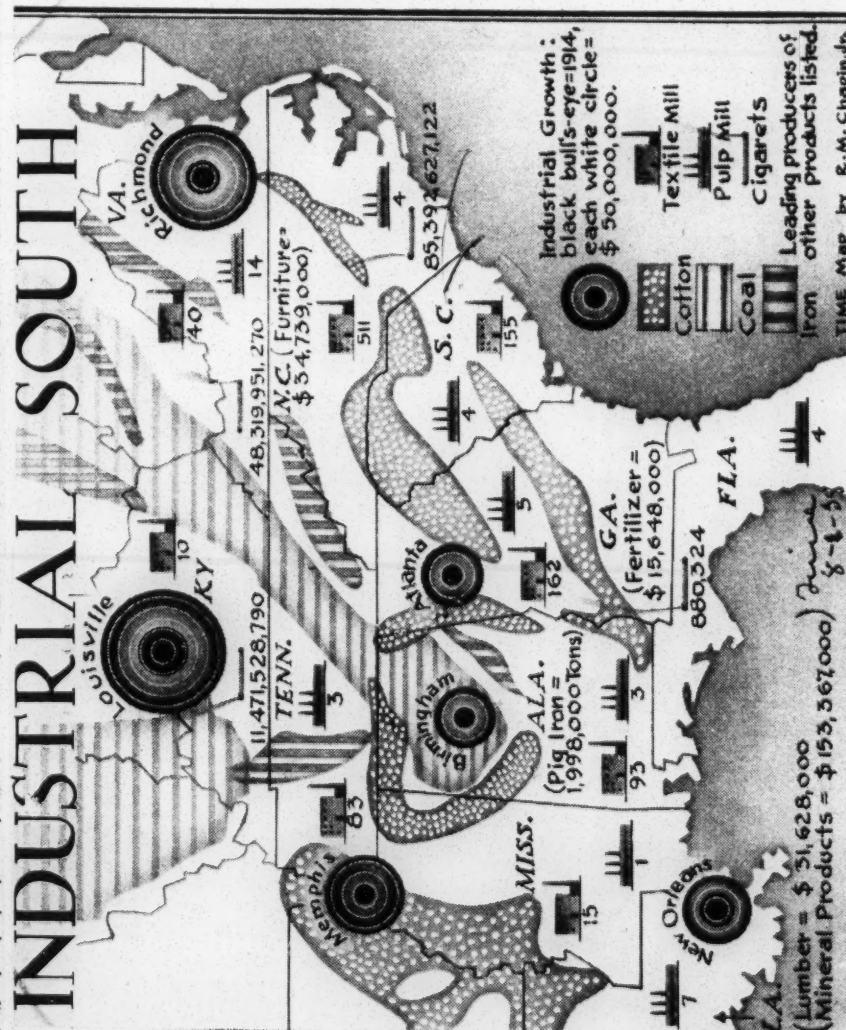
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Products Make Traffic

The adjoining map shows how (Texas excluded) the South's six biggest industrial centres have grown since 1914. That Louisville grew most is due partly to tobacco, partly to liquor, and partly to the fact that, lying on the Ohio, it does not suffer from the freight-rate disparities which Governors of other Southern States last week were protesting to ICC (see above).

In 1935, Southern lumber's \$220,000,000 production was half the U. S. total. Southern fertilizer production was \$97,000,000 against a total of \$140,000,000 for the whole nation. From 1920 to 1935 the total manufactured production of the U. S. rose from \$11,400,000,000 to \$15,700,000,000; in the South from \$1,500,000,000 to \$3,600,000,000.

In addition to the South's three great natural resources—cotton, coal, iron—shown in map, are its forests, its cheap labor, found everywhere. Extent of forests is implied by the pulp mills. Small figures under the symbols for pulp and textile mills represent the number of important mills in each State. Those under the cigarettes equal total production in 1936 (latest figure).



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INDUSTRIAL SOUTH



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In addition to the South's three great natural resources—cotton, coal, iron—shown in map, are its forests, its cheap labor, found everywhere. Extent of forests is implied by the pulp mills. Small figures under the symbols for pulp and textile mills represent the number of important mills in each State. Those under the cigarettes equal total production in 1936 (latest figure).

U. S. Report Shows More Than A Million Colored People Are Without Jobs

By E. BROWN

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP)—The final tabulations of the November 1937 Unemployment Census shows approximately 1,100,000 colored men and women "totally unemployed". The report clearly demonstrates that the Negro worker has been hardest hit by the present economic condition and without the New Deal's Emergency program would be jobless.

The Negro falls in the "unskilled labor" category, for the most part, in every section of the country. The Unemployment Census survey shows a total of more than four million persons, about a million colored men, including new workers with no work experience and those with little or no training and skills on the Relief Rolls. There are in round numbers 200,000 colored women, mostly household workers, with meager training, now totally unemployed.

The Unemployment Census report shows in the U. S. 207,000 colored men employed on WPA, CCC and NYA; and 45,000 colored women engaged in emergency work of the government. Edgar Brown, president United Government Employees, Inc., said this week:

"The U. G. E. is doing everything possible to double these figures under the new legislation authorizing nearly four billion dollars to hasten recovery throughout the land under President Roosevelt's big summer spending and lending program."

Tennessee	477,646	32,802	4,364	708
Oklahoma	172,198	25,706	5,691	1,366
Arkansas	478,463	28,817	4,641	467
Texas	854,964	74,181	9,214	3,423
Louisiana	776,326	55,973	10,023	1,598
GEORGIA	1,071,125	60,300	8,228	2,002
Alabama	944,834	73,613	9,477	2,137
Mississippi*	1,009,718	38,598	5,382	545
Florida	431,828	37,863	7,225	1,119
Un-South Carolina	793,681	39,913	7,931	1,727
North Carolina	918,647	34,238	6,257	1,564
Hawaii	563	27	18	
Nebraska	13,752	2,926	1,054	246
New Mexico	2,850	201	26	7
Arizona	10,749	1,307	506	93
New Hampshire	790	50	16	1
Rhode Island	9,913	1,289	489	168
Connecticut	29,354	3,138	917	102
Wisconsin	10,739	2,547	849	272
Minnesota	9,445	1,319	291	168
Iowa	17,380	2,246	556	162
Washington	6,840	995	247	69
Oregon	2,234	216	54	12
Alaska	136	3	—	—

*Total Population Mississippi 2,009,821. Total Unemployed 119,182. Total Emergency Workers 29,376.

Report According to National Unemployment Census As Of November, 1937

STATE—	Colored Popula- tion, 1930	Colored totally un- employed	Colored Workers on NYA, CCC, WPA	
			Male	Female
District of Columbia	132,068	27,786	3,957	1,210
Massachusetts	52,365	5,482	1,299	554
New York	412,814	91,071	17,471	4,218
New Jersey	208,828	33,314	9,362	1,276
Delaware	32,602	3,081	489	174
Pennsylvania	431,257	85,552	16,828	4,508
Maryland	276,379	20,768	3,872	384
Virginia	650,165	37,899	6,895	1,684
West Virginia	114,893	7,340	1,364	381
Ohio	309,304	60,029	11,216	3,384
Indiana	111,982	20,732	5,501	954
Illinois	328,972	61,889	16,943	3,168
Michigan	169,453	23,469	4,906	839
Kentucky	226,040	20,236	3,246	812
California	81,048	17,202	4,647	1,920
Missouri	223,840	39,989	6,784	1,666
Kansas	66,344	11,217	3,202	915

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Again After The South

BY RUSSELL KENT

Manager, The Birmingham Age-Herald-News Washington Bureau

HAVING read in the last two issues of *The Saturday Evening Post* the articles by Mr. Garrett on the farmstead and homestead projects operated in the South by the Farm Security Administration, I emerge for air and quite unruffled, despite also having read adversely critical editorials on the subject of this brief series.

There is nothing that Mr. Garrett wrote in these articles half so critical as words which appear in hearings by the House Appropriations Committee. In fact, there is nothing in either one of the articles which to my mind paints a picture of wild extravagance, of futile dreams, one-quarter as vividly as the present administrators of farm security can daub when they really let go behind the safety of "off the record."

The occupants and managers of these homesteads, by whatever title they may be known, are not responsible for the errors which were made at the outset. The Department of Agriculture, which now has charge through its Farm Security Administration, is trying to make the best of a situation which was handed it.

As for the projects in Alabama, the record shows that there was less waste in construction—less lack of vision and unappreciation of realities—than in any of the others which are scattered through several Southern states.

Mr. Rexford Tugwell, one of the original "brain trust" of the Roosevelt administration, now retired to private life as a molasses magnate, is responsible, mainly, for the subsistence homesteads. He dreamed mighty dreams of a more abundant life and he projected a program of caring for the underprivileged from farms, from communities where chances for livelihood for which the working population had been trained had disappeared, and from urban centers where opportunities for employment were curtailed permanently by force of change.

In his efforts to meet the situation as he envisioned it, Dr. Tugwell had the powerful support of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the first lady.

There is no question but that mistakes of a very costly nature were made in some of these construction projects. The Cumberland project near Crossville, Tenn., had construction of such character that there is little hope the inhabitants ever will be able to acquire title to their homes without a greater write-down than has been entered thus far. In addition,

a long time has been subordinated too greatly.

I know textile mills in the South and some coal mines, too, which have done more for the people of the neighborhood in raising their standards of living, physically, educationally and, yes, spiritually, than government ever could hope to do. The case is not universal, but it is sufficiently frequent to cause comment. Paternalism? Perhaps, but it is not always that paternalism is a vice.

All this is to give way, I suppose, before the advancing tide of unionism and legislation which tends to have a leveling-off result. That may be a good thing, but I am not convinced that it is when my mind reverts to specific and individual examples.

It would be well if we were all one great, big, happy family. We are not, unfortunately; we never have been and we never will be so long as men and women have differing mental equipments, emotions and capacities.

But it might be well to cease carp-ing criticisms of what has been done, both by private industry and by the federal government, and turn to making the best of what we have at hand with which to work.

Why did Mr. Garrett pick upon roads going South, I wonder? It is getting a little more than tiresome, to me, to hear and read so much critical stuff about the South. Can it be that Dixie is all wrong, and nothing in it is right or even pointed in the right direction.

One would be hard put to defend all features of the subsistence homesteads, as they have turned out. But inasmuch as they have been established, there is no use that I can see in continually poking at them. They are a problem. They are occupied, a heavy loss is faced by the federal government in having constructed them—the least of these losses, incidentally, being at Bankhead Farms in Alabama—so what is the point in sharpening upon a past error? No more are to be constructed, upon the reiterated word of Secretary Wallace.

The original error was in considering, for one minute, that it would not be discrimination to construct a dozen of these projects, which would benefit at most, a few thousand people. Naturally, the isolated examples of what life could be made by a benevolent government stick up like so many sore thumbs.

There are many thousands of underprivileged families just as deserving as those housed in these homestead communities who never will have the opportunities for improved physical and cultural life which these places present to the limited few.

Where Dr. Tugwell ever thought the federal government could get enough money to keep up the pace is beyond answer.

Mr. Garrett, in his articles, emphasizes what has been done for their workers by some of the private employers of the South. This is one of the subjects which I have thought for

General

Head Of Industrial Council Calls South Not Problem But 'Nation's No. 1 Hope'

Fitzgerald Hall Challenges NEC Report, Contending It Deals In Generalities And Contains Inadequate And Misleading Statements

Special to The Commercial Appeal

NASHVILLE, Sept. 10.—Contending the South is the Nation's "No. 1 economic hope" and not its No. 1 problem, Fitzgerald Hall, president of the Southern States Industrial Council, today challenged the recent report of the National Emergency Council on economic conditions in the South. Mr. Hall also is president of the N. C. & St. L. Railroad.

In a letter to Lowell Mellett, executive director of the NEC, Mr. Hall charged that the report "deals largely in generalities" and that "certain statements are sufficiently inadequate and misleading to do the South an unwarranted injustice." Mr. Hall emphasized that his comments were made in a spirit of helpfulness, "looking toward the possibility of a greater understanding of actual conditions in the South."

Says Negroes Forgotten

As an example of one of the alleged inaccuracies in the report, Mr. Hall cited the omission in the council's report of specific mention that the South's low income ratio is due largely to the fact that 29 per cent of its population are negroes. He pointed out that the standard of living and income of negroes everywhere in the United States generally is lower than that of the whiteable in the South, because of its population, and asserted the probability of raising standards for negroes is nationwide, not sectional.

He said that the average income of nonrelief white families in the Southeast was more than in most sections of the Nation but the fact that in the Southeast, North Central and Middle Atlantic regions, it was possible for families to show increases in net worth on incomes as applying in other sections. In other words, to the respective purchasing power of the North and South.

Cites Studies

"Why were not the facts brought out which were made available in recent studies of consumer purchases by the United States Department of Agriculture, giving a comparison of family income by occupations in 140 villages in the United States?" Mr. Hall asked. "In these studies it was found that the median annual income of nonrelief white families was more in the Southeast than in most other sections of the country. In 15 Georgia and South Carolina villages the

"However, if negro families were included, the average for Southern villages would be greatly depressed, as compared with the average income in villages that have little or no negro population. The question might be asked, why does not the South do something about raising the standards for the negroes? That problem is nationwide, for the relative economic position of the race is the same in every section of the country, but is simply more noticeably lower than that of the whiteable in the South, because of its predominance here. That all should co-operate to alleviate this situation is obvious."

"Another interesting point brought out in the studies mentioned above is that in the Southeast, North Central and Middle Atlantic regions, it was possible for families to show increases in net worth on a lower annual wage than in other sections. In other words, to the respective purchasing power of the North and South, showed increases in net worth on incomes of from \$750-\$999 annually in these areas than in other sections. But, this was not brought out in the report. Instead, it was stated that there is little difference in living costs, about five per cent, as between large cities in the North and South, and that was assumed to apply to the whole South, both rural and urban."

Hours Less

"In a brief appraisal of the report it is possible to call attention to only a few salient points that need immediate clarification and cor-

rection. Among these is the state-stituted only 39.4 per cent of the ment on page 38 which says that: value added. Southern manufac- 'In spite of longer working hours, turers, after paying wages, salaries, the total annual wages show the cost of materials, coal, electricity same discrepancies.' A report by and ordinary operating expenses, "It is variously estimated that the the Bureau of Labor Statistics cov- had left, on the average, for each general level of Southern rates ering data for 59 manufacturing worker employed, with which to ranges from 10 per cent to 20 per industries for 1935 reveals that the pay business overhead such as in- cent higher than in the North. In average hours worked per month interest on borrowed money, depre- the Canned Goods case, 179 I. C. C. in the South were 152.7 as compared ciation, taxes and dividends, \$963.77, Commissioner Lee, dissenting, with 159.0 for the North and 165.4 In the North that figure was \$1344 with the concurrence of Commis- sioner Tate, said at page 100: for the West. per worker. Also in 1935 we find, sioner Tate, said at page 100: "A more nearly correct relation- ship . . . would make the Southern Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate the net income of Northern manu- ship . . . would make the Southern that the average hours worked for turers was 4.4 per cent of the to- rates approximately 16 per cent the country as a whole in all manu- tal sales value of their products, as higher than within the North. It is facturing industries were 34.2 hours compared with 3.4 per cent for my considered opinion that the rec- per week. In comparison, all manu- Southern manufacturers. Compar- ord utterly fails to justify a greater facturing industries in the South in ing wages with profits, the South difference in the rates in the two April averaged 33.8 hours, accord- is more generous to labor than the territories."

"Figures for April, 1938, from the based upon official records, that "The statement is also made on page 41 that: 'The South leads the Nation in the employment of chil- dren in both farm and industrial work.' This statement is decidedly misleading, for the South does not lead the Nation in the employment of children in industrial work. It is a fact that in the New England and Middle Atlantic States, eight out of every 1000 children were employed in manufacturing industries in 1930, while in the South, less than six out of every 1000 were employed in manufacturing industries. Also, according to the census figures for 1930, which are the same as those quoted in the report, it is fact that of all the children employed in the New England and Middle Atlantic States, 41.6 per cent were employed in the factories of those sections, while only 5.4 per cent of all the children employed in the South were confined within the walls of factories. Conversely, 85.1 per cent of all the children employed in the South, were in agriculture, em- ployed for seasonal periods in the year, while in the Northern states designated, only 10.7 per cent were thus engaged."

"The statement is also made that: 'Industrial earnings of workers are often 30 to 50 per cent below national averages.' A very complete study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, entitled 'Geographical Variation in Hours and Wages during 1933 and 1935,' covering 59 selected industries of outstanding impor- tance, points out that: 'Some form of average is also needed to elimi- nate from the average, as far as possible, differences in hourly earn- ings that arise from differences in the relative importance of the in- dustries in the several regions.'"

Wages Slightly Lower
"By constructing such a weighted average, it was discovered that in- dustrial wages in the South as a whole, covering industries employ- ing the majority of workers, were only 15.3 per cent lower than in the North, although somewhat greater variations were apparent in a few industries. It is also true that there are variations as between sections in the South, but the same thing is true in the North as well. For example, it was found that average wages in the 59 industries in the study referred to above, varied from an average of 49.9 cents in New England states to a high of 66.5 cents in the East North Central states—a difference of 16.6 cents or a differential as between sections in the North of 25 per cent. The rate for the South for these same industries was 44.2 cents: thus, there is a difference of only 5.7 cents between wages in the South and those in the New Eng- land area."

"The chapter on industry begin- ning on page 57 refers to the cot- ton textile industry and states that: 'During the year 1933, the percent- age of the wages to the value add- ed by manufacture was 60.8 per cent in five states in New England, as against 55.5 per cent in five Southern states.' It neglects to say, however, that in 1935 wages paid by all Southern manufacturers constituted 41.2 per cent of the value added by manufacture, while in the North and East wages con-

Statement Misleading

"The statement is also made on page 41 that: 'The South leads the Nation in the employment of chil- dren in both farm and industrial work.' This statement is decidedly misleading, for the South does not lead the Nation in the employment of children in industrial work. It is a fact that in the New England and Middle Atlantic States, eight out of every 1000 children were employed in manufacturing industries in 1930, while in the South, less than six out of every 1000 were employed in manufacturing industries. Also, according to the census figures for 1930, which are the same as those quoted in the report, it is fact that of all the children employed in the New England and Middle Atlantic States, 41.6 per cent were employed in the factories of those sections, while only 5.4 per cent of all the children employed in the South were confined within the walls of factories. Conversely, 85.1 per cent of all the children employed in the South, were in agriculture, em- ployed for seasonal periods in the year, while in the Northern states designated, only 10.7 per cent were thus engaged."

"A wholly disinterested reader of as a number of large fabricating Section 14, beginning on page 57 of the report, might well be amazed addition to many smaller plants, that any kind of industry in the South could continue to exist if it handling the construction needs of needed to ship its products into this area, and for expanding into Northern markets. The Southern manufacturer is said to have a 39 per cent handicap in reaching those markets as compared with his competitor located in the North. And 'the Southwestern manufac- turer, with a 75 per cent relative disadvantage, is even worse off.' "If these were the facts, then the economic problem of the South in- deed might be desperate. However, it is not a fact that 'the Southeast- ern manufacturer sending goods across the boundary into this (Northeastern) region is at a rela- tive disadvantage of approximately 39 per cent in the charges which he has to pay as compared with the rates for similar shipments entirely within the Eastern rate territory.' Nor is it true that the Southwest- ern manufacturer has a 75 per cent disadvantage. Both do pay more than the charges within Eastern

Not Great Handicap

"It is variously estimated that the general level of Southern rates ranges from 10 per cent to 20 per cent higher than in the North. In the Canned Goods case, 179 I. C. C. Commissioner Lee, dissenting, with the concurrence of Commis- sioner Tate, said at page 100: "A more nearly correct relation- ship . . . would make the Southern rates approximately 16 per cent higher than within the North. It is my considered opinion that the rec- ord utterly fails to justify a greater difference in the rates in the two territories."

"In the Furniture Case, 177 I. C. C. 5, the commission prescribed third class from the South to the North and second class in the North, representing a handicap of about 8 per cent against the South. In the Coke Case (various cita- tions), the Northern producers con- tended that the coke rates from the South to the North should be 10 per cent higher than within the North, because that seemed to them to express the general difference in other rate cases involving north- bound rates. Stove rates are from 15 to 20 per cent higher. These dif- ferences are severe enough to rep- resent a distinct advantage to pro- ducers in Northern territory. The South is justified in seeking to al- leviate this existing situation, but it is nothing like as great a handi- cap as stated in the report."

"The statement is made on page 54 that '... the fabrication plants which use most of the steel were not constructed in the Birmingham area. The fact that these fabrica- tion plants are outside of the South will make it hard for the South to find a market for its steel, even though the pricing system has been changed.'"

"As a matter of fact, the South has a number of large fabricating plants of national prominence in addition to many smaller plants, which have ample facilities for handling the construction needs of this area, and for expanding into other areas where they can com- pete profitably. (We are distin- guishing between 'fabricators' and 'manufacturers.') "It would also appear from this report that only the South's peo- ple need radios, milk, butter, eggs, dresses and shoes, yet less money was spent by the WPA in 1937 in 11 Southern states combined than in the single State of Pennsylvania. With only 38 per cent of the popu- lation of the South, WPA expendi- tures in Pennsylvania in 1937 amounted to \$214,565,158, as com- pared with \$198,038,507 in these 11 Southern states. Is Pennsylvania or the South the Nation's No. 1 economic problem?"

Where the Axe Fell First

THE Wage and Hour law, which went into effect Monday, is designed to do for labor in industry what the National Industrial Recovery Act failed to do, by reason of its nullification by the Supreme Court.

Like the NRA, the wage and hour law can be circumvented eas- iest by employers of the low bracket workers. The axe fell first upon the Virginia and North Carolina tobacco stemmers. The Greensboro Daily News said it would likely cost 30,000 stemmers in that State their jobs. A report from South Boston, Virginia, is to the effect that one plant there "laid off" 200 stemmers, and would install machines to do the work.

From Georgia came the report that one peanut concern dis- missed 1,500 workers just before the law became effective, and that machines were being installed to shell the peanuts, a labor these workers formerly did by hand.

Thus begins inauspiciously, another of President Roosevelt's no- ble experiments in raising the living standards of the low bracket south- ern laborer. Of course, tobacco must be stemmed and peanuts must be shelled, but the processors of these commodities will not pay labor 25 cents per hour to do the work, if machinery can be made to do it.

Not that it isn't worth 25 cents an hour, nor that such a labor scale would upset the respective industries. The additional cost would not be borne by the employers in the long run. It would be absorbed by the consumers. The objection is not to the additional labor cost but to the abrogation of the right of these employers to hire unskilled labor at their own price—a price fixed by long custom.

The wage and hour law is also intended to cut down the relief load. What is happening to the unskilled tobacco and peanut work- ers under its application forecasts a large increase in the ranks of those who must necessarily become a permanent charge upon government support.

Labor - 1938

General.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

If the Fellow on the Ladder Would Just Get Up and Face Forward

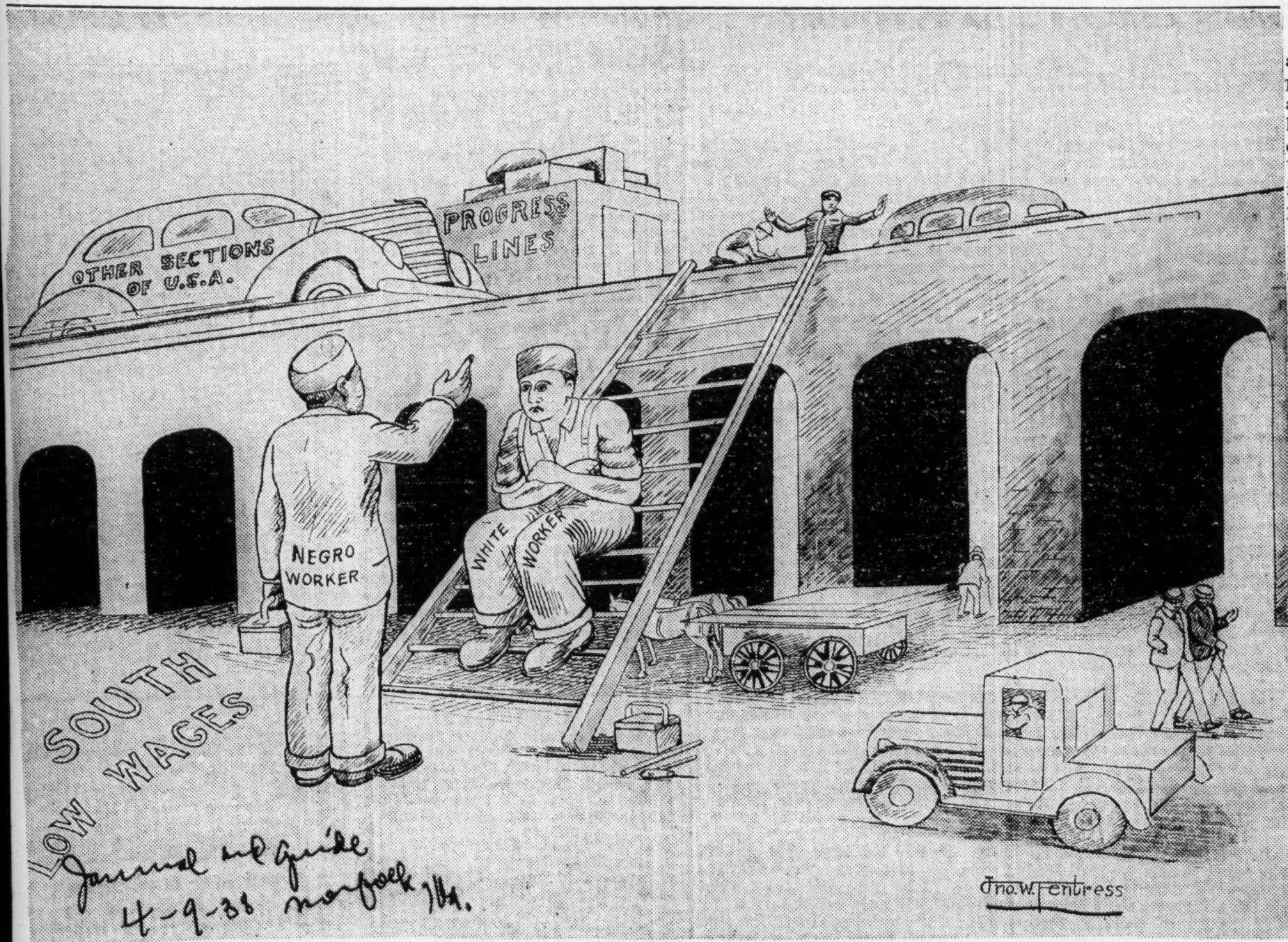
Bamberg, S. C., Herald
May 26, 1938

WAGE DIFFERENTIAL.

The president is dead set against any differential in wages in the proposed wage and hour bill in congress, and yet the administration is strongly committed to the idea of a differential in relief wages. In the south WPA laborers are paid far less than in the north. This is an inconsistent position of the government.

The difference in WPA pay in the harm to the economic structure of south and in the north is doing great the south, as is evidenced in a letter from D. Stanley Brown, of Blackville, to Senator Byrnes on the matter. Mr. Brown says, and our people know it quite well, that negroes are leaving South Carolina and going to northern states where they can get better WPA wages. The purpose of the migration is clearly to get where they can loaf more and get better pay for doing it. The result is the state is being depleted of labor, and the government is standing the expense of it.

Mr. Brown has appealed to Senator Byrnes to see if something can't be done about it.



WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON?

Strange things are occurring in Washington these days! We say they are strange because we can't understand so many of the things that are being done. Is it because a country newspaper editor isn't supposed to fathom what our so-called "best brains" of this country have in mind when certain actions are undertaken?

For the past several months President Roosevelt has held a series of what was presumed to be history-making conferences with representatives of the biggest business in the nation. In parade-like fashion there were conferences with industrial leaders, big bankers, labor leaders, governors and to top it off the President called a meeting of "little business men" and obtained their views on what ails the country.

The observer of national events felt that sure enough a concentrated effort was in the making to get this nation loose from the "recession" that followed a temporary recovery from our long "depression."

Economists, big business and little business all seem to have reached the opinion that repeal of some of the laws that are now "ham-stringing" business, such as the surplus profits tax, revision of the income tax, and settling once and for all time the fight between labor, would provide the means of putting this country once again on the path toward solid and permanent recovery.

Then the President comes forward with a message to Congress one day last week asking for a deficiency appropriation of two hundred and fifty million dollars to provide work for the needy and the unemployed. In his message to Congress the President states that his survey has led him to the conclusion that the next six months will be critical and that thousands of people have been thrown out of employment during the past two months and thousands of others will be out of work before long. At the same time the President's message went to Congress, WPA officials stated that most of the two hundred and fifty million dollars asked for relief purposes will be used in the automobile and industrial centers where men have been thrown out of work because of the shut-down of big industries.

The nation's national debt has already reached staggering proportion and adding another two hundred and fifty million to the amount swells the total debt. Of course, the President and our national administration are to be commended for their desire to take care of people who are unemployed and to alleviate suffering, but where is all of this going to lead?

In asking for two hundred and fifty million dollars for Congress to appropriate, the President is merely asking for another shot of narcotics to give to a suffering patient. But how long are we going to be given shots of dope to ease our pain when such measures are only temporary and we continue to suffer when the narcotics wear off?

Why not operate and get to the root of the evil? Congress has been in session nearly two months and what has been accomplished? They passed a Housing bill which was worked out at a special session last year and at the time this is written are about ready to complete action on a Farm bill, also written and acted upon at the special session. All of this time, while the wheels of industry have become bogged down in the mire of another depression, our United States Senate has been playing around with an anti-lynching bill, figuratively fiddling while "Rome was burning."

When the history of this nation is written, years hence, historians will describe this period in our nation's life as one of the silliest and "do nothing" periods in our nation's history.

Yes, we are a country newspaper editor, and why should we challenge our brain trusts? But, from this distance, it seems to us that there is something the matter with our "best brains" in Washington.

Two precious months have been wasted in Washington. While our Congressmen and Senators have been fiddling, thousands of people have been thrown out of work and the "recession" is just about reaching the low ebb of our recent depression. And, instead of getting at the root of the evil, instead of getting busy and repealing some of the measures that have been hurting business and recovery, our United States Senate fiddles with a lynching bill and the President prescribes a two hundred and fifty million dollar shot of dope to ease the pain of a suffering

Is it any wonder that the average man on the street asks the question, "What's going on in Washington?"

Labor - 1938

Occupations, Wages, etc.

General

THE SOUTH TODAY

Factories for Main Street

By BOOTH MOONEY

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Editor's Note.—Booth Mooney is associated editor of the Texas Weekly, Dallas. He has been engaged in newspaper work since he was a boy, and has contributed articles to a number of magazines. Mr. Mooney has devoted much study during the past three years to the new problems created by the growth of industry in the South.

With all the talk of securing new industries for the South, we have lost sight at times of the fact that industrial development is, to a very great extent, a matter of building from within. Efforts to attract decentralizing and expanding industries to the South are all very well—though some Southern states may have stepped beyond the bounds of economic wisdom in striving to make themselves attractive to outside capital—but the fact remains that most new industries are created by local capital under local management.

To be sure, a certain amount of industrial decentralization is going on at present, more perhaps than ever before, and the South can well afford to try to take advantage of that circumstance. At the same time, we should keep in mind that some popular ideas of the extent to which industry moves about the country have little foundation in fact.

Does Industry Migrate?

A national survey was conducted a few years ago for the purpose of determining to what extent American industry really does migrate. Southern states which are "industry conscious"—and which of them is not?—need to study the results of this survey. For it showed that out of more than 10,000 industrial plants gained by the communities involved, only 9 per cent had moved in from other locations. Eighty-two per cent of the factories were new enterprises, established in the individual communities by local men using local capital, and branch plants made up the remaining 9 per cent.

Even admitting that the trend revealed by this survey might be less pronounced at present because of changed conditions, those figures are highly significant to the South. They do not mean that this area should cease all efforts to attract outside industries, but it is fair to say they do mean that proportionately less effort should be devoted to this objective than to that other objective—inducing Southerners themselves to take advantage of industrial opportunities existing in the South.

The "home-made" industries which the South needs and which the South can build for itself do not have to

be huge concerns, turning out millions of dollars of products annually. What we can reasonably hope for is the establishment throughout the South of small factories, which would occupy themselves with the manufacture of products primarily for local, or perhaps sectional, consumption.

Valuable Contributions

Most of the little plants of this nature would not employ more than six or eight or a dozen workers

South as elsewhere. This is not a plea that the South make an attempt, which would be foredoomed to failure, to achieve regional self-sufficiency, but it is a declaration that there is no valid reason why the South should fail to take advantage to an increasing extent of the possibilities offered by its extensive home market.

No place exists from which these small establishments—these factories for the Main Streets of the South—can be drawn as if by magic. Factories of this kind cannot very well be "secured." They must be built—built from within. And they can be built successfully only in those towns, large or small, which seek their opportunities for such industries in the needs of the people who live in those towns and in the communities of which those towns are the centers.

Job for Civic Leaders

This means that the civic leaders of any town wanting small industries must be will to do the work of helping to build them. To do so, they will have to find out a number of things about their town. They will need to know, for example, how much money is spent in the town and what it is spent for; how many people come from the surrounding area to their town to do their shopping; the percentage of home-owners, and the amount of bank deposits and bank clearings. They will need to know what products sold in the town might well be manufactured there.

These are only a few of the factors which must be taken into consideration in seeking to determine the foundation upon which small industries can be built, but even this incomplete list shows that any Southern town wanting such industries must be prepared to work for them. Well, they are worth working for. Various towns and cities of the South have not hesitated to conduct far-reaching industrial surveys in order to obtain material to be placed before outside industries. The information to be used as the basis for determining what type of home town industries might be expected to prosper must be no less complete.

Any industrial survey, no matter what its purpose, cannot be considered complete unless it brings together the following information:

(1) Condition and types of industry existing in the community; (2) advantages and disadvantages of the community from an industrial viewpoint, presented frankly and fully; and (3) needs of the community for industrial and economic balance. This information must be kept up to date



BOOTH MOONEY

Each. Their individual pay rolls would not be large. Their contributions to the business life of their respective communities would not appear highly impressive when set forth in dollars and cents. But the point is that each one of them would be of no little importance to the town in which it was located. And when it is considered that the establishment of such plants is economically feasible in every state of the South, it begins to be apparent that in the aggregate they might be expected to do a quite respectable amount of business, to give employment to a good many men and women, to assist materially in meeting the costs of government, and to pay a not inconsiderable sum to the producers from whom they would obtain their raw materials.

This picture is not an idle dream. The South already has many of these little industrial establishments, and it does not have enough. There are literally dozens of products used by Southerners which might as well

if it is to be of any real value, and it must be used, not as "boosting" propaganda, but as the basis for a program of constructive building.

Improve Living Standards

Now, there is little chance that anyone will become wealthy by reason of establishing a small factory of whatever nature. There is no likelihood that such enterprises will cause the Main streets of the South to be transformed overnight into bustling industrial centers. But there is more than a possibility that enterprises of this type will better the economic standing of the towns in which they are located, and that they will assist in raising the standard of living of the South as a whole. If they do that, they certainly may be accounted highly successful.

If Main street wants manufacturing enterprises, it must not content itself with printing and sending to industrial executives in the North and East a booklet setting forth that fact. Let Main street look within itself and determine what opportunities it has to place before energetic "home town boys." Let Main street build from within—to its own benefit and to that of the South.

Graves Adds His Objection To Emigration

Seeks Help For South In Freight Parity And Federal Education Aid

Gov. Graves yesterday seconded the objection Benjamin Russell, president of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce raised to that portion of a committee report recently handed to the President on the South's economic ills which proposed moving three to six million Southerners to more prosperous areas.

"He's right," the Governor said. "I also believe it is easier to move machinery than people."

The report of the Resources Committee termed the South "the Nation's No. 1 economic problem." One of Alabama's outstanding industrialists, Mr. Russell advocated development of extensive new industries and new products for home use as the proper cure for the region's low income.

Graves For Buffalo

The Governor added that he was taking Mr. Russell and other representatives of the State Chamber with him to Buffalo, N. Y., for next week's Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on freight rate differentials. Speaking of the party, he said, "We are going there like Gen.

Forrest. We might not have the 'mostest men,' but we are going to try to 'get there fustest.'"

"Mr. Russell is shooting the works of the State Chamber," Gov. Graves said, "and he will accompany me to Buffalo for next week's Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on our petition to equalize freight rates so as not to give any one section an advantage over the other."

"He pledged himself to interest other manufacturing and civic leaders in prosecution of our case, and advised Chairman Hugh White of our Public Service Commission, to call upon his organization for whatever it could furnish."

The governor has announced he will leave Saturday. The Buffalo hearing is for eastern and northern firms opposing the freight rate leveling. The Southern case was presented at a Birmingham hearing several weeks ago.

At the press conference Gov. Graves also commented on another recent public statement of President Roosevelt, the proposal of Federal aid to schools. "We need it; we want it; and we're going to have it," he said.

President Roosevelt vigorously endorsed the proposal of another committee, the Reaves committee, that the Federal government participate in education on an equalization basis in a speech recently before the National Education Association.

Fears No Menace

Gov. Graves answered the objection to the proposed aid which expressed fear it would "turn over to the Federal government the management of our schools." He declared that "no such bill as that would pass," and that the bill to be drawn would certainly "allow the States full authority in spending the money." He documented his statement with the example of the National Guard, which he said, is financed by "ten times more Federal money than State money."

"The governor of every State sign every commission though every salary is paid by the Federal government," he continued. "Back when the bill was proposed a lot of Southern statesmen want wild and told everybody that it meant the end of white supremacy in the South and a thousand other damfool things."

"It didn't work out that way at all, and Federal aid to schools wouldn't either. We need help, and we will remain forever behind the East if something isn't done about it. If we can't properly educate our children, we can't take advantage of our resources, and if we don't take advantage of our resources, we can't educate our children."

"Aid ought to come from the richer sections. We do it right here in Alabama. We have a system of distribution of State money to schools that works on a minimum program plan. Jefferson County gets far less help than Lowndes. That is the way it should be."

A PREPOSTEROUS PROPOSAL

Whatever else may be said about the machinery in the South, that is to say, we South, it cannot be reasonably contended that the region is over-populated.

There is no catastrophe threatening the South such as would warrant the evacuation of from 3 to 6 million residents and dumping them into the front yards of our business and industries and our farms neighbors and friends in other sections, would "revert to a wilderness." Splendid! such as is suggested by the National Resources Committee.

We have lost 3,500,000 of our people to other regions in a generation, and while the South is not a net loss, due to the fact that the South has benefited by a steady flow of Northern people into the South, at the same time these 3,500,000 people, black and white, left the South because they believed that they would find a more ample outlet for their energies and talents in other regions, and they are missed wholeheartedly in the South.

Mr. Benjamin Russell, the textile manufacturer and president of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce, is quick to pounce upon the National Resources Committee for its recommendation that a population equivalent to the population of several States be evacuated. The NRC's suggestions reminds The Advertiser of the world is discouraged and unhappy, and the South resents the political and economic discriminations against it, the brigadier-general in charge of the South's chin is up and its people believe in collaboration with the Red Cross, find it necessary to remove large numbers of residents from their homes and send them to points of safety in the highlands. This is all very well for an emergency, but what good will of other regions that are expected to receive them? Away with official would contend that these people should not return to their homes after the waters empty into the sea?

Mr. Russell says:

Why not then move machinery instead of tearing up by the roots a population equivalent to that of entire States, moving people to locations where they may be no happier, and no better off after the effects of the impact of mass movement is felt. Why wreck an entire section through the complete depopulation of the equivalent of two or three States of that section?

Elsewhere in his statement Mr. Russell remarks, "machinery is easier moved than people." We take it that what he means

is that we need more and not less machinery in the South, that is to say, we need more and not fewer factories of the kind that are adapted to our needs.

Mass emigration of our people to other sections, says the Tallapoosa hard-head, "stagnate and bankrupt" the South's business and industries and our farms would "revert to a wilderness." Splendid! The South is not over-populated! The South is under-nourished and under-cultured (in spots), the South is under-cultivated and undeveloped, the South's per capita wealth is the lowest of that of any other region, the South lags behind in education—but the living South of this day nevertheless is mad with the desire to overcome all of its handicaps.

The current leadership of the South is not a net loss, due to the fact that the South has benefited by a steady flow of Northern people into the South, at the same time these 3,500,000 people, black and white, left the South because they believed that they would find a more ample outlet for their energies and talents in other regions, and they are missed wholeheartedly in the South.

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Most of us are going to stay here and sweat it out. Evacuate from 3 to 6 million of our people and thus alienate the good will of other regions that are expected to receive them? Away with official would contend that these people should not return to their homes after the waters empty into the sea?

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CHALLENGE REPORT ON CRISIS IN SOUTH

Some Business Leaders Blame
Freight Rates, Tariff and
Politics for Conditions

RAMSPECK HAILS AIRING

Georgia Representative Is Glad

to See Section's Troubles Brought Into the Open

ATLANTA, Aug. 13 (P.)—Freight rate differentials, the nation's reciprocal tariff policy and "too damn much politics" were comments made today by Southern leaders referring to the report of the National Emergency Council as to what ails the South.

Many saw in the council's report a challenge to the South and its ability to solve its economic and social problems.

"I don't think there's a thing wrong with the South except too damn much politics," was the diagnosis of President Edward C. Romfh of the First National Bank at Miami, Fla.

"If you stand behind a teller's cage in this bank," he said, "you get the heaves watching the wrong people get the money the government's handing out."

Adverse freight rates were named by Edgar Watkins of Atlanta, attorney for the Southeastern Governors' Conference and former examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, as one of the South's "greatest handicaps" along with "our low farm income."

Representative Robert Ramspeck of Georgia said he was "glad to see the South's main troubles in the open" where "we can see what's to be done." Little could be done, however, until favorable freight rates were established in the South.

George H. Cate, Welfare Commissioner of Tennessee, said he believed "the problem would be solved in the development of the natural and human resources of this largest section of the nation."

From Dr. C. O. Brannen of the College of Agriculture of the University of Arkansas, came this comment:

"While a national policy and national determination may not cure all economic ills of the South, serious effort, intelligently applied, would certainly remove some of the effects of unjustified freight differentials, the tariff, soil erosion and low standards of education."

Governor Bailey of Arkansas said the report of the council was an accurate report of the conditions in the South. He added that he was in sympathy with any move toward remedying those conditions and that authorities could expect cooperation along these lines from the State of Arkansas. He criticized "those persons" trying to deny such conditions existed.

ANDREWS APPOINTS AIDE ON WAGE BILL

A.L. Fletcher of North Carolina Is Put in Charge of Compliance Under the New Law

MANY INDUSTRIES TO AID
Gorman, Head of Textile Workers, Says Union Will Demand

40-Cent Minimum
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Appointment of Arthur L. Fletcher of North Carolina as assistant administrator in charge of compliance in the Wages and Hours Division of the Labor Department was announced today by Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator.

Mr. Fletcher is Commissioner of Labor in North Carolina. He is expected to begin his duties here Sept. 15, and will be responsible for obtaining compliance with the wages and hours provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Mr. Andrews said that details of organizing his staff were being worked out gradually. The recruiting of the staff would be done slowly to permit "careful selection under civil service, and so that training in the methods of inspection, examination and procedures may be worked out before field assignments are made," he added.

Mr. Andrews said at his press conference today that representatives of many industries had written him offering cooperation in getting under way the various industry committees which will recommend fair labor standards by industries. He said that consideration had been given to establishing regional offices, such as those of the Social Security Board, for administering the act. He said that if this was done the regional offices would be selected on the basis of industrial population.

Francis J. Gorman, president of the United Textile Workers of America, said today that this organization would insist upon a 40-cent minimum wage under the law. He said that at meetings recently in North and South Carolina he had been informed by workers that the employers had circulated information that it had been agreed that 30 cents would be the minimum wage.

Mr. Gorman said that he would discuss the wage situation Sunday with workers in Fitchburg, Mass. "A 30-cent minimum wage," Mr. Gorman said, "based on the average amount of working time which the Southern textile workers get, would mean an average weekly

wage over a period of time of about \$8. The Act of Congress was designed to correct this condition—not perpetuate it."

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

The Fight to Lift the South from Peonage

• The fascist "white supremacy" campaigns which "Cotton Ed" Smith is putting up for re-election in South Carolina and Walter F. George in Georgia, are not only aimed against the Negro people.

They are intended to hide the basic issue of the Congressional elections in the South.

On the one side are all the people of the South, Negro and white. They are trying—with encouraging success—to lift the Southland out of the mire of semi-peonage, misery and super-exploitation in which the reactionaries of the North and South have long held it.

On the other side are a handful of Tory Democratic politicians, tools of the mill owners and landlords, who seek to prolong the misery of the Southern people by keeping them forever ground under the heel of the absentee monopolies and Wall Street. In this camp belong George and Smith, whose main argument now is a tirade of lynch incitement against the Negro people, and whose main strategy is to break the steadily growing unity of the Negro and white people of the South.

The vicious campaigns of Smith and George are but the extension of their shameless records in the Senate—records which are notorious betrayals of the Southern people. Whatever the Southern people wanted—and needed—they joined with the Liberty League Republicans in an effort to kill. That includes wage-hour legislation, the anti-lynching bill, Supreme Court reform and virtually every other progressive New Deal measure. "Cotton Ed" Smith showed what he meant by "white supremacy" by stating that the starvation wage of "50 cents a day" is sufficient for Southern workers.

The semi-feudal oppression of Southern workers and farmers threatens the economic security of the entire American people. That is why President Roosevelt hit the nail on the head when he recently declared:

"It is my conviction that the South presents right now the nation's number one economic problem—the nation's problem, not merely the South's."

We add that he who would raise the South from under the heels of Tory Democrats and their Wall Street masters, must fight tooth and nail against the lynch oppression of Negro people. Any other view of the Southern situation is superficial and woefully limited.

The reactionaries understand this fact—sometimes more clearly than the progressives. They realize that the Negro people have become one of the most important political forces in the country—important because they are becoming one of the strongest possible allies of the nation-wide labor and progressive movements. And it is in this way that the Negro people are strengthening the fight for their fundamental citizenship rights.

The early doom of the brutal reaction typified by George and Smith in the South, depends upon even more energetic action on the part of labor and the white people of the South in fighting for the equal rights of the Negro.

To break down the illegal disfranchisement laws which close the ballot box to the Negro, and to wipe out the reactionary poll taxes in the South is to loose the full force of progress and democracy against the handful of Southern Tories.

How much more would such Tory Negro-haters as George and Smith be certain of defeat if the disfranchised millions of Negroes in Georgia and South Carolina could exercise their constitutional right to vote.

The fight to defeat George and Smith is the fight to raise the South out of the misery and suffering which threatens to spread throughout the country. That fight is not only the South's, but the entire nation's.

General

TOO LATE FOR BLAME

Ever since the pronouncement by President Roosevelt that the south is the Number One Economic Problem of the nation, numerous students and analysts have contended whatever backwardness there may be in the south is primarily blameable to the north.

Anyone familiar with the industrial and economic and political history of the nation for the past 70 years acknowledges this as fact. It is written large upon the page of history and there can be no logical refutation of the charge.

Through adverse tariff laws, discriminatory railroad freight rates, capital control and political helplessness, the south has largely been treated like a subject colony. That this section has made the marvellous progress it has is tribute to the almost miraculous courage, ability and determination of the people of the south.

However, the time for blame is past. It is now the time for remedying the situation. If there is complete sincerity behind the assertions of the federal administration in regard to the south, the unfairnesses which have for so long worked to the handicapping of the south will be removed as rapidly as possible.

It now appears almost certain the freight rate differentials will be removed. The Interstate Commerce Commission has not yet made its decision in the case, but the acknowledgment the differentials exist has been so universally conceded it appears that simple justice would demand their removal.

Removal of other northern-imposed handicaps against the south will be the test of the sincerity of the administration pledge to tackle the south as the "Number One Problem" of the nation.

The time for placing the blame, however, is past, except in so far as location of cause aids in cure. Now the south itself must go to work for its own salvation.

Lift the unfair discriminations, let the south compete on equal footing with other sections, and there will be no need of further national alarm over the problems of this section. They will be cured so quickly by southerners themselves they will, in short order, be forgotten.

The record of southern progress, under handicap, is ample guarantee of the further progress that will be made with handicaps removed.

EDITORS STUDY NEEDS OF SOUTH

Freight Rates Are Termed Greatest Barrier To Area's Development

By Marshall McNeil
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

MEMPHIS, Aug. 23.—The editors of a dozen leading newspapers, from Knoxville to El Paso, today proposed to their great region and to the nation means whereby both can realize upon the assets of the South and the Southwest as pictured in the National Emergency Council's recent "Report on Economic Conditions in the South."

As the President declared the South to be the nation's "No. 1 economic problem," so these editors went on record as saying that the South's No. 1 economic problem is the abolition of the man-made barriers of discriminatory freight rates which hamper their industry and agriculture.

After a two-day session in which all phases of the NEC's far-reaching report were discussed, the editors declared that discriminatory freight rates are "one of the chief causes of low purchasing power" in Southern states, and that from this fact flow "most of the other evils" besetting the economic life of their region.

The editors accepted the NEC report—drafted by Southerners and counter-signed by leading bankers, educators, and political and labor leaders—as the "key to the doorway of opportunity" for their section.

Freight Rates Cited

"Discrimination in freight rates has long been a barrier to the development of the South and Southwest," the editors said in a statement which was approved unanimously. "Its removal should be the first item on the program for the economic upbuilding of the South because the justice of the South's case in this matter is unquestioned and it can be won with the least delay. This discrimination in freight rates is the key link in a vicious circle. The Southern manufacturer, compelled to pay higher freight rates than his competitor in other regions, must take the extra cost out of the pay envelope of his employees. This is one of the chief causes of the low purchasing power from which flow most of the other evils of the South."

"This is not only a Southern problem. Discrimination is also in effect against the mountain states."

We believe a political coalition in Congress might correct the evil if the Interstate Commerce Commission fails to decide the pending case in favor of the South."

This is the case filed by Southern governors seeking freight-rate parity on a long list of specified articles. The governors' intention, it is understood, is to seek general parity if they win in this case.

The editors who took part in the two-day discussion and who signed the statement, all executives of Scripps-Howard Newspapers, are:

Frank R. Ahlgren, executive editor, The Commercial Appeal, Memphis; Edward J. Meeman, editor, The Memphis Press-Scimitar; George Garmak, editor, The Knoxville News-Sentinel; James E. Mills, editor, The Birmingham Post; Carl A. Saunders, editor, The Kentucky Post; Alan C. Bartlett, editor, The Houston Post; Don E. Weaver, editor, The Fort Worth Press; Edward M. Pooley, editor, The El Paso Herald-Post; Lee Hills, editor, The Oklahoma News; and Walter Morrow, editor of The Rocky Mountain News and editor-in-chief of the Southwestern Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

Trade Agreement Supported

Carl D. Groat, editor of The Cincinnati Post, also attended. John H. Sorrells, executive editor of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, presided.

This group reiterated its support of the reciprocal trade agreements program being administered by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and urged that it be expedited and extended.

It recommended added efforts to improve the farm-tenancy, health and education situations in the South.

The editors invited capital into their region, at the same time explaining that there must be no exploitation of Southern labor. They resolved to work for severance taxes which would recompense the South for its irreplaceable natural resources. And they opened the columns of their newspapers to full discussion of the Southern problems.

The editors' statement follows:

"We see in the report on economic conditions in the South to the President, by the National Emergency Council, not only a fairly comprehensive picture of our assets and liabilities, but, since it focuses on the South the spotlight of national attention, a key to the doorway of opportunity. Never before, certainly not within the memory of this generation, have we been in a more favorable position to right the wrongs and correct the evils which have stood as barriers to Southern progress and prosperity since the Civil War."

Opportunity Cited

"It is not necessary to agree with all the statements in the report in order to accept and use the opportunity its widespread publication

tenure can be taken by the states through their Legislatures. A form of contract between landlord and tenants should be worked out which protects the rights of each. Such a contract should guarantee the tenant whose lease is terminated, compensation for the unexhausted improvements he has made, thus encouraging the tenant to improve the buildings and fertilize the soil."

Public Health

"4. Public health problems of the South are inseparably linked to the main problem of the economic prosperity of the masses. People are sick because they are poor, and poor because they are sick. It is another vicious circle which should be broken. Much progress already has been made in fighting disease, and states and communities should continue to increase facilities and appropriations for improving health standards. Malaria can be eliminated and Federal and state agencies should continue their efforts until the job is done. Since venereal diseases can be controlled by the concerted work of education and medical treatment we urge a united effort by medical and public health agencies to curb these social curses."

"Likewise, we feel that it is imperative that there be a broadening of educational opportunities throughout the South, and that every effort be devoted to obtaining public support and appropriations for such a program in every state. "Many evils and wrongs have been associated with absentee ownership. But absentee ownership in itself is neither evil nor wrong. On the contrary, the South invites and welcomes outside capital to develop its plentiful and varied resources, and assumes that capital must have just treatment and friendly co-operation and wishes capital to have a fair return in its investment. But there must be no exploitation. To prevent the exploitation of the people, there must be modern labor legislation by the various states and public respect of the right of Southern workers to organize for collective bargaining."

Poll Tax Mentioned

"The poll tax as a requirement for voting should be abolished so that all citizens will be represented in our democracy."

"In order that the people may benefit from the natural wealth of their own land, we favor the levying of severance taxes on natural resources which shall be set at such figures as will not penalize producers or hamper development, but which will prevent waste and return revenue which is sorely needed to finance enlarged educational and health programs. The Southern states should co-operate in levying such taxes so that varying policies will not work to the disadvantage of individual states or the South as a whole."

"It is the intention of this group of editors to pursue the following course of action with respect to the conclusions which we have reached here; namely, to work with various groups in our local communities whose interests are in the improvement of economic conditions of the South, to bring our views to the attention of congressmen and senators, to encourage and support various forms of state legislation along the lines which we are pursuing, to offer our columns to Southern leaders for a discussion of the problems of the South."

ALL SPEAK OF OUR SOUTH

John Temple Graves, in his speech in Pittsburgh yesterday, described the South as the Nation's No. 1 Opportunity. His splendid speech is printed in full on this page this morning.

Mr. Fitzgerald Hall, of Nashville, president of the Southern States Industrial Council, in a reply to the National Emergency Council, a committee of which (composed of Southerners) recently described the South as the Nation's No. 1 Economic Problem, a description accepted by President Roosevelt, argues that on the contrary the South is the Nation's No. 1 Hope.

Authors, editors, orators, economists, politicians, poets and civic groups have made it plain that at least the South is the Nation's No. 1 Subject of Interest.

The South thus becomes aware of its problems, it becomes increasingly frank in recognizing them, it grows less sensitive to criticism. The South's energies are being directed with increasing force against the evils that beset it. The South also knows its virtues, its worth, its potentialities. Today it stands utterly unafraid before the world, confident that in the days to come, whatever may be wrong now, it will be the garden spot of the nation.

The citizen of no region of the country has greater reason to have faith in his region than does the informed and thoughtful Southerner. The outbreak of criticism and self-analysis is but the symbol of another dawn.

So long as the South had an air-tight mind there was reason to be apprehensive about its future. Now there is no reason to doubt.

Labor - 1938

Occupations, Wages, etc.

UNEMPLOYED IN 1937

TOTALED A MILLION

Also American

200,000 of Them Were Women;
207,000 on WPA, CCC and NYA

WASHINGTON

The final tabulations of the November, 1937, unemployment census shows approximately 1,100,000 colored men and women "totally unemployed," about one-eighth of the total unemployed in the United States, according to an analysis of the report by Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employees.

As a result of the campaign of the U.G.E., Floyd J. Calvin, newspaperman, was employed as consultant for the unemployment census at \$20 a day last November.

It was at the insistence of the U.G.E. that Director Biggers authorized a break-down of the figure by race.

The census survey shows a total of more than four million persons, about a million colored men, including new workers with

no work experience and those with little or no training and skills on the relief rolls.

There are in round numbers, 200,000 colored women, mostly household workers, with meager training, now totally unemployed.

With the President's signature to the work relief measure just passed by Congress, several hundred WPA household training centers are authorized and will be established for the next eight months throughout the country at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000.

Employment of 2,000 home economics teachers, clerks, and stenographers will be necessary during the summer to carry on the projects.

The unemployment census report shows in the U.S. 207,000 colored men employed on WPA, CCC and NYA, and 45,000 colored women engaged on emergency work of the Government.

REPORT ACCORDING TO NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT CENSUS AS OF NOVEMBER, 1937

State	Colored Population—1930	Colored totally Unemployed	Colored Workers on NYA, CCC, WPA, etc.	
			Male	Female
District of Columbia	132,068	27,786	3,957	1,210
Massachusetts	52,365	5,482	1,299	554
New York	412,814	91,071	17,471	4,218
New Jersey	208,828	35,314	9,362	1,276
Delaware	32,602	3,081	489	174
Pennsylvania	431,257	85,552	16,828	4,508
Maryland	276,379	20,768	3,872	384
Virginia	650,165	37,899	6,895	1,684
West Virginia	114,893	7,340	1,364	381
Ohio	309,304	60,029	11,216	3,384
Indiana	111,982	20,732	5,501	954
Illinois	328,972	61,889	16,943	8,168
Michigan	169,453	23,469	4,906	839
Kentucky	226,040	20,236	3,246	812

California	81,048
Missouri	223,840
Kansas	66,344
Tennessee	477,646
Oklahoma	172,798
Arkansas	478,463
Texas	854,964
Louisiana	776,326
Georgia	1,071,125
Alabama	944,834
*Mississippi	1,009,718
Florida	431,828
South Carolina	793,681
North Carolina	918,647
Hawaii	563
Nebraska	13,752
New Mexico	2,850
Arizona	10,749
New Hampshire	790
Rhode Island	9,913
Connecticut	29,354
Wisconsin	10,739
Minnesota	9,445
Iowa	17,380
Washington	6,840
Oregon	2,234
Alaska	136

17,202	4,647
39,989	6,784
11,217	3,202
32,802	4,364
25,706	5,691
28,817	4,641
74,181	9,214
55,973	10,023
60,300	8,228
73,613	9,477
38,598	5,382
37,863	7,225
39,913	7,931
34,238	6,257
27	18
2,926	1,054
201	26
1,307	506
50	16
1,289	489
3,138	917
2,547	849
1,319	291
2,246	556
995	247
216	54
3	—

NOTE: Total Population Mississippi, 2,009,821. Total Unemployed, 119,182. Total Emergency Workers, 29,376. Virgin Islands not recorded.

The South And Migration

"If the hill will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet will go to the hill."

If the South will not migrate to economic betterment, then economic betterment must come South. We, for one, are in total agreement with President Benjamin Russell, of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce, when he finds impracticable one of the suggestions of the National Re-leading Southerners will explain just why it is sources Committee that this region's ills be remedied that the best way for the Lord to bless the United States at this moment is for Him to bless of 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 persons to other regions. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, It is hard to believe that so fanciful and unlikely Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, a remedy is not offered in lieu of other and Texas, Kentucky, and Tennessee. It is impossible more possible remedies that might cost the South's competitors something.

In lieu, for example, of a freight rate equity that might cost shippers in "official territory" something but would give the South a fairer chance to take care of its own population. In lieu of a confederation and encouragement of industry's Southward march. In lieu of tariff reductions or offsets. In lieu of certain indicated sacrifices of other regions necessary to build up this the region of greatest poverty and greatest promise.

The National Resources Committee has done a fine job with its report, and a patriotic one. But it seems to us that in this one respect it has missed the great point. Naturally it has considered national welfare above that of any single region and that may be its reason for avoiding certain remedies, however indicated or equitable that would serve the South at the expense of every other part of the country. Is going to have to do a little for the South, do it in charity but in enlightened self-interest. The

great thing is that the whole nation go forward now, of course, and that the sum total of the whole nation's wealth be increased, but there are adjustments to be made before that great thing can be accomplished. The main adjustment is a correction of what President Roosevelt has called the "economic unbalance in the nation as a whole due to (the) condition of the South."

Here's hoping that the report on the South which the National Emergency Council is preparing for the President with the help of 20 leading Southerners will explain just why it is important that the nation be led to appreciate the wisdom of preferring the South now when a choice between regions is involved in national policy. It is not for the South's sake alone that the South should be preferred. It is for the country's sake.

It is for the whole country's sake because, first, the last economic frontier, the land of poverty and promise, the region whose in purchasing power offers America a new market available in this half of the Hemisphere.

It is for the whole country's sake, in the second place, because the South is the nation's greatest human supply, the region whose birth of all others and which, by that token, overruns and mark all others with its even without the proposed "migration" and economic advantages. Southerners are matters of importance to every other region. The nation owes to do all it can to make it worth

1,920 while for more Southerners to stay in the South
1,666 and for those who do leave the South to be
915 benefited beforehand with advantages making
708 them excellent human beings.
1,366 It is for the whole country's sake, in the third
467 place, because some of the same circumstances
3,423 that make the South tend to overrun the nation
1,598 with its populations make it tend, too, to over-
2,002 run the country with its products—agricultural
2,137 and industrial. Wisconsin, fearing our dairy
545 products, should hope that cotton will be suc-
1,119 cessful enough to engage us. New England
1,727 dreading our industrial establishment, should hope
1,564 that our agriculture will prosper enough to need
no supplement. Yet Wisconsin insists upon lim-
— iting our cotton with taxes on the oleomargarine
246 that comes of its oil, and New England loves her
7 high tariff even though it burdens Southern ag-
93 riculture beyond enduring.
1 It amounts to this—that unless the South is
168 built up to the general economic level it is going
102 to embarrass the country mightily with both its
272 products and its populations. But if it is built
168 up to that level it will bless the country with
162 new markets, new blood, new ideas and old gen-
69 eralities.—John Temple Graves in The Birmingham Age-Herald.

NATION'S PROBLEM CHILD

Now that the South has been designated by the president as the nation's problem child, it will be exceedingly interesting to observe what procedure will be taken to raise it to the average. Meanwhile, it may be helpful to consider some of the causes that produced this problem child of the republic.

The first fact that will present itself as the subject is gone into is that failure of the South to develop as it would have normally was due to deliberate intent upon the part of those who profited by preventing its maximum development.

It was a terrific jolt to New England when this problem child seized supremacy in the textile industry some years ago and other jolts were delivered in other directions as industrial expansion became general and the South's industrial output finally became considerably more valuable than its agricultural output.

How the problem child is creating problems for the Northern manufacturer is shown in the figures for last year, when Southern manufactured products attained a value of \$10,500,000,000. These figures give some idea of the magnitude of the business that was coming South and throws light upon the incentive of the North to put a stop to such activities in this quarter.

But the fight to circumscribe the industrial activity of the South did not begin last year nor the year before. It began as quickly as the fact became clear that this section actually possessed vast potentialities for expansion along these lines.

How to circumscribe Southern development became a major problem outside of the South, and many schemes were resorted to in the effort to hinder. Through tariff juggling a condition was created under which the South had to sell its chief crop in a highly competitive world market, while its buying was done in a highly protected market. Then a shrewd scheme was concocted for penalizing Southern manufactured products by slapping upon them higher freight rates than were imposed elsewhere. Thus a Southern stove, for instance, though identical in all respects with a stove made in the North, was made to pay perhaps twice as much as the Northern stove if it traveled to a competitive market.

These are but a few of the problems the problem child has had to face, yet growth has been sufficiently pronounced to prove beyond peradventure that, if given equality of opportunity, the South will not only be able to "hold its own," but to give those "non-problem" national children in the North a run for their money that will leave their tongues hanging out. And it is the knowledge of the fact that this is true that serves to keep alive the fight upon the South. Indeed, it was this knowledge that brought about the adoption of the wage-hour bill, the undisguised purpose of which is to cripple Southern industry by forcing it to pay the same wages as paid in the North, while paying higher freight rates and higher interest rates upon money. The object is not to have equality in payrolls, but to do away with Southern payrolls.

Thus the problem child has its problems, the most serious of which are deliberately imposed for the specific purpose of preventing its growth as a competitor.—Gadsden Times.

Ayers Praises F. D. R. For Recognizing South's Ills

Anniston Editor Says He Is First President We Have Had Since Civil War; Others Have Ignored This Section; He Sees Hope In NEC's Report

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here is another in a series of comments upon the National Emergency Council report on economic conditions of the South written by Alabama's civic and industrial leaders.

By Col. Harry M. Ayers
Publisher of The Anniston Star
Written for United Press

Speaking in a light of the broader implications of the terms Franklin D. Roosevelt is the first President of the United States we have had since the War Between the States. All others, by and large, because our vote has never been in doubt, have excluded the South as part of the Union.

But, Mr. Roosevelt has recognized three most pressing needs of the South are freight rate regulation, farm land restoration and a more variegated agriculture, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared in the best statement on record of the South's potentialities and the direction we have for equality of treatment by the Federal Government because of our social economic and financial backwardness.

It was encouraging to note, too, that he made an inspired promise in his Barnesville address to use the influence of his office immediately to correct the freight rate discrimination against this section and to ameliorate our manifold farm problems.

In his Athens (Ga.) address he also recognized our educational needs and it is sincerely to be hoped that he will have the support of every senator and representative in the Congress, especially those from the South, in the solution of the nation's No. 1 economic problem.

FIRST LADY NAMES NEEDS OF THE SOUTH

Freight Rate Change, Varied Crops, Land Restoration Listed by Mrs. Roosevelt

LOWER WAGES ATTACKED

President's Wife Holds Child Labor Amendment Still a Vital Issue

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The

NORMAN THOMAS, Socialist Says:

LABOR'S "OWN RUTHLESS CIVIL WAR" IS A GREATER MENACE TO PROGRESS AND THE WELL BEING OF THE WORKERS THAN ANYTHING ENEMIES OF UNIONISM AMONG THE EMPLOYERS CAN DO.

In his annual Labor Day message, Thomas said none of Labor's fundamental problems has yet been solved.

"WITH TEN MILLION MORE PEOPLE IN OUR COUNTRY THAN IN 1928," HE SAID, "WITH FOUR

TIMES AS MANY UNEMPLOYED,

WE ARE ONLY NOW RECOVERING THE PRODUCTIVITY OF THAT

YEAR. WE HAVE MORE UNEMPLOYED THAN ALL THE REST OF

THE WORLD PUT TOGETHER

AND IN MANY AREAS, DESPITE

SOME REAL PROGRESS IN

SOCIAL LEGISLATION, RELIEF IS

TRAGICALLY INADEQUATE AND

ACTUAL CRISIS DRAWS NEAR."

Cooperation

With Wage

Law Urged

Race Workers

Warned Not To

Sabotage Act

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"The Negro Press, the Negro church and Negro social workers must use every influence they can command to prevent Negro workers from participating in any effort to sabotage the Wage and Hour Act," Elmer Anderson Carter, editor of Opportunity Magazine, writes in the November issue of that publication.

"Pressure unquestionably will be brought to bear on Elmer F. Andrews, the administrator of the act, by employers of Negro workers to grant exemptions for one cause or another," Mr. Carter says. "Collusion between workers impelled by fear of losing their jobs and heartless employers bent on evading the provisions of the law will undoubtedly be resorted to in attempts to secure exemption. Finally, however, the responsi-

bility of preserving the integrity of the act rests with Mr. Andrews. He has said that no exemptions will be granted to industries clearly covered by the act. In that event Negroes need have no fear. As industrial commissioner of the State of New York, Mr. Andrews demonstrated beyond doubt that he understands the problems and the needs of workers white and black and that he will meet these problems with honesty and courage."

SOME LOSS OF JOBS

Mr. Carter's warning was the result of reports of widespread shutdowns in tobacco plants and other types of industrial establishments with the result that thousands of Negroes were thrown out of employment. These shutdowns seemed to bear out the threat of Southern Congressmen that if Southern industry were compelled to pay Negroes a minimum wage of 25 cents per hour and to adhere to an 8-hour day as the Act provides, white men would replace Negroes as workers wherever Negroes were employed, and the Negro would be reduced to permanent pauperism.

"Discouraging as the situation appears to be, we feel that in the man there need be no cause for fear on the part of Negroes," Mr. Carter continues. "There will be some suffering, there will be temporary unemployment, there will be some loss of jobs."

Labor-1938

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

WAGE DIFFERENTIALS

According to a poll conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion, 67 per cent of the nation's voters are in favor of a federal law prescribing minimum wages and maximum hours for workers.

The same poll reveals that, while the nation as a whole believes \$18 per week would be a proper minimum wage, in the south public sentiment sets \$12 per week as the minimum.

President Roosevelt, it is stated, has favored a wage differential by sections, indicating a variation of from \$13 per week in the north to \$11 in the south.

That the mathematical difference is far greater than that hoped by the President is shown by examination of wage scales maintained by the federal government itself, through the Works Progress Administration. According to a recent issue of The Texas Weekly, the WPA wage scale for common labor in Mississippi has been approximately \$21 per month, while for the same class of labor in New York city the wage exceeded \$60 per month, roughly a ratio of one to three.

Statistics on retail sales support the WPA wage differential as approximately fair. In 1933, those statistics show, the average citizen of Mississippi spent only \$70 per year in his retail stores, whereas the average New York citizen spent \$297.

This does not mean that there was so much difference in standards of living between the laboring classes in Mississippi and the laboring classes in New York. It merely shows that, with all the advantages of climate and the simplicity of life in Mississippi, it requires far fewer dollars to exist in the southern states than it does in the northern city. Thus the Mississippi WPA worker who gets \$21 is, in actual ability to live, probably better off than his companion in New York who gets \$60 or more.

The probability is that congress will enact some form of wages and hours bill, despite general opposition of the majority of southern congressmen. It is also probable that the measure finally enacted will provide for some differential in wage minimums in accordance with the different costs and standards of living in different sections.

However, if that differential is merely \$250.9 per cent. In the lumber industry, however, it found that hourly earnings in the South averaged 32.7 cents, and in the Far West 74.9 cents, a differential of 129.1 per cent." Also the study showed that there were great differences in wages paid in various cities. It is impossible when one is discussing the subject of wage differentials to speak in generalities.

Regardless of this, however, there are innumerable reasons why the wages and hours bill should not be enacted into law. Such paternalistic regulation is utterly impracticable and unworkable in a democratic system of government. Yet, as stated, the effort seems destined to be made at such regulation. One thing seems to be sure. Wages and hours cannot, on a national scale, be equitably regulated by law.

NEW LIGHT ON AN OLD SUBJECT

Tuesday's New York Times carries a column-long editorial discussing the differences between wages paid in the North and in the South. Some statistics of great interest are presented, and they deserve careful attention.

In recent years considerable time has been spent on studies designed to discover the real difference between sections and between States of the cost of living and of the wages paid. A recent study shows that the cost of living in the South is very slightly less than it is in other parts of the country. In fact, the cost of living in the South is but 3.5 per cent less than it is for the country as a whole.

Wages paid in the South differ radically in different States and in different industries. In 1929, for example, a census of manufacturers showed, The Times editorial says, "that the average cost of labor per man-hour . . . was 23 cents in South Carolina, 36 cents in Virginia, 40 cents in Maine, and 61 cents in Wyoming. There was a far greater difference, in other words, between the two Southern States of South Carolina and Virginia than between the latter and the Northern State of Maine.

"The real complexity of the problem is indicated by a recent study by the National Industrial Conference Board of conditions in September of last year. The wage differential existing between one section and another varies with each industry. The board divided the country into the 'East,' the 'South,' the 'Middle West' and the 'Far West.' In the furniture industry, it found that the hourly earnings of male workers averaged 42.2 cents in the South, and in the Far West 63.7 cents, a difference of

129.1 per cent." Also the study showed that there were great differences in wages paid in various cities. It is impossible when one is discussing the subject of wage differentials to speak in generalities.

This suggests one of the impossibilities of a federal wages and hours bill, for it is patently impossible for Congress to regulate wages and hours in all sections and in all States and in all industries. Each part requires different attention and this Congress would have to leave to a board. Fortunately this country has not yet come to the position of allowing a board in Washington to rule the economic life of its people.

Letters To The Editor

Please be brief. We reserve the right to cut letters more than 300 words long

FAIR PLAY, NORTH AND SOUTH

Editor The Advertiser:

Fair play begets fair play. When the North and South reach a basis of understanding enabling them to regard each other as markets and customers rather than as competitors and rivals, the wealth of both sections will be increased. Potentially the South can become the nation's richest home market—or its economic swamp. This choice must be made. 1-22-38

Back of the present controversy over freight rate discrimination against the South lies the problem of low wages in the South—an advantage clung to by Southern industrialists and politicians and denounced by the same groups in the North. Montgomery, Ala.

Of course, the discriminatory freight rate should be abolished. But equally of course, Southern labor should have the same right to organize as labor in other sections, and Southern workers should have protection through labor legislation. The economic level of Southern purchasing power could be materially raised by giving Southern labor more adequate returns from the profits of industry in periods of normal production, and while less money would go out in dividends to other sections, more would stay in circulation in local communities.

We in the South have got to face and correct certain facts before we can expect the rest of the nation to understand our problems. Southern industry has successfully fought State hours and wage legislation; our Congressmen have so far defeated enactment of a reasonable Federal wage and hour law; and employers have solidly combined to prevent labor's exercising its right to organize and bargain collectively.

As a sporting proposition the South might persuade its industrialists to lift their heavy hands from the steadily growing Southern movement for

organization of workers, and request its Congressmen to accept a sound Federal wage and hour bill while it justly fights against any and all real discrimination whether in freight rates or other matters.

LUCY RANDOLPH MASON.

Atlanta National Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch

March 9, 1938

The Negro and Industry

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The disturbances that are so rife in American industry demand the most serious consideration in the search for a solution or remedy for these conditions. The present recession in business generally is attributed to at least three factors: the unstable administrative policy of the Government; the heavy taxation placed on business, and the interference by organized labor in making too drastic a demand upon capital.

It is the last factor mentioned above that I wish to direct attention at this time, with the hope that I may point the way out of much of the difficulty that confronts industry in the way of labor disturbances.

Earl Morgan, Glasgow, Va., manufacturer, recently stated that 'as the percentage of foreign-born population grows, so do labor troubles grow.' This opinion is concurred in very generally by industrialists throughout the country. The realization of this fact should cause the American white man to center his attention on the Negro as the possible source of supply of that type of labor that can be depended upon to meet the needs of this particular time.

The American white man and the American Negro understand each other as no other two races in the Southland, when it comes to the field of industry. The Negro has never taken the lead as an agitator in organized labor. Only recently has he taken any part of consequence in strikes and disturbances; and in most instances then, he did so under pressure or threats from some union official or organizer from outside.

The Negro believes in organized labor to a limited degree; for that is essential for his protection. He is entitled to a living wage; reasonable working hours and healthful and safe working conditions. But he is not a radical; he does not believe in dictating to capital how it should operate its business, or who should be hired and who should be fired.

J. THOMAS REID.

Appomattox.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is trying to get the South to see the wisdom of raising wages. He is President, party leader, inspired Moses and all that. But Negroes are too numerous in southern labor for that section to pay more wages.

The East and North pay higher wages and are more prosperous, but to the south of the South that is coincidence, not cause and result. Keeping the Negro down being the keystone of southern policy, and having gone on ever at the price of impoverishing some whites, he will let the heavens fall before he tries a new plan.

In time the South will correct its wages. To stand on a par with the rest of the country in results, it must match conditions. But willingness to do that is a long way off. Depression, recession and internal dissension have been hampering it. Now the President adds his voice, but it remains unconverted.

See how Providence "shapes our ends rough hew them as we may." Poor whites under the pressure of the system are refusing any longer to support a political dynasty that keeps them starved. Poor Negroes are beginning to "kick against the pricks" also. Had Huey Long lived, these two discontented groups would have made more effective headway against the old system. In steps Roosevelt. His words about higher wages fall on deaf ears among the employing class, but he is being heard by the masses, who after all are the real power in a democracy.

President Roosevelt knows the South too well to believe it will accept correction even at his hands. In our opinion, he said what he did to compel attention to the situation. It took courage to do that.

The National Urban League recently observed Vocational Week with the idea of making a frontal attack on the unemployment situation as it relates to Negro Americans. Many speeches were made, but speeches do not get jobs, unless they serve to disillusion job seekers. The truth of the whole matter is that the present educational system and methods are training Negroes, and poor Whites too as a matter of fact, for work rather than towards work. They are gone degree by wire. Brief cases with zippers have displaced tool boxes and working kits and work alls.

It goes without saying that the combined contents or value of all of the briefcases carried by Negroes and poor Whites during this "Roosevelt Recession" could be put in the vest pocket of an installment bought suit of clothes.

Vocational Week would have rendered

yeoman service, if it had emphasized the fact that the present day educational institutions are staging for the most, part, a parade of folly. Degrees have never made a good bowl of soup, unless the particular degree shows up on the relief rolls. It is still true that man must live by the sweat of his brow, and as of this date, no laboratory has invented or discovered an ointment which makes a good substitute for sweat.

The work of the world is carried on by those who know, rather than by those who are supposed to know, degrees and the whatnots to the contrary notwithstanding. Let's get back to work with our hands and feet. Our heads are overworked and are leaving us poor, distracted and unemployed. This is a truth worthy of all acceptance. Parades of Folly inevitably break up in failures, disappointments, shattered hopes, ambitions and purposes. Only honest to goodness work leads somewhere.

e both the CIO and AFL. It calls
for a minimum wage of 25 cents
an hour, rising 5 cents an hour an-
nually for three years to a 40 cents
an hour minimum in 1941. Hours:
A maximum hour schedule of 44
hours a week, this to be reduced
two hours each year, to 40 hours
in 1940.

Colored workers of the South are praying for its passage, since then they will be in the same labor bracket with the white worker and both will share alike, its provisions. Southern industry and planters oppose the bill because it lacks a "regional differential" clause permitting them to exploit Negro labor. In other words, the bill, if passed, will put an end to the Southern employers' rule for Negro workers: "Pay 'em almost nothing and work 'em from sun-up till sun-down."

Mrs. M. S. Joyner, National Head of Beauty Culturists League, Fails to Get Colored Representative

board at his office in the District building. She was successful, however, in talking over the phone

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) with him.

—An interested observer, Mrs. Joyner asked Chairman Woodward if there was a colored beautician on the committee of nine and he replied: "No, and it is not likely there will be, as the colored beauty culture shops outnumber the white culture industry."

Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner of Chicago, president of the National Beauty Culturists' league.

In answer to Mrs. Joyner's insistence that a colored beautician should be appointed to the committee to look after the interests of Negroes, the chairman said: "Nothing can be done by your group, but write down what you want, or send an intelligent person to our public hearing on May 17, and after we hear your side of the program, we (the white committee of nine), will decide what is just for you."

Opposing this effort of the whites at the national wage-hour legislation, Mrs. Joyner attempted unsuccessfully to arrange a conference with Chairman Claude A. Blyden of the National Negro Labor Council. The president of the National Negro Labor Council has the support of the colored people.

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

General.

Southern Senators Inject Race Issue Into Passage of Wages and Hours Statute

Chief Support of Measure Comes from North Where Low Dixie Scale Has Disrupted Economics

Charge Made That Negroes Will Be Displaced

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Enactment of federal wage and hour legislation, which now looms as a certainty with the measure's passage by the House Tuesday night by a 314 to 96 vote and the current efforts of House and Senate committees to dovetail the legislation passed by both

bodies, will find North and South sectional lines of battle again drawn.

Southern congressmen fought vigorously against the bill's passage on the grounds that cheaper living conditions in Dixie should cause a wage differential, but it is common knowledge that their main objection is the prospect of Negro workers drawing the same wages as whites.

Chief support for this legislation is found in the North, where industrialists and economists declare that the lure of lower wages has caused many manufacturers to move here. The Mason and Dixon line has lessened overhead enables them to undercut northern companies. But the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, enemies for some time, are wholeheartedly back of the bill.

Backing the measure and against any sectional wage differentials is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which believes that different standards for geographical areas will result in the Southern colored laborer sharing little, if any, of the bill's benefits.

The house measure provides a minimum 25 cents an hour, 44 hour week, which becomes a 40 cent-40 hour standard at the end of three years. This would apply, however, only to those industries engaged in,

affected. They say that if the employers must pay all the same wage and are no longer permitted to pay colored less than they do whites, then they will take on all-white personnels.

Certain southern manufacturers who employ Negro workers in their plants have come out and frankly stated that if the minimum wage goes into effect, they will fire their colored help and put on white, giving as their reason that their Negro employees are "too inefficient" to merit the higher wage scale. Whether or not this is an idle threat remains to be seen.

Most of the important southern papers have opposed the bill unless simply to prohibit importations into any sectional differentials are established, but some papers, like the Birmingham Post, are backing the measure. In a recent editorial, the Post said, "Grant that living costs are lower in the South and in small farm products would be exempt from the bill's provision.

This means that even if the bill in its present form becomes the law, it will affect neither the wages nor working conditions of many Negroes. Those engaged in cotton-ginning, handling, etc., would not come under its provisions; domestic workers would not be included; porters, janitors, etc., would be exempt, and so would be the barbership and beauty parlor, unions, either CIO or AFL, present as well as the average small business and its employees.

In fact, conservative estimates have it that those who would be relieved from working long hours at low wages would number between 2,000,000 and 5,000,000. The percentage of colored who would be aided is not.

Although contend a lower standard is needed for the South since the cost of living is far lower than in large northern urban areas, the figures show that after all, those workers sharing in the benefits would be assured of a minimum wage of only \$16 weekly—a salary that is hardly conducive to the purchase of imported cars or 20-room mansions with private swimming pools and golf courses.

Some southerners, professing an interest in the Negro, contend that passage of the law would result in the replacement of colored workers with white in those industries

Johnson

Wage Bill's Effect On

South Will Not Be

Great After All



By Hugh S. Johnson

NEW YORK CITY, June 16.—Of all the proposals for wage-hour legislation actually considered in Congress, the conference compromise was by far the best.

From the experience of NRA, I thought a much better way would have been to state of goods made on lower labor standards than its own or the highest competing state. But that plan was never seriously considered. The bill started out in its original form as one of the most dictatorial proposals ever put before Congress. It boldly gave to the executive arbitrary power to fix wages and hours everywhere or anywhere in the United States. It was so bad that even Senator Black couldn't stand for it. He revised it in the direction of workability but it was still so bad that nobody could successfully defend it and it died.

The bill has been completely re-written at least four separate times and while the compromise may seem to be a last-minute hasty hash, it is composed of suggestions which have appeared in other drafts and had been pretty thoroughly studied.

Avoids NRA Pitfalls

If you are to accept intimate Federal regulation at all, this bill is the most flexible, sensible and least dictatorial of any of the drafts. Much of the criticism of it harks back to the NRA experience. As a matter of fact, there are so many exceptions and opportunities for relaxing operation that proves too harsh that there is little left with which to compare the NRA experience.

NRA's grief came when it butted into small establishments not in interstate commerce and in the so-called "service" industries—barbers, cleaners and dyers, restaurants, pool-halls, beauty shops and also small one-family stores where momma, poppa and junior always had done all the work.

As I read this new bill it avoids all these pitfalls in exemptions. If its administrator sticks to that, the only trouble is going to be on the question of North-South differentials. On that point the bill is very obscure. While it seems to forbid any regional differentials, it authorizes relaxations for the causes that make regional differentials necessary.

VA. EDUCATOR ASKS NEGROES TO USE TRAINS

Will Create More Jobs, Says

By ERIC HERCULES

KITTRELL, N. C., Sept. 8 — Dr. Chas. E. Stewart of Portsmouth, Va., one of America's outstanding candidates for the Bishopric in African Methodism, was in attendance at a meeting held at Kittrell college, is traveling all over the country in an effort to educate Negroes to the advisability of using the railroads as the most logical means of transportation, due largely to his belief that employment will be available to thousands more on these roads.

Dr. Stewart has just edited a very informative pamphlet entitled "A Personal Message" to the colored people of the South regarding transportation. He is rated as the leading orator of the day. A former president of Kittrell college, distinguished religious leader and educator, he has traveled abroad extensively and is fully conversant about problems of the race.

THE SOUTH TODAY

Three Southern Differentials

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES II

Editor's Note: John Temple Graves II is well known to readers of this column as an astute political observer and commentator on the social scene. Mr. Graves conducts a daily front-page column in the Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald, has been editor of two Southern newspapers and is author of numerous books and magazine articles. He was on the American Peace Commission in Paris, was economist for the Federal Trade Commission in Washington, and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. His father was one of the South's most distinguished journalists.

Of the making of "Southern differentials" there is no end. Some of them are obviously—and naturally—made by the determined to do so.

Lord. Some are made by wicked "And who are you to talk of Southerners. Some by outsiders who equity," they may say to the South, oppose or do not understand the "when your own basic argument for righteous economics of the South, your wage differential is not equity. Even if Howard Odum had not written but self-interest, when the only point ten a famous book full of Southern you can really make for lower wages regional indices, the case for a re-is that without them you couldn't gional program in these parts would keep some of your industries going be made by the very multiplicity of and we would profit at your ex-so-called differentials, and in particular?" But it seems to the writer lar by the three differentials which that when the self-interest of one re-have had so many headlines in the gion is pitted against that of another, last ten years. Even in history and then the one which will the better geography had not given the South serve the country as a whole is the special problems. The three differen-one to be taken. At this time in his- tials would be one of the three istory the upbuilding of the South itself a product of major part of his means more to the country than does the temporary loss which the North and East may suffer. The South is poor. Rich in natural resources and manpower, it is nevertheless the poor part of the nation. It has the raw materials—human and natural—to be enriched now, to develop a purchasing power equal to the national average, to become a great market not only for its own goods but for the goods of the North and East and West. The whole country has an interest in the potential southern market. The existence of this potential market makes the South the nation's best economic frontier and entitles it surely to the nation's choice when there are conflicting interests between regions.

Give South a Chance

Data prepared by the Southern States Industrial Council from federal statistics and reports show that the Southern wage differential has tended to decline as the Southern industrial investment total has increased. The one is a natural—and happy—consequence of the other, for industrial development means a lessening of the huge labor surplus of the South and a resulting increase in the bargaining power of Southern labor. The wage differential did not come by fiat as the freight and steel differentials did, and it cannot be forcibly eliminated by fiat. It came about through the effort to develop sorely needed industry in an agricultural land impoverished with cotton and overflowing with people to whom any sort of living seemed better than the one to which they were accustomed. And it can be eliminated, and is being, by the industrial development which absorbs the excess products and populations of farms, creates a greater sum total of South-

Freight Rate Differential

And that brings up the other two differentials. The freight rate differential, which is, the best known and most important of the two, locates the South, in transportation cost, farther even than its own geography does from the great national markets. It imposes upon a handicapped people an additional handicap. It limits the industrial development of a land whose agriculture must be balanced with industry if it is to survive. It compounds the tariff felony against this section by imposing a domestic tariff to choke Southern industry, even as the foreign tariff impoverishes Southern agriculture. Whatever New England and

ern wealth and makes industrial labor scarce enough to organize effectively for its share.

If the freight differential and the steel differential will tend to disappear. And its disappearance, coupled with industrial development, will make the South a market for the entire nation—including New England, and Pittsburgh and New York. This is the gist of the matter as this writer sees it.



JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES II

show damage done, imitations imposed, markets denied.

The third Southern differential is in the price of steel. It is the \$3 a ton more which the Southern people must pay for their principal steel products than the people of the North and East pay, in spite of the fact that steel is produced more cheaply in the South. This modern form of the old "Pittsburgh plus" is an indisputable burden upon the economic processes of the South, both industrial and agricultural. In 1933 thirty-two Southern organizations and nearly as many Southern newspapers were joined in a fight against this steel price differential. Partly as a result of that fight and partly as a result of the passing of NRA and its inflexible price rules, Southern steel companies today are permitted to deduct the differential when competitive conditions make it wise to do so. But the quoted price at Birmingham is still an arbitrary \$3 a ton higher than the quoted price at Pittsburgh, and the difference is reflected in the cost of wire, nails and steel sheets purchased by Southern farmers and in the cost of many a Southern bridge and building. In recent years the investment and personnel policies of the United States Steel Corporation have seemed to indicate a new interest in the upbuilding of the South as a market and in developing the corporation's Southern plants. It is not beyond reason to hope that a changed point of view may persuade the corporation to use its influence in the industry to eliminate the modern "Pittsburgh plus" against the South and let Southern steel prices reflect Southern production costs.

RAYMOND CLAPPER SAYS--

Labor Has Gained in the Last 100 Years—Violence Against Strikers Even in Cleveland's Time Makes Tom Girdler Look Like a Sissy

WASHINGTON.—You don't have to look very hard to find black spots on the labor map. Many years will pass before they are rubbed out, if ever, because there are certain catch-all basins where the dregs settle, where the least intelligent and most helpless people sink, victims not only of hard conditions but also of their own incapacity. Share croppers, fruit pickers, cannery workers and others drifting about in seasonal unskilled occupations, will never live the life of Riley. As the French say, stones are hard everywhere. The best that can be hoped for is that these handicapped persons will be protected from too cruel exploitation.

Your more intelligent workman, the man who is able to look out for himself, is pretty well over the hump in his rise from industrial serfdom. He is now in a position to obtain decent hours and a fair wage. He suffers chiefly from the poor functioning of our system, from the layoffs, the shutdowns, the technological changes. In this, he is a joint victim with investors and management. He is in a position to do very well if the employer can keep the business going. They have a joint stake in making our industrial wheels turn at a more even pace.

Labor's role as a helpless industrial serf is about over. Even in the last year labor's emergence has been further accelerated and protected. The Wagner act, whatever modifications may be made, has been vindicated by the courts and is here to stay in its essential, which is federal protection of the right to organize. Wages-and-hours legislation throws the protection of the federal government around the unorganized employee.

The Harlan county, Kentucky, mine union agreement is not only a real advance for labor in a hitherto blood-soaked sector, but it is symbolic of the surrender of the last outposts of union haters. Few employers now doubt the inevitability of union organization. Some are still fighting it, but they know it is a losing battle. They are moved more by pride and stubbornness than by any rational expectation that they can win in the long run. Most employers have become reconciled to collective bargaining as inevitable and are merely trying to make the best possible terms.

To appreciate how far we have come, you have only to thumb back a few pages in history. Less than a hundred years ago children in English mines and factories worked from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m. Older children worked from 3 a.m. to 6 p.m. In the mines women crawled on all fours hauling tubs of coal. In 1842 an English royal commission reported that in the mines "girls and women worked like boys and men; they were less than half-clothed, and worked alongside men who were stark naked." Those were the days when the advocates of laissez faire denounced as enemies of the country anyone who wanted to change such conditions. Agitation for a 10-hour law was bitterly resisted and it was asserted that the one thing necessary to economic salvation was to give capital as free a hand as possible.

In America we followed the same pattern, with a little less cruelty, or perhaps a different kind of cruelty. We never worked women and children as brutally as the English in mines and factories. But men who tried to organize unions and to improve their conditions of work were treated without mercy. Strikers were shot down in count-

less localities during the '70's and '80's. Recent acts exposed by the La Follette civil liberties committee were nothing to the savagery with which employers sent their hired gunmen against strikers a half century ago. The workman had no rights except those the employer deigned to grant, and even those were revocable at will. If you don't believe we have advanced, read the history of labor warfare back in Cleveland's time, as told in Harry Barnard's recent life of John Peter Altgeld. It almost makes Tom Girdler look like a sissy.

No, labor's fight from here out will be less to control employers than to control itself, to make itself responsible, and above all for labor leaders to keep their heads, to check their personal vendettas which are damaging not only the public interest but labor itself. —(Copyright.)

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Black Urges Court To Void Protection for Corporations

Majority Refuses To Reverse 52-Year-Old Interpretation of Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—(AP)—Associate Justice Hugo L. Black urged the supreme court today to abandon a 52-year-old interpretation of the constitution giving corporations the protection of the 14th amendment.

The amendment provides that no state may "deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

The court long has held that the word "person" means corporations as well as individuals. Black suggested this had wrongly subjected state laws regulating corporations to "censorship" of the United States courts.

Third Dissent

This dissenting opinion, together with another dissent delivered by Justice Black today in the case of an Indiana school teacher, and a dissenting opinion in the case of the Indianapolis Water Company delivered immediately after he took office, marks the third time that Justice Black has dissented to opinions of the court since he came to the bench.

Black expressed his views in dissenting to the opinion of seven of his colleagues that California cannot tax premiums received by the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company from other insurance companies doing business in California.

"Should Not Stand."

"A constitutional interpretation that is wrong should not stand," Black said. "I believe this court should now overrule previous decisions which interpreted the fourteenth amendment to include corporations...."

"The states did not adopt the amendment with knowledge of its sweeping meaning under its present construction."

"No section of the amendment gave notice to the people that if adopted, it would subject every state law and municipal ordinance affecting corporations (and all administrative options under them) to censorship of the United States courts."



(Copyright Bachrach.)

HUGO L. BLACK.

"No word in all this amendment gave any hint that its adoption would deprive the states of their long recognized power to regulate corporations."

Upholds States' Rights.

In two other dissenting opinions Black argued that his seven colleagues had limited unconstitutionally the right of Indiana to control its public school system, and had erred in ruling that the federal government had infringed a patent for airplane levers issued to a French inventor.

In the Indiana case, Justice Roberts wrote the majority decision indicating that Dorothy Anderson, of Wabash county, had a valid contract to continue as a teacher, despite a state regulatory law.

"The majority ruling unconstitutionally limits the right of Indiana to control Indiana's public school system," Justice Black asserted.

"The Indiana constitution," Black said, "gives the state legislature complete authority to control the public school system...."

I believe the people of Indiana, if they prefer, have the right under the federal constitution to entrust this important public policy to their elective representatives rather than to the courts.

"Democracy permits the people to rule. I cannot agree that the constitutional prohibition against impairment of contracts was intended to—or does—transfer in part the determination of the educational policy of Indiana from the legislature of that state to this court."

Previous Dissent.

A previous case in which Justice Black returned a dissenting opinion was also an Indiana case, involving the Indianapolis Water Company.

In that majority opinion Justice Hughes had said:

"In the majority opinion returning the Indianapolis water rate case to a federal district court, the district court would be able to determine whether a rate schedule fixed by the State Public Service Commission for the Indianapolis Water Company should be revised in the light of recent business conditions."

Fluctuation Value.

"The district court held in November, 1935, that the valuation of the company's property was \$21,392,821 as of April 1, 1933. The seventh circuit of appeals later decided the valuation for rate-making purposes should be \$22,368,258, because there had been a 'constant and definite trend upward in commodity prices' since that date."

In dissenting from that opinion, Justice Black said he believed the state of Indiana had the right to regulate the price of water in Indianapolis "free from interference by federal courts."

In another far-reaching decision, the court unanimously decided that federal courts cannot enjoin the National Labor Relations Board from conducting hearings on alleged unfair labor practices.

The Massachusetts federal district court had issued an injunction in May, 1936, in behalf of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., and its action had been upheld by the first circuit court of appeals.

The Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company's request for a similar injunction was denied last July by the eastern Virginia federal district court. This decision was affirmed by the fourth circuit court of appeals. The supreme court decided that the is-

ues were similar to those in the "New England's advantage in cheap capital is offset by the Southeast's cheaper and more docile labor. The Southeast's advantages in low wages and long hours of work are due to the fact that she has two labor forces, one white, the other black, either one of which in number exceeds the number of wage-paying jobs."

Labor Decision.

Justice Brandeis read the opinions in the labor cases. Both shipbuilding companies had contended that the labor relations act did not apply to them because they did not engage in interstate commerce. Thus, they said, rights guaranteed by the constitution would be denied unless the court held that the district courts had the right to enjoin hearings by the board.

To so hold, Brandeis said, would in effect "substitute the district court for the board as the tribunal to hear and determine what Congress declared the board exclusively should hear and determine in the first instance." This contention, he said, was "at war with the long settled rule of judicial administration that no man is entitled to judicial relief for a supposed or threatened injury until the prescribed administrative remedy has been exhausted."

Black Opposes

Ruling On Corporations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—(AP)—Associate Justice Hugo L. Black urged today that the Supreme Court abandon a 52-year-old interpretation of the constitution giving corporations the protection of the 14th amendment.

The amendment provides that no state may "deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

The court long has held that the word "person" means corporations as well as individuals. Black suggested this had wrongly subjected state laws regulating corporations to "censorship" of the United States courts.

Economic Expert Compares New England and South

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 8.—(AN P)—Malcolm Keir, professor of economics at Dartmouth college, recently submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission the first known comprehensive study and comparison of economic conditions in New England and the Southeast. His report was presented in connection with the petition of the Southeastern States for a reduction in the freight differentials between the North and the South. Discussing the labor situation, Dr. Keir said:

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE SOUTH

MR. ROOSEVELT'S sharp criticism of the South for its failure to pay more money to the low income groups deserves careful analysis. And analysis of the situation touching the lowest income group will perhaps be most enlightening.

The group having the lowest income in the South consists of the negroes working on farms and in small communities. To get at what the President is getting at, one might consider a million of these negroes, and when the situation with relation to the million is made clear, then the situation respecting the whole low-income group may be understood.

The million negroes who are here taken as an example, earn about \$1 per day on the average, which is, of course, an unfortunate circumstance and one that Mr. Roosevelt would remedy.

Mr. Roosevelt feels that 40 cents an hour should be established as a minimum for wages in this country, with a 40-hour work week. This, if applied to the million negroes under consideration, would mean \$3.20 per day instead of the present \$1 per day.

Now it is manifest that if the million farm and small-town negroes could get such a wage it would enormously increase the buying power of this group and bring about greatly increased consumption of merchandise. Thus far the logic is sound, but at this point the proposition runs into something closely resembling a stone wall.

At \$1 per day the million negroes earn \$313,000,000 a year. At \$3.20 per day they would earn \$1,001,400,000 a year, which would be an increase of \$688,400,000 in earning power.

This means that the sums necessary to give just one million negroes the sort of livelihood the President would have all the underprivileged enjoy would cost the South considerably more than it receives for its entire cotton crop under prevailing conditions.

Assuming that the South was willing and able to devote all its receipts from its cotton to lifting the wage scale among the 1,000,000 negroes under consideration, (and add several hundred millions to the sum out of receipts from other sources,) what provision could be made for the other millions, including many thousands of white men in the low-wage groups?

How could the farmers, having paid to a million negroes all of their receipts from cotton, plus several hundred millions for good measure, proceed to buy manufacturer products in a quantity and at a price that would insure an equal standard of living to the workers in the towns and cities?

The subject obviously is more complex than the utterances of the President would indicate. He has a fine vision but does not take time to explain where the money is to come from in order to make it an actuality—and this is a rather important question to those who would have to do the paying.

The President points the way to happier economic condi-

tions and the South is willing to follow if some one will point out where and how the cash may be found.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
March 29, 1938

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE SOUTH

MR. ROOSEVELT'S sharp criticism of the South for its failure to pay more money to the low income groups deserves careful analysis. And analysis of the situation touching the lowest income group will perhaps be most enlightening.

The group having the lowest income in the South consists of the negroes working on farms and in small communities. To get at what the President is getting at, one might consider a million of these negroes, and when the situation with relation to the million is made clear, then the situation respecting the whole low-income group may be understood.

The million negroes who are here, taken as an example, earn about \$1 per day on the average, which is, of course, an unfortunate circumstance and one that Mr. Roosevelt would remedy.

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Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

THIS MORNING

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES II.

"If the hill will not come to Mahomet,
Mahomet will go to the hill."

If the south will not migrate to economic betterment, then it will be well to have economic betterment come south. We, for one, are in total agreement with those who find utterly impractical the suggestion of the national resources committee that the region's ills be remedied by "the migration within the near future of 3,000,000 persons to 6,000,000 persons to other regions." It is hard to believe that so fanciful and unlikely a remedy is not offered in lieu of other and more possible remedies which might cost the south's competitors something.

In lieu, for example, of freight rate equity that might cost shippers in "official territory" something but would give the south a fairer chance to take care of its own population. In lieu of a continuation and encouragement of industry's southward march. In lieu of tariff relief or offsets. In lieu of certain indicated sacrifices of other regions necessary to uphold this, the region of greatest poverty and greatest promise.

The national resources committee has done a fine job with its report and a patriotic one, but it seems to us that in this one respect it has missed the great point. Naturally it has considered national welfare above that of any single region and that may be its reason for avoiding certain remedies, however indicated or equitable, that would serve the south at the expense of other parts of the country. But the rest of the country is going to have to do a little sacrificing for the south, do it not in charity but in enlightened self interest. The great thing is that the whole nation go forward now, of course, and that the sum total of the whole nation's wealth be increased, but there are adjustments to be made before that great thing can be accomplished. The main adjustment is a correction of what President Roosevelt has called the "economic unbalance in the nation as a whole due to (the) condition of the south."

No. 1 economic problem of the Nation," out of a telephone book. The selections must have been made by National Chairman Farley under the delusion that he was choosing delegates to a national convention to renominate the President.

The list of open-minded, nonpartisan Southern economic planners included: An unemployed utility executive who is waiting around for a Government job he expects to get in a few days. A C. I. O. organizer from Atlanta. A Left Wing college professor. The most strongly partisan New Deal publisher in the South. A congressman whom Mr. Roosevelt had just appointed to a Federal judgeship.

Nearest to an industrialist in the whole lot was a retired Louisville paint manufacturer, old-time Bryan friend, prohibition promoter. This cross-section of the South was intrusted to the guiding hand of Lowell Mellett, who is not an economist or a policy-planning Government official, but a former newspaper editor and publicity expert, being groomed to be a second Charley Michelson. While Mr. Mellett is chairman of a mysterious Government organization known as the National Emergency Council, it is quite well known in Washington that the emergency with which he is dealing is the coming congressional election.

The argument, it seems to us, is better than the comparison. Without raising again the tortured topic of the wage differential, we suggest to Mr. Dilliard that it can hardly be linked with the freight differential as "an arbitrary disadvantage imposed unjustly on a legitimate competitor." The freight differential is such a disadvantage but the wage one, right or wrong, came about naturally, not arbitrarily. Far from being imposed, it resulted from conditions of supply and demand. It came as a result of the poverty of the south and it will disappear as that poverty is removed. Already, with the industrial development that has gone on here at accelerated pace in recent years, the wage differential has begun to disappear.

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No Apprehension Felt Concerning Report

These men practically settled the economic problems of the South in the few hours they met here on Tuesday. Of course they had help. The Government departments had prepared reports on what was wrong and what should be done about it, so there was very little left for the convention delegates to worry about.

However, the prepared list of 17 cardinal points drew one suggestion from the floor. A delegate thought the wage-hour question, perhaps, should be mentioned. It was made cardinal point No. 18 on his suggestion.

In view of this situation, there is not much apprehension concerning the report which the convention will make to Mr. Roosevelt three or four weeks hence. If it does not hold that Mr. Roosevelt's policies are just about perfect, except for minor readjustments which the politicians here want to make before election, a new list of delegates will certainly be chosen.

Spend-Lend Losses Are Computed

A Government economist (Laughlin Currie of Federal Reserve) has made a new survey of this spend-lend program which casts a more accurate light on it. It does not deal in lavish publicity figures but computes the net spending, i.e., how much more the Government puts into business than it takes out each month in taxes. Actual Treasury tax receipts are deducted from actual Treasury expenditures.

This chart estimates net expenditures of the next six months at \$200,000,000 a month. In the past six months, it has run about \$100,000,000 a month. In the latter part of last year it was down to \$25,000,000 a month, and averaged \$50,000,000 for the first six months of 1937.

WORK-RELIEF PROJECTS

By Floyd Calvin

The National Urban League sounds a timely warning that our group should be on guard to "share equitably" in the "jobs recently made possible by new Congressional appropriations." The League says: "The WPA has announced that it soon will employ 200,000 workers in rural sections of the South in order to equalize their income with those of farmers in other sections. Fearing that Negroes may not share equitably in the distribution of this special allotment for the South, the League urged that a demand be made immediately for a fair deal in this matter, so that some precautions against discrimination will be taken even before the program actually goes into effect."

"The Public Works Administration recently was provided with funds making it possible for a public body—a state, a city, or a county—to secure funds for the construction of such public buildings as community centers, hospitals, and schools. The League urged Negro citizens throughout the country to give thought to improvements necessary in their own communities and to appeal to their local officials for such projects as the Negro community might need. It also urged that efforts be made to secure jobs for skilled as well as unskilled Negro workers on all PWA projects."

NEWS Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

Southern Economy Report
Handpicked Committee
Losses In Spend-Lend
Tommy Corcoran Again

Associate Editor Irving Dilliard, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, is an effective champion of the south

WASHINGTON, July 8. — Mr. Roosevelt did not pick those 22 Southerners who are to settle "the

DISCOVERS YOUTH OF RACE NOW
SEEK NEW PROFESSIONS.

Boys and Girls Fast Deserting
Old Line Careers.

By G. James Fleming.

Chicago,--(ANP) Young Negroes are no longer planning to be just doctors, lawyers, dentists and school teachers, but they are even preparing for careers as cooks, chauffeurs, brokers, hotel managers and cartoonist, according to a summary of reports from 5,007 Negro High School boys reached by the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity during its annual Guide Right Week.

As first choice, teaching still leads, followed by medicine, civil trades. Other first preferences receiving considerable mention were music, business, engineering, art, architecture, journalism, physical culture and coaching, agriculture, the ministry, chemistry, dentistry, insurance, social service and undertaking.

AVIATION TOO.

Aviation, accounting, cooking, house management, chauffeuring, banking, interior decorating, labor organizing, cartooning and real estate receiving occasional first places.

Interviews, roundtable discussions, forums, "pep" rallies, lectures in schools, conferences, and quasi-social activities were among the functions which brought counsellors of the Kappa fraternity and the students together, according to Atty. R.J. Reynolds, Topeka, Kan., in his report here to Atty. Theophilus M. Mann, grand polemarch of the fraternity.

25,000 AT MEETINGS.

In several cities, the school system officially cooperated in Guide Right Week and stressed it for all students, regardless of race or sex. Over 25,000 people attended Guide Right mass meetings. In making out "self-discovery" blanks, many of the boys admitted that they were having their first experience thinking seriously about their future. Plans for enlarging the Guide Right program will be taken up in December when the 28th annual grand conclave of the fraternity will be held in Detroit.

Daily World
August 24, 1938
Atlanta, Ga.

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

An Argument Against Wage

'Same Work Should Get

'Same Pay,' This

Reader Says.

Editor, The Post:

Kindly give me space in your paper to give my version of the controversy over the wage-hour bill and wage differentials.

Much has been said and written to make the farmers believe that higher wages of workers in industry would be injurious to the farmers.

John A. Simpson, while president of the National Farmers' Union, published a comparison of wage income of city workers to the income of farmers. It showed that, when the national income of labor dropped to \$6,000,000,000 or \$7,000,000,000 a year (from \$10,000,000,000) the national income of farmers immediately dropped to six or seven billion dollars. Showing that national farm income rose or fell with national income of labor.

That also means that every time the farm family received \$3 the labor family received only \$1. For there are three labor families to every one on the farm.

If the wage standard of industrial workers was increased so that the national income of labor in the city would average \$3 for every labor family to the \$1 they now receive the national income of the farmers would immediately rise from 24 billion to 30 billion dollars or an average income per farm family of \$4000 to \$5000 a year.

As to wage differentials, a man is no better by reason of being born or living in one place instead of another. I have in mind a cotton mill in Alabama that is owned by the same people who own three cotton mills in Massachusetts. Why is it necessary to permit that Alabama mill to pay \$1 to \$3 a week less to each of its employees than its owners pay to their employees in Massachusetts when it is right here in the cotton patch?

Investigation would show similar facts in regard to all the large employers of labor who clamor for a differential.

Differentials are unjust, undemocratic and build one section at the expense of another. Higher wages in our section slowly and surely drive the

people into those higher income sections and impoverish sections they leave. The greatest blight on any section is its loss of sturdy, progressive, working people.

There is no reason, justice or democracy for the salary of the postmasters of our larger cities to be more than that of Thomas Martin, postmaster of Jacksonville, Ala.

One man's time, faithfulness and efficiently spent, is worth just as much as that of any other spent in the same kind of work. Each can devote only eight hours of faithful, efficient work and do only so much work. The conductor, engineer, postmaster, mail carrier and others giving faithful, efficient service should receive the same pay as any other for the same work regardless of where he lives.

WILLIAM C. IRBY,
Jacksonville.

Wage Sectionalism

Discrimination Against South
In New Deal Bill

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Perhaps the most vicious and cruel piece of legislation now pending in America is the Wages and Hours Bill at Washington. Its danger to our American form of government, in its attempt to regiment American employers, has already been exposed.

I write to point out its sectionalism—its thinly disguised purpose to bankrupt thousands of businesses, big and little in the South, so that they may no longer exist as competitors to Northern concerns.

It is an attempt to punish the South for being poor, when that very poverty is the result of a hundred years of unfair tariff discrimination against the South, plus the destruction of the Civil War and the bankruptcy of reconstruction.

Southern States would be only too glad to pay Northern wages if they were anything like as rich as Northern States; that is to say, if they could.

But they cannot because they haven't the money to pay such high wages except in rare instances.

Bank Deposits Rule

American payrolls are an outlet for bank deposits, especially demand deposits, a fact which the muddling New

Deal has never recognized and which cause hard times.

Moreover, the "Dealers" have done

Why don't the New Dealers take a little to build up the permanent finances look at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's official report of the sending new capital into the South, "Assets and Liabilities of Operating Insured Banks," as of Dec. 31, 1937? and borrowed from its limited funds the

By running a State's population figure money to be spent there, thus leaving ures into its total of demand deposits each State but little better off than be- one may find its per capita of demand fore.

Mississippi has a total of only \$116,000,000 of American business, the Northern Deal now proposes to put the South- people, therefore, have only about \$58 earners in jail for indecent exposure! per capita of demand deposits.

HUDSON DE PRIEST.

New York has \$8,500,000,000 of demand

New York. May 6, 1938.

deposits, which give its 12,588,000 people a per capita of demand deposits of over \$675. Thus, for each dollar available to pay wages to a Mississippian there are over \$11 to pay a New Yorker.

Mrs. Norton's State of New Jersey has just twice the population of Mississippi, but it has over six times the demand deposits, or available payroll money, the figures being Mississippi, \$116,000,000, to New Jersey, \$752,000,000.

Arkansas has about 250,000 more people than Connecticut, but it has only \$104,000,000 of demand deposits, compared with Connecticut's \$278,000,000.

North Carolina is a great and progressive State. New York has only four times its population, but in demand deposits is nearly forty times greater.

South at a Loss

Not one Southern State has attained as high a per capita of demand deposits as any Northern or Western industrial State, and in savings deposits the discrepancy is even greater.

Yet the muddling and misinformed New Deal in its Wages and Hours Bill is attempting another of its tragically unwise and unjust laws, which, if enacted, must inevitably cast another dagger into the heart of prosperity—its favorite pastime.

The New Deal and its labor allies are enemies of arithmetic, bitterly battling the laws of physics and economics.

These "Dealers" have all along had a sneaking idea that a business man can be made to lift himself by his own bootstraps!

American wages must vary widely from State to State, because the per capita of available payroll money varies from State to State. Wages everywhere in the world are governed by the amount

of available money, and wages and prices higher than the public can afford to pay will always close factories and

THE SOUTH TODAY

Wage and Hour Beginnings in Dixie

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY

(Copyright, 1937, by Southern Newspaper Syndicate)

Editor's note: Virginius Dabney is editor of the Richmond Times Dispatch and is widely known also as an author and lecturer. His book, "Liberalism in the South," was highly praised by critics here and abroad.

Carolina law, although both prescribe a maximum day of nine hours for women workers, with a maximum week of 48 hours.

South Carolina's Measure

One reason why the drive for a federal wage and hour bill has momentum is that the Southern states have such inadequate labor laws of their own. Dixie is easily the most retarded section of the United States in this regard.

But during 1937 and 1938 there has been a trend toward much better protective legislation in the border states—namely, Kentucky, Tennessee, and South Carolina. If this trend continues during 1939, when most of the states have legislative sessions, and other similar laws are passed in the South, this section will be able to argue with better grace against a federal wage and hour law, assuming that none has been enacted by that time.

Kentucky is the first Southern state to enact a minimum wage law for women and minors. This act, placed on the books this year, makes Kentucky one of twenty-four states which, with the District of Columbia, have minimum wage laws. Such laws, it will be recalled, were validated by the United States Supreme Court in 1937.

Industry Stabilized

Under the Kentucky law, minimum wage rates are fixed for a given industry by a board of nine members, appointed by the governor. Three of the members represent the employers, three represent the employees, and three represent the public. In setting the wage, the board must take into account living costs and all other relevant circumstances, and consider the wages paid in the state for similar work by employers who maintain fair standards voluntarily.

When minimum wages are fixed for a given industry, under such a plan as the foregoing, the action tends to stabilize conditions in that industry and protect the honest employers from vicious wage-cutting by groups in various states which have no such laws. Employing its board of nine members, the board writes temperate and informed articles for the press concerning the desirability of this legislation. A questionnaire was sent to candidates for the general assembly, asking them if they would support a bill of this sort, and their replies were published in the newspapers. In like manner, the record of every member of the legislature of 1936 on four key social and labor bills was tabulated and circulated.

True, North Carolina pointed the way last year, with the best general law for women workers passed below the Mason and Dixon line up to that time. But the Virginia law represents some advances over the North

Also notable but apparently not to be considered a permanent measure is South Carolina's law regulating the textile industry—the first 40-hour law in the United States. It applies to both men and women employed in the cotton mills, and limits the day to eight hours, and the week to five days. However, it will become inoperative on May 1 of next year, unless the federal government enacts similar legislation.

The chief advantage the Virginia statute for working women has over that of North Carolina lies in its simplicity, its enforceability, and its comparative lack of exemptions. There are many exemptions in both states, but those in North Carolina are more numerous. The chief beneficiaries of the Virginia act are work-laws in factories, stores, laundries and restaurants. It is estimated that 100,000 Virginia women will benefit directly, of whom more than one-third now have houses longer than those prescribed in the act. The other two-thirds, who have hours within the prescribed maximum, are protectable. The secretary of the Consumers' League, a Richmond woman prominent in club circles, voluntarily took charge and lobbied the measure through both branches by overwhelming majorities. She spent hours a week, and with the aid of Governor Price, organized labor and important newspapers, the bill was finally gotten through.

One of the problems which had to be met and overcome was the opposition of the National Woman's party and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's clubs, which object to all protective legislation for women on the ground that it prevents women from being placed on a plane of complete "equality" with men. These are the same groups which are sponsoring the equal right amendment before congress.

They also contend that protective legislation for women actually is to be replaced by male workers, who can be worked longer hours at lower pay unless they are protected by unions. But the United States Department of Labor denies that such replacement of women workers results to any appreciable degree, and emphatically declares that hours laws and minimum wage laws are extremely valuable to women. The National Women's Trade Union League, with more than 1,000,000 members, is strongly favorable to this type of legislation, and so was the international labor conference which met defense thrown about the bill by its last year at Geneva. In other words, those women who would actually benefit from the legislation desire approved exempting the fishing industry, newspapers of less than 3,000 circulation and child movie actors

Virginia Consumers' Union

The Virginia Consumers' League began an educational campaign on behalf of its hours bill. Members of its board wrote temperate and informed articles for the press concerning the desirability of this legislation. A questionnaire was sent to candidates for the general assembly, asking them if they would support a bill of this sort, and their replies were published in the newspapers. In like manner, the record of every member of the legislature of 1936 on four key social and labor bills was tabulated and circulated.

The interest thus aroused may have had something to do with Gov. James H. Price's inaugural recommendation to the legislature that an



class" business, professional and club women who don't need the protection and who are almost never directly affected by laws of this nature.

The status of hours legislation for women in the South, as compared with other sections at the present time, may be indicated by the fact that only in Dixie is the sixty-hour week permitted. That is the weekly limit today in Mississippi, Georgia, Kentucky, and South Carolina (except in textiles), while Alabama and Florida have no law at all. Other Southern states make somewhat better showings, but, as noted above, the nine-hour day and the forty-eight-hour week is, with numerous exceptions, the most advanced legislation in this field below the Potomac. About a dozen states in other sections have eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week, with far fewer exceptions than those permitted in Virginia.

House Okeh Given New Wage Bill

Southerners As Republicans Get Some Democrats' Help Vote Is 314 To 97

Differential Is Omitted From Version Of Act As Dispatched To Senate

WASHINGTON, May 24.—(P)—An overpowering coalition, consisting largely of Northern Democrats and Republicans, pushed the wage-hour bill through the House of Representatives tonight by a vote of 314 to 97.

Many southern Democrats fought the last, but without success, to force adoption of amendments giving the South lower wage minima than the North.

The measure, as it passed, applies the same standards in all sections of interstate industry, with few exceptions. It calls for a minimum wage starting at 25 cents an hour the first year, and increasing five cents each year until it attains 40 cents. At present, the average weekly hours are dropping from 44 the first year to 40 after the second.

Few amendments penetrated the tional labor conference which met defense thrown about the bill by its last year at Geneva. In other words, those women who would actually benefit from the legislation desire approved exempting the fishing industry, newspapers of less than 3,000 circulation and child movie actors

from the application of the measure. The last amendment, dubbed the "Shirley Temple Clause," was proposed by Representative Kramer (DA), California. Earlier a committee amendment exempting the businesses of processing perishable farm and sea food products was accepted, together with an amendment by Representative Bier-Kentucky, and South Carolina (ex-man (D). Iowa, exempting those engaged in the packing, canning, etc., of farm commodities, if employed in the area of production.

The vote tonight did not end the wage-hour fight, by any means. The measure must now go to the Senate, which passed a much different labor standards bill last year. Parliamentarians said that Southern Senators opposed to the legislation were in a position to fight it with everything up to and including a filibuster.

Although frankly worried about this opposition, which could conceivably delay adjournment of Congress for many weeks, administration leaders were elated at their smashing victory in the House.

Only last December, the House had "killed the bill" by sending it back to the labor committee for revision. But it was a much different bill from that on which today's action was based.

The old measure would have empowered a government agency to prescribe minimum wages and maximum hours for selected industries. This power was limited by a proviso that the minimum wages thus prescribed should not exceed 40 cents an hour and that the maximum hours should not go below 40 a week. Such flexible provisions were also in the bill passed by the Senate last year.

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

TWO VIEWS ON THE SOUTH AND WAGES

Two thoughtful and honest articles have just been written on the subject of the South and the wages and hours legislation now before Congress. Neither article is by a Southerner, but one argues that the bill should be defeated on the grounds that it would injure the South, while the other argues that it should be passed to help the South. Both articles deserve careful attention.

The first, for the bill, appeared as a two-column editorial in last Sunday's St. Louis Post-Dispatch, one of the country's great newspapers. It argues that the wages and hours bill would help cure many inequities in the American economic system and furthermore would act as a stabilizing economic influence. The Post-Dispatch was vigorously opposed to the original Black-Connery measure, but now supports the less drastic Norton bill.

This bill, now being considered in the House, proposes for industries engaged in interstate commerce a floor of 25 cents an hour the first year, rising by 5-cent increases to 40 cents at the start of the fourth year. Hours would be limited the first year to 44 a week, with a gradual reduction until a minimum of 40 is reached three years later. "What is proposed, in essence," The Post-Dispatch believes, "is that Congress shall declare it to be the public policy of the nation that workers in industries affecting interstate commerce shall not be required to work for less than a subsistence wage. Only the levels of employment at the very bottom would be affected."

Then the St. Louis paper takes up the arguments raised against the measure in the South. It says:

Of course there are climatic differences between the North and the South. Houses do not need to be built to withstand winter cold in the South; Northerners require heavier clothing than Southerners, and so on. But these differences in living costs have been exaggerated by those who argue for a wage differential. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has shown that the cost of food for a four-person manual worker's family at maintenance level last December was more in some Southern cities than in some Northern cities. The cost of food for such a family in Jacksonville, Fla., was \$492; this was second only to New York City's \$506. This same table shows that food costs more in Baltimore than in Chicago, more in Birmingham than in Cleve-

land, more in Richmond than in Seattle. If the efficiency of some Southern labor is lower than that of Northern labor in general, Southern labor in some industries is now regarded as highly efficient, as for example in the manufacture of coarse textiles such as bagging.

The South's complaint that it is discriminated against by freight-rate differentials is wholly justified. With freight density as heavy as it is in the South today, the old argument for what is in effect a Northern tariff against the products of the South no longer holds good. It is about as far from the textile mills of North Carolina to Chicago as it is from the textile mills of Rhode Island. Yet transportation from the North Carolina mills costs \$1.39 for every \$1 from the Rhode Island mills.

Finally, The Post-Dispatch gets to the heart of the matter with this contention: "To the argument that a flat minimum wage would close many Southern industries and thereby add more unemployment to the troubles of the South, The Post-Dispatch has given special attention. Investigation has shown that the textile and steel industries generally are paying minimums between 25 and 40 cents; that businesses paying below 25 cents are those which rely on sub-standard labor conditions—long hours and low wages—to offset obsolete methods and machinery. Seemingly, the industry that would suffer most severely at the outset is the cutting and finishing of the lower grades of lumber."

"What the South needs above all else is a larger share in the profits of its industry. The return on Northern capital invested in the South leaves the South in the form of dividends. As wages are raised more and more of this money stays in the South to contribute to local wealth—to the development of business, education and the public services. Wage and hour legislation will keep more of this wealth in the South, will tend to protect industrial wages in the South from the pressure of an impoverished agriculture, will build up the purchasing power of the South, will make it more of a market for its own products. The South has nothing to gain in the long run from a 'freezing' of present conditions through wage differentials."

Mr. Lippmann's argument says much that The Post-Dispatch says, but he concludes that the effect upon the South would be far from happy. He says that industrial wages in the South often are "very low, but they are an improvement over the income that can be earned in law that will place one more handicap on other ways, from the eroded and depleted land and from casual labor." Passage of the bill would be saying in effect that the struggling Southern industry must give way to Northern competition. In concluding his lucid discussion of the bill, Mr. Lippmann asserts that it is a "sectional bill disguised as a humanitarian."

"The South is in an earlier stage of industrial development than is the North," Mr. Lippmann points out. It has many handicaps. "Since the Civil War it has been the victim of a tariff system which forced it to buy in a protected market and to sell its cotton and tobacco in a free market. Since the World War its free world market has been closing, partly as a result of the Northern tariff policy. The South has not until recently had access to the private capital market. But it has cheaper labor and this labor lives nearer the raw materials and nearer a considerable part of the national market. If the South is to raise its standard of life, it must turn away from its dependence on the export of a few staple crops like cotton and tobacco, and it must diversify its agriculture and develop local industries. To do this it must compete with the older and more favored industrial regions, and the one real advantage it possesses in the competitive struggle is the fact that Southerners are willing and able to work for lower wages. If this advantage is to be taken away from the South, then it seems only fair that steps should be taken to equalize conditions in other respects. The spokesmen of the South might well take the position that wages are only one factor in production. If wages are to be equalized, then railroad rates, credit facilities, interest rates, and tariffs should be equalized, too, and the monopolistic prices for capital goods produced largely in the North should be broken down. For the fact of the matter is, to put it brutally, that in the long period of Republican rule after the Civil War, the South has had the status of a colony, and the net effect of the nation's commercial policy has been to keep the South impoverished. Tariff policy, railroad policy, the toleration of trusts and monopolies, and the concentrated control of credit, have worked one and all to retard the industrial development of the South to keep it in the position of a colony producing cheap raw materials. It seems to me the irony of ironies that a Democratic Admin-

Efficiency Angle Brought Forward To Slow Victory

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Enactment of federal wage and hour legislation, which now looms as a certainty with the measure's passage by the house Tuesday night by a 314 to 96 vote and the current efforts of house and senate committees to dovetail the legislation passed by both bodies, will find North and South sectional lines of battle again drawn up.

Southern congressmen fought vigorously against the bill's passage on the grounds that cheaper living conditions in Dixie should cause a wage differential, but it is common knowledge that their main objection is the prospect of Negro workers drawing the same wages as whites.

Chief support for this legislation is found in the North, where industrialists and economists declare that the lower wages have caused many manufacturers to move below the Dixon line where lessened overhead enables them to undersell Northern companies. Both the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, enemies for some time, are wholeheartedly back of the bill.

Backing the measure and against any sectional wage differentials is the N.A.A.C.P. which believes that different standards for geographical areas will result in the Southern colored laborer sharing little, if any, of the bill's benefits.

The house measure provides a minimum 25 cents an hour, 44 hour week, which becomes a 40 cent-40 hour standard at the end of three years. This would apply, however, only to those industries engaged in interstate commerce. An amendment also provides that individuals engaged in, among others, things, handling, packing, storing and ginning of farm products would be exempt from the bill's provision.

This means that even if the bill in its present form becomes law, it will affect neither the wages nor working conditions of many Negroes. Those engaged in the cotton ginning, handling, etc. would not come under its provisions. Domestic workers would not be included; porters, janitors, etc. would be exempt, and so would be the barber shop and beauty parlor, as well as the average small business and its employees.

In fact, conservative estimates have it that those who would be relieved from working long hours at low wages would number between 2,000,000 and 5,000,000. The

percentage of colored who would be aided is not known.

Although Southerners contend a lower standard is needed for the South since the cost of living is far lower there than in large Northern urban areas, the figures show that after all, those workers sharing in its benefits would be assured of a minimum wage of only \$16 weekly—a salary that is hardly conducive to the purchase of imported cars or 20-room mansions. Post said, "Granted that living costs are lower in the South and in small communities, and that freight rates discriminate. Still there must be a limit below which wages should not drop if some semblance of what is called the American standard of living is to be maintained."

Since most of the Southern Negroes are engaged in agricultural pursuits which would be exempt under the bill, and those in the North are employed in industry with many belonging to labor unions, either CIO or AFL, present indications are that most of the Negroes to benefit under the statute's provisions will be those employed in Northern steel mills, Detroit auto factories, etc., while Southerners to benefit will be mainly those employed in the Birmingham steel mill area and as longshoremen, dock workers and rail workers.

Wage Differentials

(Continued from Page 1)

with private swimming pools and golf courses.

Some Southerners, professing an interest in the Negro, contend that passage of the bill would result in the replacement of colored workers with white in those industries affected. They say that if the employers must pay all the same wage and are no longer permitted to pay colored less than they do whites, then they will take on all-white personnel.

Certain Southern manufacturers who employ colored workers in their plants have come out and frankly stated that if the minimum wage goes into effect, they will fire their colored help and put on white, giving as their reason that their Negro employees are "too inefficient to merit the higher wage scale." Whether or not this is an idle threat remains to be seen.

Most of the important Southern papers have opposed the bill unless sectional differentials are established, but some papers, like the

Birmingham Post, are backing the measure. In a recent editorial, the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle

June 22, 1938

Other Editors' Views

OUR SOUTHERN COMPETITORS

Nobody, we believe, not even the New Deal itself, has any clear idea of how the wage-and-hour law is going to work out. Our own fear has been that it would displace a lot of Negroes who held marginal jobs and that it might result disastrously for the South, which needs industries on almost any terms.

And yet, when you say South, you cover a lot of territory, just as you do when you say cotton textile industry. For between parts of the South there is as much difference as there is between South and North, and wages in the cotton textile industry vary as much in these Southern parts as they do intersectionally.

A Department of Labor study, for example shows that the average textile wage in April, 1937 was 49.4 cents in Massachusetts as against 37.6 cents in North Carolina, a difference of nearly 12 cents and a differential of 30 per cent. This put North Carolina in a swell competitive position with Massachusetts, but Tarheelia also had its low-wage competitors.

Mississippi, for one; sister in the Confederacy. Average textile wages in Mississippi were 28.8 cents an hour, which gave the textile industry in that neighborhood an advantage over North Carolina in labor costs of 8.8 cents an hour, or a differential of 30 per cent.

To be sure, these are average wages under discussion, and the Government has set out to fix only minimum wages. But the figures show that not only are North and South competitive but the South competitive within itself. In that respect, regulation of Mississippi's wages might be a good thing for North Carolina. The Charlotte News.

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

WEEKLY TOPICS

When the millions of Negroes in this country learn to make intelligent use of their purchasing power, they will not only make new economic friends, but they will be able to solve their own economic problems.

The depression has brought about many changes in the American economic and political pattern. Many of the old frontiers have disappeared. The Negro no longer has a monopoly on any particular field of employment.

As technocracy has advanced competition at the bottom has become much keener than at the top, with the result that the untrained and unfit have been eliminated.

Since the American employer prefers a trained individual it is necessary that the colored youth seek a more diversified vocational education.

Only through education and the intelligent use of his purchasing power will the Negro fit into this new American economic pattern.

Colored Americans spend over \$132,000,000 a year for gasoline and oil, yet many of the Oil Companies overlook this huge market in the advertising and merchandising of their products.

The Continental Oil Company, The Standard Oil Company and its affiliates known as the Esso Marketers, were the first two Oil Companies to employ colored representatives and to advertise in the Negro press.

It is doubtful if any other company in the United States employs as many Negroes as the Standard Oil Company.

There are over 6,000 colored people employed in their oil fields, refinery, and plants of this company.

Colored people have been identified with the Esso Marketers since the founding of the original company many decades ago.

Through these years many millions of dollars have been paid to members of the race.

The Standard Oil Company offers many varied employment opportunities to the Negro race. Mr. James A. Jackson, special representative of the Esso Marketers,

has had considerable success in doing promotion work for this company.

Other employees include oil scouts, chemists, file clerk, tin smith, steamship cook, steamship sailors, pipe line laborers, skilled refinery men, foundry moulders, guards, watchman, greasers, salesmen, billposters-contract, real estate agent on occasions.

This company also spends from \$6,000 to \$11,000 annually with the Negro press.

The company has more than 800 Negroes on its pension lists, men having served the company 30 to 50 years before retiring on a company pension.

The Continental Oil Company employs Mr. Dudley Luck as director of the Negro branch of the Conoco Travel Bureau.

They also employ numerous colored people in their oil fields and plants.

These companies deserve your patronage.

For economic security read your colored papers and buy their advertised products.

Advertisers Get Response In Race Field

Continued Use Of Negro Press Depends On Support Of Customers

By C. H. PEACOCK

Within the last few years, many of the alert and more progressive companies, have discovered that there is a real financial field in the Negro market, and they are giving it serious study.

Many of these companies that are seeking colored patronage are advertising their products in the Negro press, and are employing colored representatives to promote the sale of their products in this market.

The amount of advertising these companies spend in the Negro press, and the number of colored employees on their payrolls, depend solely upon how well you and I support our own newspapers and their advertised products.

In a recent article, this column pointed out that the colored people in this country were spending over \$240,000,000 a year for liquor, wine and beer, and that the colored race was not getting the full benefit of this huge purchasing power. They were buying brands of those companies who made no special appeal for colored patronage.

Whiskey Firms Advertise

Some years ago, a survey was made of the liquor stores, bars, and grills in Harlem. It was found that certain brands, such as Royal Box Gin, Gold Cup Whiskey, and White Horse Scotch, were the best sellers. Since that time, the Schenley Products Company, and the Calvert Corporation have come into the colored market. Both these companies advertise their products in the colored newspapers, and the Calvert Corporation has appointed Mr. E. Simpson as their National Negro representative.

Advertising Pays

In a recent survey of the liquor stores, bars and grills in Harlem, it was found that the best sellers were those brands that advertised in the colored newspapers. This shows that the people in Harlem have awakened to the fact that they must support their newspapers, and buy only their advertised products, if they are to create new employment for the race.

Others Follow Suit

Since the appearance of my first article on "Liquor, Wines and Beer", another liquor company has come into this market. The Hiram Walker company has appointed a colored representative, and they are planning an extensive advertising and promotional campaign for the Negro market. Also, the Calvert Corporation has added another colored representative to its staff. Mr. Jesse Owens, famous Olympic champion, will promote sales for this company, in Ohio.

When colored consumers in other sections throughout the country, give their full support to the advertised products in their own papers, they will open up new employment opportunities for the race, in their communities.

General

SOUTH IS TERMED NO. 1 OPPORTUNITY BY JOHN T. GRAVES

Columnist Asks Small Businessmen's Group To Aid Development.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 13.

Characterizing the south as the nation's No. 1 economic opportunity John Temple Graves II, author of "This Morning," an editorial feature he syndicates from his office at the Birmingham (Ala.) News today called on the National Small Businessmen's Association in convention here to aid in a solution of the south's problems and to raise its purchasing power.

Asserting that the President "has called us the No. 1 economic problem, and made us the No. 1 political problem," Graves pointed out, the natural advantages of the south with its superior climate, its labor surplus, its boundless raw materials, transportation capacities and adjacency to the great markets of South and Central America.

Over-Population Theory.

Recognizing a report of the National Resources Committee which pointed out that there are 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 too many people in the south under its present economy, and that one solution of the problems would be for many people to leave, Graves asserted there is no place for them south, and that if there were, now to go, and that if there were, now to go, and that if there were, now to go. But what Miss Perkins Moses "worthy of his bullrushes" would lead the people of the south from their land of opportunity. He declared:

"When Moses was found he would say:

"Here beneath your feet is your promised land if you till it and have the benefit of your tillage. Here is the promised land for you, and for America too, if you supplement what God has given it with what you can give it, if you walk upon it in the way of science and if you balance its agriculture with industry and its cotton with food."

The speaker struck at wage differentials between the south and other sections of the country, as well as attacking freight rate differentials and the fact that southern farmers are penalized for the

benefit of other sections of the country.

Graves opened his address with an assertion that he was not speaking as a "professional, but as one who, like any normal man, believes in his part of the country."

Asks Consideration.

"As businessmen, I invite you to consider the south as the nation's No. 1 business opportunity," he said. The address in part follows:

"We are not in the saddle but we are in the spotlight. A country-wide economic attention that was already turning southward when the depression of 1929 came is turning now again, and in a measure taught by both of the depressions to consider what the south has to offer. Taught to consider its lower living costs, its superior climate, its wealth of natural and human resources, its boundless raw materials, its transportation capacities, its adjacency to the great markets of South and Central America.

"And taught to consider most of all its potential purchasing power - the nation's wealth and income to give only about one-seventh of his nation's wealth and income to the south, and the new market to be made by obtaining for southern masses a buying power nearer the national level.

"No other market offers quite so much, and the magnitude of the offer comes from the circumstance that there are so many things the southern people need and would like to buy but can't buy because they haven't got the money. It is for this new market, and for these natural advantages, not for cheap labor, or tax exemption, or bonuses, or free factories or other artificial and impermanent benefits, that the enlightened business attention of the nation is turning south."

"That it is indeed turning all the place in our history. We agree statistics show. In the eighteen-month period ending with the depression of 1937 more new industrial investment came into southern states than in any similar period in history. In the paper industry alone more than a hundred million came. It is coming as water comes down hill, as nature fills a vacuum, an expansion seeks frontiers. The covered wagons which pioneered northwestward nine decades ago are returning now southeast. Their continental round trip is complete and they are rolling now, on rubber tires, to the country's last economic frontier, the southern states.

"America as a whole will benefit from this southward march as well as the south. It will benefit not only in the new market obtained but in the filling of the vacuum, in the natural elimination of the south's wage differential with the elimination of its labor surplus—an elimination already in process as wage statistics show—and in a lifting of the southern pressure upon other agricultural regions that has begun to result from the logic that drives impoverished cotton farmers to operations competitive with farm products of the west, middle west and east.

"For this process, for this filling of the vacuum, this expansion across economic frontiers, the south is entitled to ask that nature be permitted to take its course. We disagree in the south today, as Americans do elsewhere, as to whether we want a New Deal or a fair deal—for the agriculture which is still our major way and for the industry which is needed to be our supplementary way.

Southern Disagreement.

"I say that we cannot agree upon the New Deal, and we can't. In this and many other matters there is no longer a solid south. We disagree, as you do, on every immediate question that concerns us. We can't agree as to whether economic well-being is a thing that trickles down from the top or one that distills up from the bottom.

"We can't agree on the best plan of obtaining for our labor the maximum return possible without destroying the operation that gives the return. We can't agree on the extent to which our government may properly and successfully interfere in our private affairs. We can't agree on whether our educational emphasis should be given to making a living or to living and being a citizen and a consumer.

"We can't agree on the right way of obtaining for our southern negro the better place to which his better education and better sense of responsibility most certainly entitle him. But we agree

on one thing. We agree upon our place in our history. We agree that ours is no longer a captured province or a high-hearted colony but a region of America, making its own mark, mending its own way, ashamed no more to speak of its virtues, indifferent no more to its equally many vices.

"We are agreed—more and more now—that in the proper competition between regions we must serve our own, and that in the serving we serve the nation. The day has passed, I hope, when we of the south wave the bloody shirt and walk our ancient ways alone. But the day is just beginning to dawn when we take our stand for a full and fair place in the economy of America.

"Are we guilty of a hateful and disruptive sectionalism when we oppose laws, or the administration of laws, that in labor's name would destroy our own labor in favor of the labor of New England or New York? I think not. Do we upset the applecart of national unity when we refuse another check to the great state of Wisconsin as that state asks taxes to choke the oleomargarine that comes of our cottonseed and a Boileau amendment to deny us herds and dairies? I think not.

"Do we misbehave at a nation's love-feast when we ask freight rates that will let us take our goods to competitive markets as cheaply per mile as other areas do? I think not. Are we indelicate when we and the west ask for the leveling of the southern people to the national average, in defeating somehow a Southern poverty that gives only about one-seventh of this nation's wealth and income to one-fourth of its population? When Madam Secretary of Labor Perkins made her immortal remark a few years ago about the need of putting shoes on the people of the South she was guilty of a ridiculous overstatement. Nearly all of us have shoes in the South, and we wear them when we want to. But what Miss Perkins had in mind wasn't ridiculous at all. What she had in mind was this comparative poverty of the South, and the new market to be made of obtaining for Southern masses a buying power nearer the national level. No other market offers quite so much, and the magnitude of the offer comes of the circumstance that so little is given, that there are so many things the Southern people need and would like to buy but can't buy because they haven't got the money. It is for this new market, and for these natural advantages, not for cheap labor, or tax exemption, or bonuses, or free factories or other artificial and impermanent benefits, that the enlightened business attention of the nation is turning South.

"I think not, but if these things be sectionalism, the need is for more, not less. I think not, but if these things be treason, then there was a fellow over in Virginia once who said there are some things some people must just make the most of."

The South's Future

Editor's note: The following address was delivered yesterday at Pittsburgh, Penn., before the National Small Business Association. Mr. Graves, noted Birmingham writer and lecturer, spoke for the South, while young Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, spoke for New England.

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES II

I am permitted to speak of the South. I am not as a professional but as one who, like any normal man, believes in his part of the country, thinks it has things worth contributing to a nation of which it is a part. The President has called this the No. 1 Economic Problem and made us the No. 1 Political Problem. But many of us there believe that the very things which make us a problem make us an opportunity. Men, I invite you to consider the South as the nation's No. 1 Business Opportunity.

We are not in the saddle but we are in the spotlight. A countrywide economic attention that was already turning Southward when the depression of 1929 came is turning now again, and in a measure taught by both of the depressions to consider what the South has to offer. Taught to consider its lower living costs, its superior climate, its wealth of natural and human resources, its boundless raw materials, its transportation capacities, its adjacency to the great markets of South and Central America. And taught to consider most of all its potential purchasing power. It is possible to say that the greatest new market available in this half of the Western Hemisphere is to be had in developing Southern purchasing power, in lifting the standard of living of the Southern people to the national average, in defeating somehow a Southern poverty that gives only about one-seventh of this nation's wealth and income to one-fourth of its population. When Madam Secretary of Labor Perkins made her immortal remark a few years ago about the need of putting shoes on the people of the South she was guilty of a ridiculous overstatement. Nearly all of us have shoes in the South, and we wear them when we want to. But what Miss Perkins had in mind wasn't ridiculous at all. What she had in mind was this comparative poverty of the South, and the new market to be made of obtaining for Southern masses a buying power nearer the national level. No other market offers quite so much, and the magnitude of the offer comes of the circumstance that so little is given, that there are so many things the Southern people need and would like to buy but can't buy because they haven't got the money. It is for this new market, and for these natural advantages, not for cheap labor, or tax exemption, or bonuses, or free factories or other artificial and impermanent benefits, that the enlightened business attention of the nation is turning South.

That it is indeed turning all the statistics show. In the 18-month period ending with the depression of 1937 more new industrial investment came into Southern States than in any similar period in history. In the paper industry alone more than a hundred million came. It is coming as water comes down the hill, as nature fills a vacuum, as expansion seeks frontiers. The covered wagons which pioneered Northwestward nine decades ago are returning now Southeast. Their continental round trip is complete and they are rolling now, on rubber tires, to the country's largest economic frontier, the Southern States. America as a whole will benefit from Federal favors given the industry which is the South, the way of other regions? I think not, but if these things be treason, then there was a fellow in Virginia once who said there are some things some people must just make the most of."

That it is indeed turning all the statistics show. In the 18-month period ending with the depression of 1937 more new industrial investment came into Southern States than in any similar period in history. In the paper industry alone more than a hundred million came. It is coming as water comes down the hill, as nature fills a vacuum, as expansion seeks frontiers. The covered wagons which

pioneered Northwestward nine decades ago let us take our goods to competitive markets as cheaply per mile as other areas do? I think not, but if these things be treason, then there was a fellow in Virginia once who said there are some things some people must just make the most of."

The South as the nation's No. 1 Economic Opportunity! We want to make the South a place to come to, gentlemen, not one to leave. The National Resources Committee has said that there are from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 too many people in the South under its present economy and that one solution of our problems would be for this number of us to leave. But where would they go? Mr. Lewis and Mr. Green would agree for once against an invitation to swell the labor markets of the North and East. The Middle West would not want them crowding lands just recovered from drouth and dust. Wisconsin wouldn't want them any more than she wants their oleomargarine or their milk and butter. The Far East would have no place, and Hollywood wouldn't even recognize their Southern accent. And where would there be found a Moses to lead them, to shepherd six million Southerners out of Dixie and into an unidentified Promised Land? Huey Long might have made a parade of it, but the Senator from Louisiana is dead.

Some of us feel that no Moses worth his bulrushes would lead Southerners out of the South at a time like this, anyhow. He would look around him at the fields and forests and minerals and streams and warm suns and soft moons and brave memories and bright hopes, and cry halt before ever the march began. "Here beneath your feet is your promised land," he would say, "if you till it and have benefit of the tilling. Here is a promised land for you, and for America, too, if you supplement what God has given it with what you can give it, if you walk upon it in ways of science, if you balance its agriculture with industry and its cotton with food. A promised land for you, and the North and West as well, if you educate your children in grace to inherit it, if you do justice in it among yourselves if you trust it enough to put your own gold into it, if you hold its laborers worthy of their hire, its merchants of their fee, its farmers of their crops, if you honor its laws and make a meeting among yourselves for other lands, if your goods go as freely to market as those of other peoples, if no distant tax burdens you when you buy or limits you when you sell, if the rent of gold is no greater for you than for others, and if the fruit of your possessions falls into your own laps!"

Labor - 1938 Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

Picayune, N. H. Item
August 18, 1938

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE SOUTH—

A report of the economic conditions of the South, prepared by the National Emergency Council for the president of the United States, may furnish the president the information he wants to use in his program for rehabilitation work in the South, but in the abstract, we think it does the South irreparable harm.

There are a great many statements amplified of course, which are true, but amount to nothing and never should have been incorporated in the report, then there are statements that are absolutely untrue.

To us, the report placed the South in a fawning position at the feet of the relief agencies and tried to make out a case that would appeal to the sympathies of those authorized to dish out new deal soup.

Most of the unfavorable conditions reported are being improved. Like the Anti-Lynching Bill sought to be passed in Congress at a time when lynching was almost extinct in the South. In other words, like calling out the fire department after the blaze had been put out.

To correct all the ailments from which the South is suffering, all the South needs is a square deal and fair laws, both of which, neither the President nor Congress seem willing to grant. The president's attitude toward the Anti-Lynching Bill and the Wages and Hours Bill convinced us of that.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
August 22, 1938

Report On The South

This is one of a series of the National Emergency Council's reports to President Roosevelt on conditions in the South. Each of the articles will be printed on this page.

Population

SECTION 4

THE population of the South is growing more rapidly by natural increase than that of any other region. Its excess of births over deaths is 10 per thousand, as compared with the national average of seven per thousand; and already it has the most thickly populated rural area in the United States. Of the 108,600,000 native-born persons in the country in 1930, 28,700,000 were born in the Southeast, all but 4,600,000 in rural districts.

These rural districts have exported

one-fourth of their natural increase in sons and daughters. They have supplied their own growth, much of the growth of Southern cities, and still have sent great numbers into other sections. Of these Southerners born in rural areas, only 17,500,000 live in the locality where they were born, and 3,800,000 have left the South entirely.

This migration has taken from the South many of its ablest people. Nearly half of the eminent scientists born in the South are now living elsewhere. While some of these have been replaced by scientists from other sections of the country, the movement from the South has been much greater than this replacement. The search for wider opportunities than are available in the overcrowded, economically undeveloped Southern communities drains away people from every walk of life. About one child of every eight born and educated in

Alabama or Mississippi contributes his life's productivity to some other state.

The expanding Southern population likewise has a marked effect on the South's economic standards. There are fewer productive adult workers and more dependents per capita than in other sections of the country. The export of population reflects the failure of the South to provide adequate opportunities for its people.

The largely rural states of the South must support nearly one-third of their population in school, while the industrial states support less than one-fourth. Moreover, in their search for jobs the productive middle-age groups leave the South in the greatest numbers, tending to make the South a land of the very old and the very young. A study of one Southern community in 1928 showed that about 30 per cent of the households were headed by women past middle age. Since 1930 most of these women, formerly able to live by odd jobs and gardening, have gone on relief. Relief studies in the eastern Cotton Belt have shown recently that 15 per cent of the relief households were without a male over 16 years of age and 15 per cent more, or 31 per cent altogether, were without any employable male. Even if the Southern workers were able, therefore, to secure wages equal to those of the North on a per capita basis dollar for dollar, a great gap would still remain between the living standards of Southern families and those of other regions.

Recent figures indicate a slowing down of the migration to cities. In general, too, the rural population has increased most rapidly in those sections where the land is poorest. Thus the Appalachian and Ozark areas have shown a rapid increase, while the old Black Belt cotton counties of Mississippi Delta counties have shown little or no gains. This has brought about an intensification of the problem of earning a living in the South.

Big families have been growing up on the average Southern farm in recent generations. When the children reach maturity, either some of the older ones have to move away and find jobs in industry or trade, or the family farm—already too small—must be cut into smaller farms.

For many years after the War Between the States, there was a general tendency to reduce the size of farms, but about 1910 a contrary movement began which partially offset this tendency. Nevertheless, because of the decrease in tillable land in the older Southern states east of Texas, the farm acreage was actually less in 1930 than in 1860, though the rural population had nearly doubled. In 1930 there were nearly twice as many Southern farms less than 20

acres in size as in 1880. These figures indicate serious maladjustment between the people and the land and a consequent misuse of resources.

In certain sections there has been a tendency to revert to large plantations worked by machinery on an industrial basis. Tractors and gang plows are substituted for men and mules. This method of cutting operating costs also cuts the number of people needed for a given area of land or amount of crop. Farm unemployment constitutes a large proportion of the South's unemployment problem. This tendency is further disarranging the relationship between the people and the land. No longer owners, tenants or croppers, the workers in these agricultural factories are more nearly day laborers—unskilled workers who can be hired one day and fired the next.

It has been estimated that nearly 3,000,000 young people matured into the 15-25 age group between 1930 and 1935 in the rural districts of 11 Southeast states. Barely half a million took places left open by death; about the same number stayed in school; and the increase in number of farms, mostly subsistence farms, took care of about a quarter of a million. Remaining are some 1,750,000 who stay in the farm home as casual laborers or as unemployed.

Increasing competition for jobs has also upset the balance of employment between white and Negro. Unemployment among white people has caused them to seek jobs which were traditionally filled only by Negroes in the South. The field for the employment of Negroes has consequently been further constricted, causing greater migration. The lack of opportunity and the resulting job competition has lowered the living standards of both white and Negro workers in the South.

The population problems of the South—the disproportion of adult workers to dependents, the displacement of agricultural workers by machines, the substitution of white workers by machines, the substitution of white workers in traditional Negro occupations, the emigration of skilled and educated productive workers—are the most pressing of any America must face. They are not local problems alone. With the South furnishing the basis for the population increase of the nation, with Southern workers coming into other sections of the country in quest of opportunity, with the South's large potential market for the nation's goods, these problems are national.

Birmingham, Ala. Post
August 22, 1938

SOUTH WAKING, AUBURN IS TOLD

Famous Editor-Author Says
Dixie May 'Tread On
Some Toes'

AUBURN, Aug. 20.—(Special.)—The South, while accepting the premise that it is Economic Problem No. 1, is now formulating plans that will release it from a bondage that dates from the Civil War.

Thus did Jonathan Daniels, North Carolina editor and never an apologist for the South, picture an "awakening South" to Summer school graduates at baccalaureate exercises of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute last night.

The embattled editor of The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer and son of Josephus Daniels, U. S. ambassador to Mexico, declared that as the South begins to arise from its "lethargy," he fears that it "must trample the toes of other sections of the country." "New England," he said, "is afraid of the South. It is afraid it is about to lose at last the slavery from which it profited long after Lincoln, in a manner of speaking, set the Negroes free.

"But I mean to start no new war; although there are evidences that undeclared war already exists; the South is at last escaping from the economic occupation which succeeded the military occupation. The South is at last escaping from the more destructive reconstruction which economically continued the South as captive."

Recent trends in the South, declared the author of the widely-discussed treatise, "A Southerner Discovers the South," now have reason to cause both "fear and elation."

Refuting A Cock-Eyed Libel

The most devastating indictment of the New Deal slander squad ever embodied in a public document was that of Dr. Gus W. Dyer, professor of economics at Vanderbilt University, published in The Telegraph of August 29.

It seems incredible that the National Emergency Council, with ample evidence easily accessible in the public archives as to the status of the South in comparison with other sections of the country, could have presented a picture which was absolutely false in all its details. And yet such is the fact.

Mr. Roosevelt is constantly harping on the "feudal South," but it is obvious that it is his own section of the country which is living in the Dark Ages and he would do better to accept the suggestion of the old Scotch woman who said the streets of the new Jerusalem probably were so clean because "everyone swept before his own door!"

In the beginning, Dr. Dyer makes it plain that to compare living conditions in the rural South with those in the industrial North on a basis of money income "is stupid." A rural home in the South, he says, with a money income of 500 dollars a year, can have far better home conditions and real life conditions than a "flat" in a big apartment house in the North with a 15 hundred dollar income.

The National Emergency Council report says that "in the search for jobs, Southerners, in the prime of life, leave the South in the greatest number, tending to make the South a land of the very old and the very young."

Of this statement, Dr. Dyer makes mincemeat by the simple process of showing from the United States census report that in 1930 the population of the South between the ages of 20 and 30 represented a little more than 17 per cent of the whole population while the proportion outside of the South was only 16 and a fraction.

Isn't it marvelous that all the young men are going North to look for a job and yet we have more young men and women in proportion to total population here in the South than there are in the country as a whole?

The pitying National Emergency Council says the "scarcity of local credit sources results in high interest rates and lays a heavy burden both on individuals and local government."

Dr. Dyer shows that the average interest paid on Southern state, county and municipal bonds is 4.4 per cent, while the rest of the country pays 3.98 per cent.

This means that when a Southerner borrows a thousand dollars he has to pay 60 cents more a year in interest than he would if he lived in that land of milk and honey beyond the

Mason and Dixon line or out in the Golden West.

If a Southern town of 3 thousand population should borrow 10 thousand dollars for improvements the taxpayers would be ground down with an additional 6 dollars a year in interest compared to those happy villages in the North. This tax burden would amount to one-fifth of a cent a year on every inhabitant of that backward village in the feudal South.

The mendacious National Emergency Council says the mortgage debt of Southern farm owners "has been growing steadily for the last 20 years," and has "forced more than half of the Southern farmers into the status of tenants, tilling the land they do not own." This tenant farmer stuff has been the parent of more emotionalism and misinformation than anything put out by the New Deal to build up and justify its ranting radicalism. And what are the facts?

Dr. Dyer makes short work of it. He shows that there is much confusion arising from a failure to distinguish between the real farmer and the individual or corporation owning farm land and renting it out to tenants. A large proportion of the farm land is owned by corporations and individual investors and speculators who are not really farmers. Land of this type, as a rule, is mortgaged. But as a matter of fact the owner-occupied farms are not heavily burdened. In 1929, says Dr. Dyer, there were approximately 3 million farmers of this type in the country who were full owners of their farms. Their total mortgages were not 9 billion dollars but slightly more than 4 billion dollars.

In 1930, here in the South, only 31 per cent of the owner-occupied farms carried any mortgages at all and the mortgages represented less than 14 per cent of the value of the mortgaged land.

A Conference on the South

SIR: Because it is a progressive movement by the Southern people to seek effective remedies for the social and economic ills of the South as recently outlined in the report of the National Emergency Council, I believe you will be interested in hearing something of the plans for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. The conference, sponsored by outstanding Southerners representing every phase of the region's life, will be held in Birmingham, Alabama, November 20-23. . . .

The conference will embrace round-table discussions, reports, general sessions and addresses on such subjects as health, education, child labor, race relations, prison reform, labor relations, farm tenancy and constitutional rights. Separate committees composed of the South's outstanding authorities on these questions are already being established and it is believed that their reports to the general sessions will be of invaluable aid not only to the conference itself, but to Southern cities, counties and states after the conference is closed. Our people are going into this movement with the idea clearly in mind that the majority findings of the conference committees must be translated into effective action for the conference to accomplish lasting good.

In addition, as part of the progressive program laid out for the conference, plans are under way for the award of an annual Thomas Jefferson medal to the Southern statesman who is most active in promoting the ideals of human welfare and justice embodied in the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Rockwell Kent, famous American artist, has graciously consented to design the medal as his contribution to the project. . . .

To give you some idea of the Southwide scope of the conference and the remarkable support that is rallying around the banner of Southern progress, I would like to list just a few of the outstanding sponsors for the gathering.

They include Dr. Frank Graham, University of North Carolina president; Dr. W. T. Couch, director, University of North Carolina Press; Dr. Harmon Caldwell, president, University of Georgia; William E. Dodd Sr., Round Hill, Va., former Ambassador to Germany; Virginius Dabney, editor, The Richmond Times-Dispatch; George Fort Milton, liberal publisher of The Chattanooga News; Mark Ethridge of The Louisville Courier-Journal; Clarence Poe, editor, The Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, North Carolina; Dr. Edwin A. Elliott, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, Fort Worth, Texas; the Rev. Charles Hamilton, Aberdeen, Mississippi; H. L. Mitchell, secretary, Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, Memphis, Tennessee; Hon. Brooks Hays, Democratic National Committeeman from Arkansas; Mrs. Raymond Robbins, Brooksville, Florida, national honorary president of the Women's Trade Union League; senators, Representatives, labor leaders and a host of others. . . .

MRS. LOUISE O. CHARLTON, Chairman,
Birmingham, Ala. Southern Conference for Human Welfare

The Nation's No. 1 Economic Problem



Puzzling, paradoxical, poverty-stricken—a vast area wherein hopes and dreams and ideals are subject to the whims of King Cotton—

that's the South, whose troubles are shared by its white citizens as well as its colored people like those pictured in the cotton fields above.

More Than Statistics Lies Behind Problem Of Improving South's Lot

Noted Carolina Editor-Author Says Regional Differences Are Partly Emotional

This article begins a series by a man thoroughly equipped to write on the South—Jonathan Daniels, brilliant young North Carolina editor who wrote the widely acclaimed. *A Southerner Discovers the South.*

By Jonathan Daniels
Post Special Correspondent

Long before the President pronounced the opinion that the South is "the nation's No. 1 economic problem" and long before the National Emergency Council packed the statistics into its report to the President on the economic conditions of the South, Southerners were as aware as Yankees that there was a difference between them. And neither would gentleman from the North on the old plantations of the South, bought and sold for \$200,000 for apocryphal tale in Charleston to plant the difference. When it came to Franklin Hutton, one of the new "You Southerners," he said, "are

too sleepy for us. I'd wake North-erners. I would have paid \$150,000 for this place."

Mr. Ravenel showed no distress at Mr. Hutton's revelation.

"Well," he said in the soft voice of coastal South Carolina, "maybe so. But I'd have sold the place for \$50,000."

After that there must have been recognition between them that in some respects at least they were both Americans. And beyond all the differences, other Americans need to come, if by less costly ways, to a similar understanding.

MORE THAN FACTS INVOLVED

All the facts of Southern disadvantages in the national economic and social situation, presented with so much clarity in the NEC's report, have been available before. Their significance in diversity has been presented before. Dr. Howard W. Odum's "Southern Regions of the United States" has in much greater space covered the same conditions. The South has boasted of its high

percentage of native stock and been behind the boasting, uncomfortably aware that in a region blessed with resources those native Americans have been the poorest in the nation. If there actually is such a thing as an American in a country composed of New Englanders, Westerners, Manhattanites, Southerners, bankers, politicians, New Dealers and anti-New Dealers, the report drafted under the direction of Lowell Mellett, executive director of the NEC, should stir national interest in this one region which may drag the national advance or help protect it.

Certainly if there really are men

of commerce in this so-called commercial land, the possibilities of a market within our own tariff walls—which the South might be in our tariff-walled world—should arouse them. But it is not at all certain that there are Americans in America or business men in its business civilization.

We delude ourselves with the

illusion of our nationalism and our practicality. Actually we are never so emotional, North and South, as when we consider either the magnolias or the migrations of mills and men to and from the South.

Indeed, "the South" is a word for an emotion rather than a region. In that lies the chief fault of this report to the President on the nation's No. 1 economic problem: it presents the facts. With only the most casual and conventional look backward at history and with no consideration for sectional prejudice and personality, it reports the statistics. But statistics are not people and even in 1938 the facts are by no means all that are involved.

Economic Problem No. 1 is not a mathematical problem.

POVERTY AND MORE POVERTY

It never has been.

I believe that the framers of this report were misled by a conventional idea when they suggest that the relative poverty of the South began with the Civil War.

I know without being a historian that the historians were misled—or misled us—by the melodrama of reconstruction in the South. It was a wild and lurid business, but the greatest damage to the South was accomplished in Washington where the Yankees (an inexact term) took the Federal power as their loot of the war.

The South acquiesced because it had to and also because after the first fury, it was permitted (perhaps it was a necessity then) to reinstitute slavery. In more ways than one the South still clings to slavery and that clinging is a fault within more destructive than exterior exploitation and inequality. Poverty had begun to grow in the South before tribute was exacted, even before the Civil War began. It has continued to grow.

Nevertheless, if the President acts even now in aid with the directness of this objective and wholly contemporary report we might begin to get somewhere.

We seem—maybe only seem—to be making some headway in the matter of freight rates, but the tariff, despite Mr. Hull's treaties seems here to stay in all its fixed foolishness as the national and international policy of the world.

OTHER AREAS FEAR SOUTH'S RELEASE

The South remains under its complexity, which sometimes seems so simple, as much subject for emotion as William Lloyd Garrison and Harriet Beecher Stowe helped to make it long ago. And because the NEC has packed an amazing amount of contemporary information

And it is increasingly true that this nation cannot grow as rich as it wills to be if a region, which ought to be a market, remains caught in a poverty the contagion of which runs swifter than plague to producers everywhere and to other consumers far beyond the inadequately consuming South. slaver. NEXT: How "The Nation's No. 1 Economic Problem" lies at every conqueror regions. Some Southerners are disturbed by the prospect of free from the bondage of economic American's door.

Labor—1938
Occupation, Wages, etc.

General

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More Than Statistics Lies Behind

Problem Of Improving South's Lot

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Says Regional Differences
Are Partly Emotional

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And it is increasingly true that this nation cannot grow as rich as it wills to be if a region, which ought to be a market, remains caught in a poverty the contagion of which runs swifter than plague to producers everywhere and to other consumers far beyond the inadequately consuming South.

OTHER AREAS FEAR

The South remains under its complexity, which sometimes seems so simple, as much subject for emotion as William Lloyd Garrison and its Harriet Beecher Stowe helped to make it long ago. And because the NEC has packed an amazing amount of contemporary informa-

tion and encouraging intelligence into its brief report is hardly sign that other sections are ready economically to take the South back into the Union or that the South is ready economically to re-enter it. Indeed, there is some evidence that nothing is more disturbing elsewhere than the fear that the South is escaping from its position as a colonial appendage of the old conqueror regions. Some Southerners are disturbed by the prospect

'We Shall Have A Better South, Or Else A Poorer Nation,' Daniels Says

Poverty Might Even Cut Dixie Off From Rest Of Union

This is the last of three articles on the South and its problems by Jonathan Daniels, editor of The Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer and author of the current best seller, "A Southerner Discovers the South."

By Jonathan Daniels
Editor, Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer

Beyond the President and the report to him of the National Emergency Council on the pitiable and paradoxical conditions which exist below the Potomac and the Ohio, the country at large is aware of the South now and wisely so: for in the South is growing the destiny of America. There are at last only two courses which non-Southerners in this America can take:

1. They can aid in the lifting of the Southern people to the common denominator of American living standards, or

2. They should hasten to do what they would not let the South do before. They should force independence upon the late Confederate States and lift high as Heaven tariff and immigration walls against the South.



DANIELS

But I doubt whether beyond such a break any tariff or quota walls would withstand the pressure of the Southerners looking for food.

Certainly in the absence of such a wall or of a belated lifting of Southern standards the other recalcitrances may be prepared to bear the pull of the too poor South downward on the standards of all. And without money. And already several not only New England mill owners will feel that pull but every American everywhere will feel it onto schools than many richer states his job, on his wages, on his security.

THE SOUTH AWAKENS

Fortunately for the country as well as the South, there is in full



An old Mississippian once described a road to Jonathan Daniels by saying: "It messes around a little like everything else in Mississippi, but it'll get you there." And that, writes Daniels, is the way the South will come back into the Union—even with the President, armed with the facts, heading the procession.

Such a break-sippl, but it'll get you there." And that, writes Daniels, is the way the South will come back into the Union—even with the President, armed with the facts, heading the procession.

Continuing con-progression, beneath the noisy duet of South. I believe that beneath the attention of the demagogues and the aristocrats, complaints in competition of New American regions, an awakening in the South. There England manufacturers and govern-

is not so fantastic is growing realization that neither South in America. Sometimes in as it may sound, the Negroes nor the white masses Massachusetts it is disturbing, sometimes in South Carolina it is resisted.

There is the corollary realization. But I think we are hearing the last thunder of division. Unwilling-ly sometimes, uncertainly often, the country comes together.

And I should not be surprised if beyond all the quarrel that has stirred around his administration the final achievement of Franklin Roosevelt, who called for facts about the South and then roused the old furies of the South within his own party, might not be effectuating the wholeness of the nation which Lincoln saved but could not have lived to cement.

PLAN IS NOT ANSWER

If so, the re-entry of Dixie will not be the result of law or plan but the growth in a President as in other men of awareness of America as a whole.

Of course, there must be plan. But one of two things is essential to such planning:

A people as amenable as robots, as amenable as the Negro is sometimes supposed to be, as amenable as the South has sometimes seemed to be in fact under its disadvantage despite all its oratory about Southern resistance, superiority and valor in war, or,

A people given not merely teaching but a chance to make, in their difficulty, the decisions they will know are the right ones. In the short run, as in the use of land, wisdom has sometimes been a luxury which the poor could not afford. They had to scratch or starve.

Finally, I have less faith in plan as it shapes people than in people as they grow to shape plan. I think the National Government can do much—in good morals should do much—to make possible planning by the people themselves by the removal of handicaps put upon them. The recognition of the national quality of the Southern problem which the President has fostered is more important, I believe, than any legislation which the President may propose. And not only for the South.

We shall have a better South or a poorer nation.

There is not any escape for any of us from that.

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Blackstone, Va., Courier-Record
October 7, 1938**The Way of the Machine**

An old Negro was watching an experimental cotton-picking machine at work. The late Alexander Legge, farm-machinery manufacturer, said to him:

"Uncle Tom, what will happen to your job if they begin picking all the cotton with machines?"

The Negro rolled his eyes in thought. "Boss," he said, "ah don' know. But ah knows dis: whatebber 't is, it caint be harder dan pickin' cotton."

Workers do not always have such faith. Machines have lightened the burdens and increased the output of consumer goods past all reckoning; yet every important new machine causes widespread fear. "How many of us," workers ask, "will be thrown out of jobs?" Sometimes efforts have been made to beat the machine by destroying it or denying it. Self-binders were burned in the harvest fields by angry scythemen. Laws were once passed forbidding the use of machinery in making hats.

Machines are not beaten that way. But the facts about technological development are slowly becoming better understood. Machines do throw men out of jobs. But they make more jobs than they destroy. When agriculture, barely a century ago, was still largely an industry of hands, backs, and animal labor, only 258 out of each 1,000 persons were gainfully employed; 215 were agricultural workers. That was in 1820, in the United States. In 1930, in the United States, there were gainful jobs for 397 out of each 1,000; but only 85 of those jobs were in agriculture. Farms had been mechanized. Men who would have been farmers chose other occupations. Thanks to the machine invasion of industry, there were hundreds of occupations awaiting their potential skills. This is satisfying to know. But another fact must

be remembered. Machines make more employment in the long run, but may not create jobs for the particular men they displace; and in the long run, as a social worker put it, a man may starve. For full mastery in the machine age, we still have to give more thought to the problems of the transition period, when new machines make old labor techniques obsolescent. Men are still more important than machines. Even in the short run, they must not starve. —(An editorial from The Rotarian Magazine).

WAGES AND TIPPING

Red caps in many railroad terminals yesterday found their status extremely uncertain because of ambiguities in the wages and hours act, which has just gone into effect. In some cities, St. Louis for example, half the force at the union station was let off.

In the past most red caps have depended solely upon tips for their income. Under the wages and hours act, apparently, they must be at least guaranteed the minimum.

If the act is far-reaching in its effect it will force many employers to pay salaries to their help who have otherwise depended upon gratuities. And it won't be a bad thing. In fact, if because of the wages and hours act tipping as a practice in this country were abolished that piece of unpopular legislation might become suddenly popular.

There is hardly a more offensive practice in this civilized age than that of tipping. In other sections of the country it is much worse than in the South, but it is bad enough here. The opportunity seems about to present itself to make headway against this old unsatisfactory way of payment; certainly there is no good argument against abolishing tipping as soon as possible.

Wage-Hour Law Study Planned

Daily-World 10-20-38
Atlanta, Ga.

Milton S. Hampton, editor of the Negro Journal of Industry, is directing a committee which will make an impartial study of the wage-hour law and its effects on the Negro in the South.

Formerly of Memphis, Hampton plans opening permanent offices here within the next few days.

AGAINST EXPLOITATION

The industry editor said, "If this law makes it possible for Communists and other labor agitators to exploit Negroes, we will be against it. On the other hand, if it prove helpful both to the colored worker and his employer, we will be for it."

"Progress of the Negro in the South has been made possible through his employer's friendly co-operation. The Negro worker has called on his boss for help in getting his brother out of jail, to finance an operation on his wife and for money to build his church."

NEGRO NEVER FAILS

"His employer has never failed him. Employers have called on him to finish a rush job after work hours or to return to the plant in an emergency and the Negro has not failed. People in other sections can't understand it, but here in the South the Negro and his employer render each other services that can't be figured in terms of wages and hours. We will be against anything which will tend to upset this relationship."

FINGER PRINTS TO REPLACE G. SER. PHOTOS

Guardian

WASHINGTON, (C)—Photographs of applicants, required on civil service blanks, may be dropped for fingerprints, according to L. A. Moyer, executive director and chief examiner of the U. S. Civil Service Commission who spoke at the second anniversary celebration of the United Government Employees before an audience of 1,200 at Shiloh Baptist Church Friday night. Edgar G. Brown, president of the U. G. E., said nothing now stands in the way of removing the objectionable photograph method which at once points out the race of applicants to join the civil service army of 800,000.

Issues Clarification of Child Labor Under Social Security Act

Wage and Hour Law Takes Effect On October 24

With the wage and hour law going into effect October 24, field offices of the Social Security Board have been instructed by John J. Corson, director of its Bureau of Old-Age Insurance, to clarify for employers questions raised regarding the employment of children who hold social security account numbers.

"Approximately 150,000 account numbers—representing about three-tenths of one per cent of the 40 million total—have been assigned to boys and girls under 16 years of age," Mr. Corson said. "Many of these young people probably are now legally employed under the laws of the States in which they live. However, isolated reports received from some states with laws prohibiting the employment of children indicate a few employers believe that, because young people display account numbers, they are legally employable."

CLARIFICATION

"This is not necessarily the case. With extension of child labor regulations in immediate prospect as a result of the new wage-hour law, it is particularly important to clear up any misunderstanding on this point."

Mr. Corson emphasized the fact that social security account numbers are assigned upon application, regardless of the individual's age. "Therefore," he pointed out, "the assignment of a number to a young person under legal working age means only that a wage account has been set up for him under the old-age insurance provisions under the Social Security Act. These accounts are maintained solely for use in determining the amount of old-age insurance benefits to which the wage earner will be entitled; benefits are paid at age 65 or at death."

"When the child labor provisions of the new law go into effect it seems likely," Mr. Corson continued, "that a considerable number of young workers will be dropped from pay rolls. If so, there will naturally be a time gap in their wage accounts, since they will no

longer be receiving wages in employment covered by the old-age insurance program.

ACCOUNTS MAINTAINED

"Accounts already set up for young workers will be maintained in the Accounting Operations Section of the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance; but no wages will, of course, be posted in such cases until the worker again obtains a job in covered employment—presumably after reaching the legal working age. Account numbers will, however, continue to be issued to applicants regardless of age; and if wage reports should be received in the names of young workers who have accounts, these will be recorded to their credit."

"The Bureau of Old-Age Insurance is in no way concerned with the administration of Federal or State laws relating to the employment of children. But we do wish to safeguard employers against misinterpretation, and to make the meaning of account numbers perfectly clear."

"The records of the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance show that there is no state with a large number of children under 16 holding account cards. The number is highest in California, with 9,300, as of August 31; this, however, represents only three-tenths of one per cent of the total account numbers issued in the state. Montana has the highest percentage—2.4 per cent—though its actual number of young account holders is only 3,200."

6,700 IN TEXAS

"Approximately 6,700 account numbers have been issued to persons under 16 in Texas, representing one-half of one per cent of the state's total; 6,600, or six-tenths of one per cent, in South Carolina. In New York, one per cent, in Tennessee; and 3,880, or one-tenth of one per cent of the state with the largest total of accounts for all ages, only 2,330, or five-hundredths of one per cent, have been issued to children under 18."

Rumford Company Increases Negro Sales Representatives



CHARLES R. WILSON



RANDALL L. TYUS

The four Negro members of the Rumford sales organization



PAUL D. MORTON



Mrs. MATTIE L. HANDY
Rumford Sales Representative

The recent employment of Charles R. Wilson (upper left) by Rumford increases to four the number of Negro sales representatives working to promote the sale of Health Club Baking Powder.

Wilson, who is married and the father of a three-year-old son, has had commercial training at Cuyahoga University, Omaha. He has had valuable business experience as catering manager of Ford College and of the Grand

Hotel in Chicago. He will make his headquarters at Memphis, his territory extending as far south as Florida.

The Rumford company, of Providence, R. I., one of the oldest and best established business enterprises in America, embarked on its program of adding Negroes to its sales force in 1932. This program is without precedent in its importance to the Negro's economic life in America, says James A. Jackson of Washington, business specialist in Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The first men of the Negro race to be employed by Rumford as salesmen were Randall L. Tyus and Raymond S. Scruggs, both graduates of Fisk University. Scruggs, after several years of successful sales work, was named to take up 'Y' work in Detroit. Tyus majored in the study of Economics and Business Administration. He has been on the Rumford staff since 1932.

In 1935 Paul D. Morton, graduate of Virginia Union University, was employed by Rumford as salesman. He is working in the Mississippi territory.

Tyus, now promoting Health Club Baking Powder in the Chicago area has associated with him in his work Mrs. Mattie L. Handy. Mrs. Handy is known throughout the country for her demonstration work in cooking schools. She is undoubtedly the best known woman of her race in this field.

1,500,000 Toys Rise From Trashpile To Make Needy Happy At Xmas Time

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—

More than 1,500,000 toys and other gifts will go out this Christmas from Works Progress Administration work rooms to children for whom the day might otherwise be one of disappointment.

Fifty thousand men and women from relief rolls have given weeks or months of work on special toy projects or part of their time on regular sewing and furniture projects to reconditioning old toys or making new ones.

They have turned scraps of lumber and packing boxes into brightly painted hobby-horses and carts, and odds and ends of cloth into "counterpane" tops, rag dolls, for smaller children and little in the discarded toys of more fortunate children have been repaired, brightened and sterilized.

Local Sponsorship

Ellen S. Woodward, assistant WPA administrator in charge of women's and professional projects, gave credit to local groups in the cities and towns for much of the program's success. Each year since WPA was established it give work and wages where none existed.

"Each project has been sponsored by a local governmental or welfare agency and co-sponsored by a charitable, fraternal or civic organization which provide work rooms and the few materials which are needed," she said.

"School children, Boy Scouts and Sunday school classes have gathered toys side by side with service organizations and will help the sponsors distribute the articles to the children in relief homes and institutions."

Nearly every branch of the WPA and the National Youth administration is engaged in some sort of Christmas activity. NYA and WPA's recreation division groups are making and repairing toys. Theatre, art, and music projects and the education division are sponsoring hundreds of Christmas gatherings and performances.

Wages Assure Merry Christmas

Apart from these special seasonal activities, the security wages paid 3,000,000 WPA workers will enable them to buy a few toys for their children in addition to the Christmas dinner.

Wages due workers immediately after Christmas will be paid before the holiday. Thousands of home relief recipients and other needy persons, moreover, will be warm in the clothing produced by 200,000 women in 5,000 WPA sewing rooms. Toy-making and repairing is a year-around activity with WPA. Toy "libraries" lend the refurbished articles children cherish to those who cannot have their own in California, Louisiana, Connecticut, Illinois, New York and Wisconsin. Many toys are given at Easter. Preparation of Christmas toys begins in midsummer.

WPA's toy-makers have re-learned what every small boy knows—that prune boxes make good wagons and old roller skates good scooters. They have made from scraps silhouetted horses and dogs, hinged to move amusingly as they are dragged along the floor; shuffleboard sets and doll crib sets complete with mattresses, sheets and pillows.

Haggard dolls are washed behind the ears, re-clad, and their broken bisque noses replaced, by "plastic" surgery, with plastic wood so well that no scar is visible. Broken trais, trucks and steam shovels come out like new, and where toys are too badly broken to be repaired the parts of several become novel hybrids.

With the slogan, "Wanted—100,000 Toys" setting a goal, the New York City toy project had turned over to the city welfare department nearly 40,000 toys by December 2. The Junior Inspectors club of the sanitation department is collecting donated articles.

A man once wealthy is removing dust from little toy dogs and rust from little tin soldiers in New Orleans. With him in Louisiana work 360 others, including radio technicians, cobblers, bicycle repairmen, basket weavers, cabinet makers, seamstresses and painters, employed from relief rolls. The New

Orleans WPA toy project recently conducted an exhibition of its work preliminary to distributing some 20,000 toys.

5,000 At Work in West

Toy manufacture and repair projects required the work of 2,500 persons in WPA work rooms of New England and New York. Massachusetts operated 19 centers employing more than 400 persons. In New York City there have been 400 at work; elsewhere in the state, 118; in Rhode Island, 650; Connecticut, 680 and New Hampshire, 280.

Projects in the western states provided employment for more than 5,000 persons assisting Santa Claus to the extent of 250,000 toys. In southern California, where 20,000 toys were being prepared for distribution, 450 persons worked in WPA centers. In northern California, 1,000 women were on the job.

Including those who made toys between regular duties in sewing rooms, 3,000 were estimated to be engaged in the work in Colorado. Hobby clubs sponsored by the recreation division took over the work in Washington state.

In the midwest states, a quarter-million toys were being stitred, bolted, glued, washed and painted by nearly 1,000 men and women assigned to toy projects.

One For Every Child

The goal in Alabama, where 550 persons are making an estimated 30,000 toys, is "at least one toy for every child." In Mobile, the Junior League provides materials as co-sponsor of the project.

Characteristic toys and crafts have developed under the program in various localities. The dolls of Wisconsin often have Scandinavian countenances, but Dutch dolls are a specialty in Milwaukee. Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri have acquired a reputation for excellent wooden toys.

This Christmas WPA's horse-back book carriers, mostly women, will carry reconditioned Christmas cards to remote mountain areas of the south and east, where many families have never seen the conventional season's greetings. From small beginnings in Kentucky, this means of spreading the Christmas cheer

has been adopted in other states where traveling libraries take reading material to the mountain people.

Make WPA No. 1 'Must' Legislation; Public Resolution Urges

1,500 U. G. E. Members Ask \$1,500 Minimum Wage for All Government Employees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—More than 1,500 government employes packed into Shiloh Baptist Church, unanimously adopted and pledged support to the U.G.E. national public resolution asking President Roosevelt to make WPA the

No. 1 "must" legislation on the Western Hemisphere and National Defense schedule to be submitted to Congress, in promotion of the Good Neighbor policy at home, i. e., throughout America, as well as South and North American countries, thereby assuring genuine peace and prosperity for 10,000,000 unemployed American citizens first, without regard to race, creed or color.

The petition demands that the President recommend and urge Congress to provide for every American family first—not only against starvation, air, gas and cannon attack, but more WPA jobs at decent living wages guaranteeing sick and annual leave with pay—a \$1,500 minimum annual wage for all regular and emergency government employes—abolition of pictures in federal civil service examinations—larger old age pensions for needy old persons—extension of Social Security law to include domestics, farm laborers, and others.

"There must be no cut in CCC and WPA," says the U. G. E. resolution. "Adult Education, Women's Sewing Projects, Household Training Aid Centers, Recreation, and public improvement projects such as slum clearance, school building, road construction, park and playground development are imperative."

3 Million Face Loss Of W.P.A. Positions; C.I.O. Fights Layoff

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As WPA was faced with a serious shortage of funds that threatened a complete shut-down of all projects by February 7, John L. Lewis, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, this week called on all labor to rally behind a demand for a \$1,000,000 deficiency appropriation to save the work relief program.

The startling news of the crisis which confronts WPA was made public by Deputy Administrator Aubrey Williams to a delegation of CIO, AFL and Workers Alliance leaders from Pennsylvania protesting against curtailment of arts projects.

Williams told the group bluntly that the new Congress which meets on January 3, must vote a substantial grant to continue WPA or the entire program will have to fold up. He said that the continued army of unemployed made it impossible for WPA to continue.

MISSING PAGES

FROM HISTORY

by HENRY WINFIELD WHEELER

COLORED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

The launching of the Ship of State, the republic of the United States of America, was based on the fundamentals of the most ideal declaration of any nation in history: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Democracy is a social principle based upon the doctrine of the essential equality of all men and the equality of opportunity for them to work out their own destiny in an endeavor for which they make quality.

There are many colored St. Louisans employed by both the municipal and state governments of Missouri, but as the party system determines upon the employees shall be from time to time, it is more convenient to discuss the colored federal employees. The first appointment of colored men in the St. Louis Post Office was in 1875, and in that day such a revolutionary act could be done only by a fearless humanitarian such as Chauncey I. Filley. Mr. Filley, an abolitionist, was one of the signers of the proclamation (Jan. 12, 1865) by Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher of Missouri, which freed the slaves. The Honorable Chauncey I. Filley came here from Connecticut and fought the iniquitous institution of slavery in season and out, and was a liberal minded philanthropist whose name will grow in lustre as time dissipates passion and men reckon worth by kindly deeds. The first appointments by Postmaster Filley were carriers J. M. Stokes, Henry M. Dorsey, Edward Burles and Oscar Marshall; clerks Armstead Steel and Hugh Mallory. At that time there was no Civil Service. Of course, many whites protested to the Postmaster against being served by colored carriers, but Mr. Filley said: "You will accept mail from black hands or come to the Post Office for it." And in this

emphatic and decisive manner did the Post Office department decide against discriminatory methods.

The increase in colored employees continued under the Civil Service qualifications. Odey Spiller served at the General Delivery and Lockbox window for many years and Horatio Parker served in the Directory section. The salary during this period was four hundred dollars per year and was not automatic.

The zero hour for the colored employees was under Postmaster General Burleson of Texas, and the local Postmaster Colin M. Delph. Many Negroes were fired and there were very few appointments. However, the trend has been progressive since that period.

The first Post Office sub-station with a colored superintendent was the Frederick Douglass station with George Claxton as superintendent, and later Edward Levy served in the same capacity. This station was a temporary one and was closed at the end of Postmaster Athol Michener's term.

Postmaster W. Rufus Jackson appointed special clerk Thomas A. Jefferson superintendent of Anchor Station, a station in the automobile district that has increased in business from eighty thousand dollars per annum to one hundred and eleven thousand dollars. There are nineteen carriers and clerks in this station. Under the existing merit system, Romeo Burnett, a special clerk, is assigned to the Webster Groves Station, special clerk Edward Keene, part time at Progress Station, special clerk Robert Oliver, part time at Merchants. Harry Green, Bert Jones, Ernest Grant and Elbert Baker are in the registry division. All of these promotions were made under present Postmaster Jackson.

The colored personnel is as follows: clerks, 172; carrier, 65; laborers, 77; custodians 11; railway mail clerks in the Railway Mail Terminal and running on mail trains out of St. Louis, 35, and 5 laborers. There are 65 special clerks in the St. Louis Post Office. The Railway Mail Service Clerks in charge are appointed strictly on merit and seniority and are R. Q. Wright, Benjamin King, Julius Mackey, Rugus Freeman, William McAllister and Arvel Wilkins.

The Post Office department of-

fers an opportunity for young men and women well worth considering in this economic crisis. The examination that is given now is for persons with high school or college training. Young women have not availed themselves of this opportunity as yet, but it is the opinion of the writer that they should do so immediately. The advantages of these positions are the most ideal of any class of workers: a forty-hour week, sick leave with pay, vacation and permanent employment. The salaries for clerks and carriers in first-class post offices range from \$1,700 a year for grade 1 to \$2,100 for grade 5; special clerks, \$2,200-\$2,300; laborer, \$1,500-\$1,600; railway mail service—grade 1, \$1,950; grade 5, \$2,450 and clerks in charge, \$2,550.

Mr. E. R. Bryson, president of district No. 7 of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, is making a campaign to have the principals and teachers of Sumner and Vashon High Schools encourage the students to qualify for the Civil Service examinations. In August, 1937, the National Alliance of Postal Employees elected special clerk Lafayette F. Ford as national president, and in September of the same year, Postmaster General James A. Farley, while in St. Louis for the dedicatory service of the new Post Office, presented Mr. Ford with a gavel from Postmaster W. Rufus Jackson.

There are a few colored federal employees in other branches of the service: Custom Inspector Edward Hobson a veteran in the U. S. Army, a University of Illinois graduate, who entered two years ago. The most admirable law that Congress has enacted for the federal employees is the retirement act, whereby a postal employee who has served thirty years by the time he is 63 years of age, may retire, or is automatically retired at 65. Railway mail clerks retire at 60 voluntarily, and at 62 automatically. All retire with a salary of one hundred dollars per month. This act of social Security has banished fear of old age and disability. There is real happiness and the possibility of realizing dreams at the end of the trail.

Big Gains In Professions

During the sixty years from 1870 to 1930, the number of gainful workers in the United States in the professional group increased gradually in relative importance from 2.6 percent of all gainful workers in 1870 to 6.7 percent in 1930, according to U. S. Census Bureau reports. The group was almost ten times as large in 1930 as in 1870.

Labor - 1938

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES VOTE TO RAISE FUNDS IN SUPPORT OF CIVIL SERVICE RIGHTS OF RACE

WASHINGTON. (ANP) - The United Government employees, with more than 1,500 members packed into the Garnet Patterson high school auditorium in Washington last week, voted unanimously on the motion of Mrs. Elizabeth H. McDuffie, treasurer of the U. G. E., to spend \$10,000 in 1939 to make "the Negro citizens rights in the nation's capitol and elsewhere something all men must recognize and respect. "The resolution went to say that the police, civil service commissioners and all those in high place who are responsible for the relief work and employment opportunities throughout the country must heed the voice, and feel the force of the organization and demands for jobs and social security for one-tenth of the population of the 48 states who are colored Americans.

The U G E voted \$1,000 out of the treasury to carry the case of its president, Edgar G. Brown, to the supreme court in the action involving the charwoman riot.

In this action, to crystalize the nation's support back of the U G E drive for civil rights, fair play, jobs and civil service opportunities in the nation's capitol a campaign, will be launched in all sections of the country. It is backed not only by the United Government employees but the following leaders and organizations: Ministers' alliance, National Negro congress, Howard University Teachers' union, New Negro alliance, Postal alliance, Pleasant Plains Civic association and a number of others.

It comes as a sequence to the

treatment of many colored women in the crowd of 20,000 desirous of securing applications for laborers in the federal service at the 4th police precinct last week in Washington which got out of hand of the civil service commission's representatives and was turned over to the police.

The following program of immediate action has been authorized by the organization:

1. President Roosevelt appropriate one million dollars out of the \$25,000,000 emergency fund authorized by congress for women projects in Washington and ten million to other cities throughout the country where women are acutely and adversely affected by employment conditions.

2. The U G E retain Belford V Lawson, winner of the New Negro Alliance Supreme Court decision granting picketing rights to racial minorities to secure employment benefits to represent Edgar G. Brown in his case against police brutality.

3. Campaign through the next Congress which meets in January to abolish, by law, applicant's pictures attached to U S Civil Service examinations.

4. Places for colored youth in the air corps of the U S Army under the president's expanded re-armament program.

5. Organization of the WPA, CCC and NYA workers in every state in the Union by the U G E to secure from congress \$100 a month for each worker, with sick and annual leave with pay just as other regular government employees.

6. Automatic promotions of post office employees up to -3,000 per year and a \$1,500 minimum annual wage for all government

employees.

7. Inclusion of domestics, public, institutional and farm laborers in the Social Security law and increased old age, health and unemployment benefits generally.

8. Congress in January, earmark \$100,000,000 to increase adult education, NPA and women's projects under the WPA to keep them intact through July 1, 1939 when the 1940 budget begins.

Unemployment Increase Shown In The South

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28. - (AP) - The Works Progress Administration reported today an increase in unemployment in the Southern States.

The disclosure came with an announcement by Administrator Harry L. Hopkins that WPA jobs for the country as a whole showed a decline of 5,232 during the week ended November 12.

Hopkins said the WPA was making an effort to cope with the Southern situation and had expanded its program to meet the increased demand for work.

Virtually the entire increase in joblessness, he said, appeared in the rural areas of the South where lower income from crops caused farmers to reduce their forces.

Federal Civil Service Official Says 50,000 Photo Barrier Will Be Lowered Have Been

Fingerprint Method to Be Substituted

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—“The pictures in federal Civil Service examinations are on their way out,” said Mr. Moyer, Executive Director and Chief Examiner of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, at the 2nd anniversary celebration of the U. G. E., before an audience of 1,200 packed into Shiloh Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.

“A new fingerprint method,” continued Mr. Moyer, “we have discussed will fix it. One need be identified by the individual picture. It will be expensive but if you think it worthwhile, we will work together for success.”

Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employees, Inc., in a statement to the press, emphasized that this ringing declaration by the U. S. Civil Service Director meant absolutely that nothing stands in the way of abolishment forever of pictures which point out the race of applicants for Uncle Sam's army of 800,000 job holders.

“It is not necessary,” said Mr. Brown, “to change the Civil Service laws to process at once to benefit colored citizens in this particular. The same procedure of the U. G. E. in making direct appeal to Congress for pay increases will be followed to get extra money for the Civil Service Commission to substitute the more expensive and latest fingerprint method with white ink for identification purpose instead of pictures.”

“The U. G. E. will marshal the national public sentiment behind Congress and a sufficient appropriation made in January by the 76th Congress will authorize the U. S. Civil Service Commission to proceed to hold all examinations from time on without pictures. This great advance in 1939 will open up a real New Deal to the applicants for government jobs among the 12,000,000 colored people of the country.”

All colored citizens are urged to write the U. G. E., 1715 Euclid St., NW, Washington, D. C., to urge support of this program and your Congressman's.

Lack of Experience is the Chief Obstacle Facing Youth Seeking Employment, NYA Survey Shows

Lack of previous work experience is the chief obstacle faced by the youth of today in finding jobs, according to a preliminary report of a survey of youth in the labor market being conducted by the research division of the Works Progress Administration. The report was made public by Aubrey Williams, executive director of the National Youth Administration. In a previous preliminary bulletin issued in November, the study revealed that lack of finances is the principal factor in causing young people to quit school before completing their education.

The survey is being made to seven selected cities, namely, Binghamton, N. Y., Birmingham, Ala., Denver, Colo., Duluth, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Cal. and Seattle, Washington. The present report deals with the main difficulties confronting youth in their hunt for work and is based upon tabulations of the first 15,700 completed interviews. The survey will continue until 25,000 youths have been canvassed.

Over 13,000 of the 15,700 young people of both sexes who have been interviewed, states the report, have been actively in the labor market at some time since leaving school, that is, they have sought or have obtained a job. Most of the remaining 2,700 are either still attending school or have married and become housewives.

More than 4,200 of those in the labor market reported that they had experienced special personal difficulties in getting work, in addition to such general difficulties as “no jobs,” “the depression,” and the etc. The chief personal difficulties reported is lack of previous work experience. Over half of

the youths reporting personal handicaps gave this as the major obstacle. These youths say, “You can't get a job unless you have had experience — and you can't get experience unless you have a job.”

The need of experience in specialized fields was the next most important difficulty reported. Eighteen out of every 100 youth expressing personal difficulty in landing jobs thought that they would have been able to find them more easily if they had taken vocational training courses in school or had concentrated their studies in specialized fields. Some of those interviewed said they would have welcomed the advice of a vocational guidance counselor while in school.

Many youth were of the opinion they would have been better off if they had obtained more education before entering the labor market. Six per cent said their greatest handicap was lack of a general education. Others gave, as reasons for their inability to obtain jobs, the lack of “pull,” physical handicaps, lack of union membership, youthful appearance and competition by persons willing to work for nothing while in training. Some girls interviewed felt that employers discriminated against women, particularly married women.

The purpose of the survey is to study the experience of new labor supply during the period of transition from school to labor market. Those selected for study were graduated from the eighth grades of the public and parochial schools in 1929, 1931 and 1933.

Given Work Old Prune Boxes Are Turned Into Red Wagons

More than 1,500,000 toys and other gifts will go out this Christmas from Works Progress Administration work rooms to children for whom the day might otherwise be one of disappointment.

Fifty thousand men and women from relief rolls have given weeks or months of work on special toy projects or part of their time on regular sewing and furniture repair projects to reconditioning old toys or making new ones.

BRIGHTEN TOYS
They have turned scraps of lumber and packing boxes into brightly painted hobby-horses and carts, and odds and ends of cloth into “counterpane” toys such as soft, stuffed jungle creatures and rag dolls, for smaller children and little invalids. The discarded toys of more fortunate children have been repaired, brightened and sterilized.

Ellen S. Woodward, Assistant WPA Administrator in charge of women's and professional projects, gave credit to local groups in the cities and towns for much of the program's success—greater each year since WPA was established to give work and wages where none existed.

“Each project has been sponsored by a local government or welfare agency and co-sponsored by a charitable, fraternal or civic organization which provide work rooms and the few materials which are needed,” she said. “School children, Boy Scouts and Sunday School classes have gathered toys side by side with service organizations and will help the sponsors distribute the articles to the children in relief homes and institutions.”

3,000,000 PAID
Nearly every branch of the WPA and the National Youth Administration was engaged in some sort

of Christmas activity. NYA and WPA's Recreation Division group made and repaired toys. Theatre art, and music projects and the Education Division are sponsoring hundreds of Christmas gatherings and performances.

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Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Think for Yourself and Let Others Enjoy the Privilege to Do So.—Voltaire

MORE LIGHT ON ECONOMIC PROBLEM

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

"The Southern farmer should not plan to use money from his cash crops to buy anything in the way of food, feed and farm supplies that he can economically raise for himself. . . . If the farmer relies entirely on cotton or tobacco, he not only sells at wholesale rates and buys his necessities at retail prices, but he also impairs the intrinsic value of his plant." So says E. H. White, Mississippi's director of farm extension work.

Mr. White might well have added: "The cotton and tobacco farmer not only must sell the product of his labor at wholesale world prices, but must pay high tariff-protected retail prices for all he buys."

Thus the economic handicap on the Southern farmer is so great as to create "Economic Problem No. 1."

How can a tenant cotton farmer or share cropper, whose economic scale is so low, under these conditions hope to succeed as a proprietor, when not that? These people differ in a great many respects and with interest and principle for farm purchase and equipment to pay?

The solution of this problem of improving the economic status of these very low income groups, lies either in entirely new occupations, on which they would need training, or in the removal of the handicaps that beset the entire cotton industry of the United States.

They are not, as a rule, fitted by education, training or environment for factory jobs. Their dependence upon some proprietor and their mode of life have largely molded their character. They just do not fit into any other channels. The conditions under which the type developed are largely responsible, but there is also the factor of natural selection which requires consideration.

There are some good and ambitious people within the type who because of economic handicaps have never been able to better their own status. Many, however, do not respond to the urge of responsibility, and live from one day to the next without thought of the future.

WPA with its short hours and cash pay has been a godsend to many of these people. But whether WPA will prove of any lasting benefit is another question, well illustrated by the following incident.

A farmer employed a former share cropper at the prevailing wage in cash. The boy did not show up. "Why didn't you show up this morning as you said you would?" asked the farmer. "Well, I tells you, Boss. When I works for the 'governor' dey sends for me."

Another case—"No, sir, Boss, I don't want no job. If I takes one, the Gov'ment will take me off relief."

A South Carolina planter tells this one: One of the black boys on his place left and went to New York. There he sold his gold teeth in order to get back home.

"So I jes' up and come home and here I is, Boss, and I's awful hongry."

"I took him down to the restaurant and told them to feed him. Pretty soon they called up and asked if I was going to pay for what he ate."

I told them, 'yes.' The man sounded worried. "Well," he said, 'that boy's already eaten six dinners and now he's asking for bananas. If we can't get him stopped, you're going to have a doctor's bill on your hands.'

"I got Slim back here to the office and he says:

"Now, Boss, I wants you to witness." "In case you don't know it, witnessing is listening while a black boy prays. So I bowed my head and Slim started:

"Now, God' (just as if he were talking to another person in this room) 'I wants to thank you for looking out for this black boy. You 'members, God, I told you in New Yawk that if you'd jes' get me back to South Ca'lina, I'd do anything you told me to do."

"That promise still stands, God. 'Cept, Lawd, please don't you ask me to go any furdur than the Congaree river no more. 'Cause I ain't going to do it, Lawd, I'll do anything else—but these people differ in a great many respects and with interest and principle for farm purchase and equipment to pay?"

Their problem is not merely one of money, and cannot be solved merely by placing money within their reach.

The South Carolina Negro once had \$600 of his own in cash. He invested the entire amount in a set of gold teeth—the best investment possible, when he came to the point of selling them.

Mr. Cohen in New York in order to buy food a ticket back home. WALTER PARKER.

New Orleans, La.

General

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
September 18, 1938

We Thank You, Mr. President

Your very dear friend, the gentleman and the scholar, whom you handled at Barnesville that day he was helping Georgia and Barnesville to play host to you—he may not speak the same language, you do, Mr. President, but he certainly speaks the same language as do the people of Georgia. For confirmation of this see election results of Sept. 14.

For your Barnesville invasion, Mr. President, it appears that you wrote the play, set the stage, chose your actors, among whom was the chief justice of Georgia, and your helpless district attorney appointee; and then you exposed the whole farce by failing to throw the switch as advertised to turn on the electric current in rural homes, but instead threw a switch that was hoped by you would electrocute politically the favorite son of Georgia, right on his own door-step.

He may not speak your language, Mr. President, in opposing your amending the constitution of this country by interpretation, but he certainly speaks the language of the people of Georgia in insisting that it be amended when necessary in the manner provided by the people in that instrument.

He may not speak your language, Mr. President, in his refusing to give you life and death sentence over 600,000 civil service employees who might make the mistake made by Edgar Dunlap and get on the wrong side from you in politics. You very properly deny industrial employers the privilege of interfering with the right of suffrage of their employees, but your rule does not apply to your own group and yourself.

He may not speak your language, Mr. President, in your court-packing bill, whereby you sought to place men

on the bench who would follow your dictation as to what laws and the constitution mean. When he wouldn't do this, you sought to remove him from the United States senate and pack that body with puppets of your selection, as you demanded to be allowed to do with the courts. The people of Georgia speak his language on this, Mr. President, instead of yours.

He may not speak your language, Mr. President, on the government reorganization which you demanded of congress, wherein you provided that you should have the power to abolish the presidency of the United States, along with giving you other dictatorial powers. But the people of Georgia speak his language, Mr. President, on this matter also.

He may not speak your language, Mr. President, in the matter of your anti-lynching bill, wherein you attempt to make lynchings in the South a federal offense, and exempt those in the North. You are directed and required under federal statute, title 51, section 203, to use the military and other forces at your command to run down and punish any people who deprive any citizen of his constitutional rights. And the anti-lynching bill superficially is for the purpose of preventing any citizen being deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, as set up in the constitution. But instead of enforcing this established law against the siting down mobbers and mail censors in the North, and enforcing this statute against violators anywhere and everywhere in the United States, you ask a special bill, Mr. President, which will get you some votes in Northern states at the expense of the Southern people exclusively, and help your in-

dictment as to the nation's No. 1 the Interstate Commerce Commission problem. The people of Georgia speak on this subject, so far as the record goes, and content yourself with empty the language of the gentleman and pre-election wailings over a condition scholar on this, Mr. President, and you are thus responsible for. not your language.

He may not speak your language, speak your language, Mr. President, Mr. President, on the wages and in your playing Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde—one moment appearing and set up a federal dictatorship on declaring your role on the purging wages and hours, without regard to expedition as head of "your" party, the peculiar and varying conditions and the next moment on the same throughout the country, to possibly errand and on the same subject declaring yourself as president of the increase unemployment by the millions, and to put the South in such United States.

position that she could never develop industrially or otherwise. Under this You, Mr. President, interpreted bill as you finally got it passed, thousands of workers are reported to be your last election as a mandate from limited to five days work per week the people to do the many revolutionary things attempted by you and your now, with five days pay, whereas before your bill was adopted they had brainstorm group, regardless of your party's platform and the constitution. six days work at six days pay. We The gentleman and the scholar, Mr. hope this wages and hours bill as finally revived shall succeed splendidly, Mr. President, now that we have it. We fear but hope it will not bring every industry to the brink of bankruptcy as has been done with the railroads by the government putting it beyond their power to meet economic demands. We hope every effort to improve the lot of the wage earner will help him. But too high costs of production cut down consumer purchasing power and reduce employment, which is a dangerous thing. Government interference in business usually brings about results similar to those produced by the elephant that insisted on co-operating with the hen and sat down on her eggs to assist in hatching them. The people of Georgia speak the language of the gentleman and scholar on this bill, Mr. President, instead of your language.

He may not speak your language, Mr. President, on the discrimination in freight rates as practiced and directed by the Interstate Commerce Commission during your six years as president, and although you bemoan the South as the nation's economic problem No. 1, and point out these freight rates as one of the causes therefor, you have never spoken to

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We had rather be Walter George, Mr. President, with his quaint convictions and unusual language so familiar to his people and so foreign to you, than to be in your shoes, with all your mandates and power, so illy used, and so dire in results to your wishes and intentions.

He seen his duty and he done it noble, say his people back home. We thank you for having made a test of the matter of your right to shut the senate door in the face of this favorite son of Georgia; we thank you for having tried out your strength and power to dictate who should represent Georgia; we thank you for your purge or attempted purge on 15 public men as a yard-stick on your third-term possibilities; we thank you for having made the mistake in Georgia and other states in this nation to measure your strength against that of the men the people chose to represent them. They are sent there to keep your errors at the minimum.

We say this in no spirit of resentment. We think your experiment will serve a useful purpose and furnish a splendid example which may prevent other presidents making the same error.

This was not intended to be a one-man government, Mr. President, or our fathers would have provided that the president should name such congressmen and senators as would do his bidding and who were acceptable to him, and not bother with pretending that the people name them.

We thank you, Mr. President.

Labor - 1938

General

Occupation, Wages, etc.

In Move To Help South, F. D. R. 'Has Dug Up More Snakes Than He Can Kill

It's A Job For Entire Nation, In Belief Of Famous Author

This is the second of three articles on the South and its problems by Jonathan Daniels, editor of The Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer and author of the current best seller "A Southerner Discovers the South."

By Jonathan Daniels
Post Special Correspondent

A year ago when I was traveling about the South, trying as a Southerner to discover my own land, I came upon an old gentleman in Southeastern Arkansas. He was one of the squarers of that region—the landlord—merchant-banker-farmer of his world on the dusty road.

A book agent, young and brash, had preceded me to the porch of the big commissary where this gentleman sat in his rocking chair and had undertaken to sell him a set of books on scientific agriculture. The old man thumbed through the books.

"Now, son," he said, "I don't want 'em."

But the salesman persisted. "You ought to buy these books, sir. If you had these books you could farm twice as well as you do."

The old man settled himself more comfortably in his chair. "Hell, son," he said, "I don't farm half as well as I know how now."



DANIELS

POVERTY PREFERRED

And by the same token, the report of the National Emergency Council to the President on the economic conditions of the South was not necessary to make the nation aware that the South was not an Eden without a snake. Congressmen and Presidents.



The South was poor and men in other sections were willing that it be kept poor. This picture of bleak destitution was taken in the mountain country of Virginia.

Senators and business men have been aware of that for half a century—longer, indeed, than that. The South was poor and men in other sections were willing that it be kept poor. The South was poor by itself dangerous as an independent item when it would be a sectional integrity, even if it was a ghetto integrity, in which their rule (not always wise) was undisturbed.

The report lists the symptoms of the blight upon a land which should be, but is not, a garden. And beneath the symptoms the causes are arrayed with considerable diagnostic precision.

So far as legislation goes, so far as formal acts in solution are concerned, I think the President has dug up more snakes than he can kill. Despite the trade treaties of his secretary of state, there seems little prospect that the tariff will be substantially altered to serve an agricultural South. Indeed, above its big sprawling agriculture many of the new industrialists of Dixie are most articulate for tariff protection for themselves.

Escape from freight rate discrimination must come slowly—though it seems to be ahead—before commission and court. No President or Congress can retroactively repeal the fully grown inequality which grew while the South was held deliberately at disadvantage.

NATIONAL PROBLEM

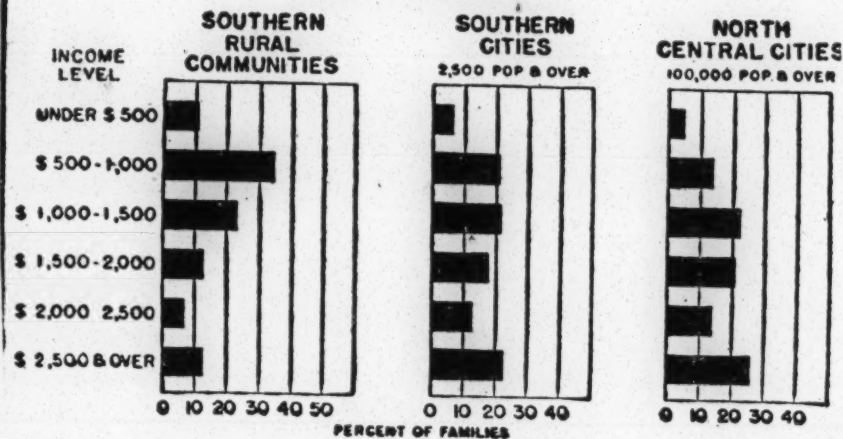
Poverty and sweaty wages were never anywhere good. If the South by law is to be required to pay decent wages (as I think every section should be), it should in equity also be qualified to pay by the removal of inequality.

The problem of the South is not a Southern problem. It is the problem of the possibility of Federal union.

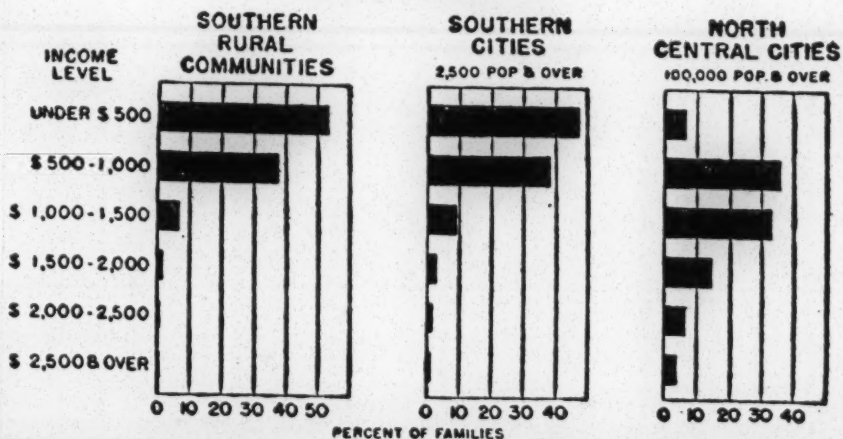
Grant's troops did not solve it. Solution awaits upon the possibility of equality in happiness and happiness in equality of the regions within it.

And no one President—or a dozer of them—armed with the best intentions in the world can quickly demonstrate such a possibility. Economic Problem No. 1 is a problem for the people of the South—and of the East and West—for us all.

WHITE FAMILIES



NEGRO FAMILIES



These charts show one reason why President Roosevelt has referred to the South as the nation's No. 1 economic problem. Note how the incomes of both white and Negro groups are lower in the South than in the North.

South Awakening To New Interest In Its Problems

SEC Report Has Stirred It To Realization Of Its Needs, Says Field Chairman For Welfare Conference

A spectacular awakening to economic problems is taking place throughout the South, Dr. H. C. Nixon of New Orleans reported here today after completing a swing through the 13 Southern states.

Dr. Nixon is one of the prominent Southerners actively supporting the coming Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which is expected to attract more than 1000 outstanding citizens of the South to Birmingham Nov. 20-23.

Dr. Nixon said the National Emergency Council report is proving an "eye opener" for great numbers of city dwellers who had been unaware of the extent of economic and social maladjustment in the South.

Talking About It

"In Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi," said Dr. Nixon, "I found that the problems disclosed in the NEC report were a principal topic of discussion—by newspapers, Chambers of Commerce, farm organization leaders and labor groups." Dr. Nixon is field chairman for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

"Every resident of the South, farmer and city-dweller, should have a copy of this report in his home," he said. "I am particularly interested in the plight of the Southern farmer as revealed by the report. The growth of farm tenancy in the South and the low income of Southern farmers are matters which should be understood thoroughly by everyone."

Public Support Growing

Dr. Nixon, a nationally recognized authority on farm tenancy problems, is the author of "Forty Acres and Steel Mules," a study on this subject.

"Whether the South will begin to solve its problems right away I do not know," he said, "but there is greater public support now for remedial measures than has been the case since the War Between the States."

"NATION'S ECONOMIC PROBLEM NO. 1" TO BE TACKLED BY SOUTHERN GROUP

Open Invitation Extended to all Liberals and Progressives for Meeting in Birmingham, November 20-23

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 10—An open invitation to Southern liberals and progressives in 13 states to participate in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare when it meets here Nov. 20-23 was issued today by Mrs. Louise O. Charlton, general chairman. "This conference," Mrs. Charlton said, "is to be the South's answer to the report of the National Emergency Council on the social and economic ills of the South. It will draw hundreds of outstanding Southerners together for a discussion of ways to correct the evils that are unnaturally retarding this region."

In a radio address last Wednesday night over Station WAPI Mrs. Charlton stated that the conference is designed to obtain a cross-section of informed Southern opinion on methods to be used in correcting Southern ills. Plans also are being made, she said, for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare to function as a permanent organization with a long-range program for improvement in conditions which may not be subject to immediate correction. All Southerners who believe that the status quo can be improved upon and that it is the duty of good citizens to work for such improvement are invited to attend the conference and participate in committee deliberations.

Informed Southerners realize that there are definite defects in the South's economy which should be remedied. It would be pleasant, perhaps, to hide our heads in the sand like an ostrich and pretend that the South is perfect. This would not be patriotic, however. It would harm the South, not help it. Recognizing his as true, hundreds of loyal Southerners throughout the 13 states covered by conference activities are expressing their desire to join with other Southerners in trying to work out together a solution for the undeniable problems which face this section. They believe the Southern people can work out their own salvation in a reasonable and intelligent manner. It is to provide them an opportunity to do this that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare is being planned."

Included in the list of nearly 200 distinguished sponsors of the conference are many of the South's foremost newspaper editors, ministers, industrialists, labor leaders, college and university officials, public health and welfare officials, farm experts, economists, and others. The 13 states to be represented at the conference are those which were included in the recent National Emergency Council report on the South. They are: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Among the subjects to be discussed

ed by the various committees and sub-committees which will report to the conference are public health, education, child labor, suffrage, farm tenancy, prison reform, labor relations, race relations, and constitutional rights.

One feature of the conference's long-range program, it was explained in the radio address, is the institution of an annual award of a Thomas Jefferson medal to the Southern statesman judged most outstanding for his work in behalf of social and economic justice in keeping with Jeffersonian philosophy. This medal will be designed by Rockwell Kent, noted artist, as a contribution to this new progressive movement. Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, is chairman of this year's committee in charge of making the award and the committee will include members from each of the 13 Southern states.

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Think for Yourself and Let Others Enjoy the Privilege to Do So.—Voltaire.

HIGH-HANDED

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

The New York Times reports today another one of those nefarious bargainings of the administration through the White House to which the Governors Rivers, Browning, Graves, Johnson, etc., are parties allegedly for the South-eastern states. This in the interest of an administration effort to save its face by bludgeoning the wage-hour bill through congress. The administration, the reports state, in return offered in reward for the gubernatorial support of the bill to "use its efforts to cut out the Southern railway rate differential between points north of the Potomac river and south of the river."

This is an unusually high-handed procedure on the part of the gubernatorial element and the White House to effect the passage of an act that has for its purpose the reduction of state lines and state rights. This is what the act amounts to. No amount of quibbling, and platonic remarks will erase this purpose, a purpose that started in the same nefarious quarters as the anti-lynch bill, that is, in the communistic surroundings of Senator Wagner's office, and his henchmen in New York state.

There are not enough men out of employment to suit the gentleman in the White House. More men must be discharged in the textile and railroad lines to satisfy the vanity of the White House and the nefarious politicians of New York state.

Once before we saw the White House move to defeat the will of the people by bargaining for the appointment of Senator Berry of Tennessee through Governor Browning of Tennessee, who was called to the White House during the nefarious court-bill harangue, and in an endeavor to bludgeon that bill through. Are we to stand by and witness this travesty on American political freedom again in this wage-hour bill fight? The trail of the White-House vanity takes a long route in its endeavors to accomplish its ends. This is no time for the Southern governors to be traitors to their oaths of office while the bludgeoning of the anti-lynch bill is going on through the same political lineup coming out of the White House and New York state.

The New York Times reports today the cotton-mill index is at the lowest point in three years, and cloth sales at 60 per cent of the output for the week. The recession in the index from last week of 83.7 per cent is to 76.4 per cent. The figure for the week ended Jan. 3, 1937, was 149.8 per cent. All that the wage-hour bill will do in this case is to accentuate the underlying decline, and throw more people out of work, when there is already a large and increasing unemployment. Moody's Investment Service, the only

one that predicted the fall decline into the spring of this year in May, 1937, states that the part-time employment helped to soften the unemployment blow in September, and October, and that unemployment will increase more rapidly from January onward, because the part-time employment will be under retrenchment because of the economic forces. To this opinion may be added the devilish attack by the members of the administration on business itself, and its cold and calculating efforts to gain a monopolistic federal control over business through such nefarious acts as the wage-hour bill, and the resulting complete breakdown of state lines, and state rights.

The South is at a critical point in its history if it calmly lays down to the traitorous efforts of its governors to exploit in unison with the communistic New York state members of this administration a temporary political advantage for a mess of pottage. Further, these same governors have by this act of theirs taken away from the opponents in the congress of the United States to the anti-lynch bill, the morale that they require in this hour of trial, when the forces of destruction from the other states without the evils of lynching are bearing down on the senators and congressmen opposing the anti-lynch bill. It is a boring from without on the part of the White House, which has patronage to donate, while moving to buy up the support of the governors of the Southeastern states for its wage-hour bill.

It is a time not to be misled by the platitudes of the so-called Jackson-day dinners, which are misnamed, and should be entitled the Roosevelt-La Follette-day dinners, as the smiling Mr. Roosevelt is bent on grafting the Democratic party onto the communistic La Follette left-wingers, and their un-American principles long championed under the title of the Republican Progressive party. This is all that the Roosevelt administration is in the final analysis.

It behooves all people interested in the rights of states and less unemployment and less government in business to write and wire their senators and representatives asking them to oppose this wage-hour bill to the bitter end, and to down the anti-lynch bill at this session.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Washington, D. C.

**HILL VICTORY HAILED
AS O.K. FROM SOUTH
ON WAGE-HOUR SETUP**

Alabama New Deal Advocate
Takes Overwhelming Lead

General.

Over Two Opponents

SUPPORTER OF MEASURE

Colorful Heflin, Doesn't
Know He Lost

CRUMP PRAISES FRIEND

Memphis Political Leader

Served in House With Senator—Designate; Says He
Has Keen Mind

(Picture on Page Three)

By The Associated Press

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 5. — Overwhelming victory for Representative Lister Hill in Alabama's three-cornered Senate race was viewed today as an indication Southern voters do not oppose the National Wage-Hour Bill which was shelved in the special session of Congress by a combined vote of Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans.

The Montgomery representative, who piled up a huge majority over J. Thomas Heflin and Charles W. Williams in yesterday's Democratic primary, was one of the few Southerners supporting the Wage-Hour Bill at the special session.

Hill Polls 84,803

A tabulation of unofficial totals from 1986 of the state's 2200 voting places today gave:

Hill 84,803.

Heflin 46,946.

Williams 5317.

Heflin, still seriously ill at his home in LaFayette, did not know today of his defeat. Dr. N. A. Wheeler, his physician during a siege of pneumonia, said the former senator was "still improving and definitely on the road to recovery" but did not realize yesterday was election day, having lost count of the days while delirious.

Carried 12 Counties

Twelve of Alabama's 67 counties gave majorities for Heflin, on unofficial returns. The others went for Hill, with Williams, newcomer to politics, failing to carry his home county of Shelby, or his birthplace of Waterloo, in Lauderdale.

Gov. Bibb Graves has announced he would appoint Hill to the Senate "as soon as his nomination is officially known." Mrs. Dixie Graves, the Governor's wife, said in Washington today she would await word from her husband before resigning the post she has filled temporarily since Hugo L. Black resigned to ac-

cept appointment to the Supreme Court.

Alabama Chose Best Man,
E. H. Crump Asserts

Alabama voters have chosen well in electing Lister Hill, E. H. Crump said yesterday. Mr. Crump and Mr. Hill were in the House of Representatives together and on the Military Affairs Committee.

"He has the quickest, keenest mind of any man in Congress," Mr. Crump said. "He is a New Dealer from the heart."

Tri-Cities Back Hill
In Senate Primary

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala., Jan. 5. — The Tri-Cities and Muscle Shoals District, favored in the past by Congressman Hill, stood by him loyally in yesterday's election. Colbert County cast 1172 votes for Hill; 271 for Heflin and only 57 for Williams. Lauderdale County gave Hill 2146 votes; Heflin 452 and Williams 206.

Three Negroes

On 1927 Big

Salary List

Planned

WASHINGTON—Only three persons of color were listed among those drawing salaries in excess of \$15,000 yearly on the report of the House Ways and Means committee.

Those whose names appeared and their salaries were:

Lincoln Perry (Stepin Fetchit) motion picture comedian of Los Angeles who is paid \$2,633.70 by the Twentieth Century Fox Company; Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh, draws and annual salary of \$38,230; Ira F. Lewis draws \$16,020.

The fact that not many prominent colored persons are listed does not mean that many do not draw in excess of \$15,000. The list contains only the names of those who are paid this amount as salary by one concern.

Most big name actors like Bill Robinson, Ethel Waters, Duke Ellington, Cab Calloway and others, draw their earnings from many sources and each corporation lists them separately.

Joe Louis also falls in this cate-

gory. While neither he nor his managers, John Roxborough and Julian Black appear, the Twentieth Century Sporting Club under which they operate, lists Promoter Mike Jacobs as the top-salaried official. He draws \$55,000 yearly.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Write for Yourself and Let Others Enjoy the Privilege to Do So.—Voltaire.

HIGH-HANDED

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WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Washington, D. C.
Bristol, Va., Herald-Courier
January 12, 1938

Southern People Mortified.

The Georgia Legislature is in session and one of the members has taken occasion to charge that Southern Governors "betrayed the South" in indorsing the principle of Federal wage-hour legislation. The member was Representative Robert Elliott of Nuscogee County, who assailed those Governors in general and Governor Rivers of Georgia in particular.

Southern Governors, in conference at Washington recently, did indorse the principle of wage-hour legislation, but they did not indorse any particular bill. Their view is that there should be a ceiling above which hours of work could not rise and a floor below which wages could not fall. They placed advertisements in Washington newspapers setting forth the natural advantages which their States offer for industrial development, but warning that no sweat-

shops were wanted.

Presumably, the Georgia Legislator and those for whom he speaks do not want a ceiling above which hours of work may not rise, nor a floor below which wages may not fall. They want no change in the old system under which employers might work their employees any number of hours and pay them such wages as they saw fit, whether they were living wages or not. One trouble with the South has been low wages in many industries. This has been a handicap to business, because poorly-paid workers could not buy much of what they needed.

But the Georgia Legislator does not speak for the mass of the Southern people, especially the working classes. Possibly he speaks for the industrialists, most of whom are arrayed against wage-hour legislation of any kind. They are opposed to the principle of such legislation. If it is mortifying to the Southern people to hear their Senators in Congress protest that the enactment of a Federal law designed to suppress lynching mobs would be humiliating to the South, it is only less mortifying to them to hear some of their politicians assert that the enactment of a Federal law designed to prevent industries from working their employees unreasonably long hours and paying them starvation wages would amount to a betrayal of the South.

We believe Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson Administration and present Ambassador to Mexico, more nearly voices the sentiment of the Southern people when he appeals to Southern Congressmen to support wage-hour legislation. The member of the Georgia Legislature who assailed Southern Governors for indorsing the principle of such legislation must speak for industrialists who oppose any regulation of wages and hours. We do not know for whom Southern Senators in Congress speak when they condemn the pending anti-lynching bill, but in all probability their attitude meets with the approval of the Ku Klux Klan.

SOUTH IS CALLED HOPE OF COUNTRY

Director of NEC Defends Organization Report, But Agrees With Southerners

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP) — Lowell Mellett, executive director of the National Emergency Council, defended today the report of the council that the South was one of the nation's major economic prob-

lems. He agreed, however, with Fitzgerald Hall of Nashville, Tenn., president of the Southern States' Industrial Council, that "the South is the nation's number one economic hope." Hall had complained the report held the South up to ridicule and shame. The report, Mellett cited, was in effect edited by "a group of representative Southern citizens."

"If there are errors in it," he wrote Hall, "you are rendering the best possible service in pointing them out, if the report in the main is a fair and clear presentation of the South's needs. However, small errors of detail surely are of minor importance. Whether or not you share the president's view that the South is the nation's number one economic problem," he concluded, "I have little doubt that he shares your feeling that the South is 'the nation's No. 1 economic hope,' in any case, I do."

Attached to Mellett's letter was a memorandum prepared for the director by men he said had helped compile the original report. It said the report "is not an indictment, but simply a summary of facts," and "it can not fairly be said that an accurate inventory of the problems of the South holds it up to ridicule and shame."

Merely to state 29 per cent of the South's population is Negro, the memorandum added, "does not in any way mitigate the fact that this very large number of Southern citizens are living under sub-human conditions."

"And the Negro has no monopoly on poverty in the South," it continued.

Some of the statistics in Hall's statement, the memorandum commented, "seem to be selected not to picture conditions in the South as they actually exist but rather to establish a technical refutation of some of the report's statements."

To Hall's question: "Is Pennsylvania or the South the nation's number one economic problem?" which was asked after citing WPA expenditures in the two areas, the memorandum replied:

"If it is asked seriously to correct a disparity, then the attempt to represent the South as a community of well paid, well fed, well clothed, well housed, and well cared-for people with no social problems is certainly no proper brief for WPA funds."

Labor - 1938

Occupations, Wages, etc.

General.

DANGEROUS SECTIONAL RIVALRY

The ever increasing list of problems over which the North and South are fighting should be sufficient warning of the dangers ahead unless the fight is called off. One example of this is to be found in the efforts, long unsuccessful but now at last partly successful, to establish mills to manufacture newsprint in the South. The chief opposition has been from Eastern banks and financial concerns interested in returns from their investments in the Canadian mills.

"It is all very puzzling," T. H. Alexander writes in The Nashville Tennessean, "to find all the New York banks fighting shoulder to shoulder against the development of Southern pine paper, aided by occasional magazine and newspaper sniping, and over all a governmental smoke screen under which the government's experts advance two kilometers one day and fall back three kilometers the next. Slash pine either can or can't be made into newsprint, and Dr. Herty—who has grown gray in his pulp experiments—says it can. And Texas stands by with a \$500,000 bank roll to bet Herty to win, on the nose."

Mr. Alexander writes that he does not like to believe that a conspiracy exists to prevent the operation of Southern mills. "But," he points out, "the New York financial interests have a stake of \$100,000,000 in Canadian mills which, even without competition, recently had to raise newsprint prices to \$50 per ton, which is the big reason why many a morning paper these days is costing a full nickel. They would not care to see these investments vanish in a year as Southern mills spring up to supply the newspapers with cheaper newsprint, which is the lifeblood of a newspaper. But I have long suspected these holders of rancid investments in Canadian mills of selling the South short and of blowing the music in here which comes out there."

Yet, despite all this blocking activity, these men remain the "why dontcha boys" who wonder why the South remains a poor section. Too long have our finances been controlled from other sections. And that is the first explanation of our dismal economic condition.

THE HERTY FOUNDATION

In all the accounts of the accomplishments of the special session of the general assembly of Georgia far less emphasis has been given to one of its enactments than the importance of that measure deserves.

Provision for funds for the continuance of the work of Dr. Charles H. Herty in his chemical laboratory at Savannah have insured, for the present at least, a contribution to the progress of Georgia and the southeast that is far more outstanding in its potentialities than the average Georgian or southerner can appraise.

The creation of the Charles H. Herty Foundation, and the naming of a personnel of leading Georgians to administer its affairs, bring new recognition to a man who often has been referred to as the father of southern wood pulp.

Dr. Herty, in his laboratory at Savannah, which includes a miniature paper mill, has produced not only wood pulp but newsprint, rayon and many other commodities of inestimable value from the southern pine tree.

He has done more than any other man in the south, perhaps, to open its millions of acres of slash pine to pulp and paper manufacturers. He has helped to bring greater prosperity to the timber farmer, to increase timberland pay rolls, to create jobs in pulp and paper mills and generally to help speed the south to its new industrial destiny.

Southern business could profitably afford to endow Dr. Herty and his enterprise with resources far in excess of the legislature's appropriation.

Government To Close 47 Negro CCC Camps

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Robert Fechner, director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, announced on March 16 that the number of CCC camps in operation will be reduced from 1,501 at present, to 1,210 before the end of the current fiscal year, June 30, 1938. The operating program for the balance of the fiscal year, he said, provides for the transfer of approximately 100 CCC camps to new or previously occupied camp sites on March 31st and the closing of 291 camps between May 31 and July 1. Of the 291 CCC camps to be disbanded, forty-seven are occupied by colored companies.

WHY NOT SEE THE WHOLE PICTURE

The buying power of the people of Georgia and of the people of many other States is still so low today that the people of these States cannot purchase the products of industry. Therefore, industry itself is cut off from an outlet it otherwise would have. People cannot buy at stores unless they have cash or good credit. Stores cannot fill their shelves unless they have customers. Mills and factories cannot sell to stores who have no customers. The purchasing power of the millions of Americans in this whole area is far too low. Most men and women who work for wages in this whole area get wages which are far too low. On the present scale of wages and therefore on the present scale of buying power, the South cannot and will not succeed in establishing successful new industries. Efficiency in operating industries goes hand in hand with good pay and the industries of the South cannot compete with industries in other parts of the country, the North, the Middle West and the Far West unless the buying power of the South makes possible the highest kind of efficiency. —Mr. Roosevelt at Gainesville.

Now this is more or less obvious, but the President's lecture would have been more convincing and helpful if he had faced some of the basic reasons for lower wage levels here.

The South has borne the cost of a protective tariff erected at the insistence of Northern and Eastern capital; the South has suffered under the whip of absentee landlords, who have taken out of the South millions more than they ever sent in; the South is made to pay a freight rate that discriminates against the South at the rate of 39 per cent; until the last few years—and here the South has to thank you, Mr. President—for agriculture, upon which the South is still dependent for a living, has had little voice in Washington while industry has had a commanding voice.

It is generally realized that high buying power is derived from profits and wages, that the buying power of the South is lower than is good for the South or for the rest of the country. It is no doubt true that many employers in the South (as elsewhere in the world) do not pay as high wages as they might; this may be taken for granted, but it is useless to deny that a far greater number of employers—whether industrialists, business men or farmers—are in no position to make substantial increases in their wage scales of

their own volition and without regard to the volume of their sales and the profits from their sales.

We are moving in a vicious circle, as has often been pointed out by students of our regional problem. It is no contribution to a solution of the problem for critics hmerely to scold employers with the inference that somehow employers in the South are callous men and women whose moral ideals are not as advanced as the moral ideals of employers in other regions. This sort of thing does not make sense. From the frequency and intensity of capital and labor brawls in the North and West, whose pay standards are cited as models for the South, one is left to wonder which section should be lectured first.

However, we do not object to lectures. Lecturing the South is one of The Advertiser's favorite pastimes. What we regret is that more is not said by national leaders about the need for attacking our problem at its source. More should be done to adjust freight rates, to adjust tariff rates, and something should be done to ease tax burdens that now hamper capital everywhere in the land. Languishing industry, languishing business and a languishing agriculture are not the conditions out of which higher wages can be arbitrarily forced.

Congress and the administration have made heroic efforts to improve the condition of agriculture and to improve the condition of labor; they have adopted long range programs, and now the President has advised Senator Glass that he intends to have the R. F. C. liberalize its policies with reference to business accommodations. All of these and many other efforts by Congress and the President have been admirable. But there is more yet for government to do for all legitimate

interests before the incomes of millions in the lower brackets can be generally raised. In the end living standards must go higher, or they will fall steadily lower. It is a subject that must be of constant concern to all whose interests are involved. What is essential is that all who are concerned about the problem shall see it whole, from top to bottom. Our problem is not superficial, it is organic.

High Court Raps Race Labor Bias

What is hailed as a most important decision in reference to the labor status of the Negro was handed down Monday by the United States Supreme Court, when it ruled that a

labor dispute was created when the Negro Alliance, a Washington organization, requested a District of Columbia grocery chain to employ Negro clerks in stores in Negro neighborhoods.

The Supreme Court ruled that federal courts in Washington erred in enjoining members of the alliance from picketing stores of the Sanitary Grocery Company. It held that such an injunction was prohibited under the D. Guardia act outlawing federal anti-picketing injunctions in labor dispute cases.

It is also seen by some observers of this decision that the recognition by the court of a labor dispute when Negroes picket stores in a Negro community for jobs as a strong weapon to force white merchants to employ Negroes.

The Negro Alliance was formed in Washington in 1933. It had as itslogan, "buy where you can work." As a result of its members picketing many stores owned by whites in Negro neighborhoods, the stores lost much trade. The Sanitary Grocery Company got an injunction from a District of Columbia federal court preventing the alliance from picketing. The case was later taken to the Supreme Court.

The vote on the case was six to two. Chief Justice Hughes and Associate Justices Roberts, Brandeis, Black, Reed and Stone voted for the alliance and Associate Justices Butler and McReynolds against. In the majority decision, which was made by Justice Roberts, he said: "Race discrimination by an employer may reasonably be deemed more unfair and less excusable than discrimination against workers on the grounds of union affiliation."

The injunction of the federal district court was ordered reversed by the decision of the Supreme Court and the case remanded to the lower court for further proceedings. It is seen in this decision that the lower federal court must follow the Supreme Court in declaring that the Negro Alliance can picket in a Negro neighborhood for jobs for Negroes.

Harlem labor organizations have already become active because of the new and powerful weapon given them to fight for jobs for Negroes

as a result of the decision. They plan to picket immediately throughout this section for jobs, it was stated.

Counsel for the Negro Alliance were Charles H. Houston, Thurgood Marshall of the N. A. A. C. P.; E. T. Lavette, Thurman L. Dodson and Theodore M. Berry.

Pressure Applied To Race Entertainers and Musicians Locally

By O. J. Siwel

Notes: This is the first of a series of articles dealing with certain phrases of economic pressure as applied to professional members of the Negro race. Following installments will appear at an early date.

In the city of Seattle as in every metropolitan city the Negro population is a vital factor in the life of the community. Because of natural talent for music and enter-tainment which is found in all urban centers a goodly number of musicians, singers, and entertainers. Now the money earned by people in the entertainment world, filters down and circulates into all branches of race, and other businesses. This establishes without any grounds for contradiction, the fact that members of the race who pursue the profession of entertaining for a livelihood are a financial asset to the community when working. When not working, like other workers out of a job, they become a burden to someone.

Because of natural ability and talent, many Negroes have sacrificed to make it possible that their offsprings could have the advantage of musical, or vocal training. It is heartrending, and pathetic, as well as a financial tragedy, for members of the race to be denied opportunity to follow their profession because of pressure.

A thousand and one excuses are given by white promoters and professionals why they don't want to work with Negroes. The musicians even have a separate union for colored. Regardless of what is offered the public by way of an excuse, it is obvious that jealousy and lack of ability is the main reason for exerting and causing to be exerted, every form of pressure conceivable. Nine times out of ten, whenever there happens to be a race act or musical number or the same bill with those of other races, its the Negro act that steals the show, regardless of the position they are placed in on the bill. However, if there is no Negro competition other acts will register well with the public.

This prejudice is being overcome slowly. To this end we can refer to Benny Goodman and his quartet. To Paul Whiteman's arrangement. To many more who have made outstanding contributions to alleviating the present accepted condition. While much can be said in a praiseworthy manner of individuals, there remains the undeniable fact of Negro professionals forced into the relief lines, if they can get in, or worse yet, sometimes driven to a life of shame. Of course these same conditions exist in all fields of endeavor. The conditions, however, in most instances is not directly traceable to pressure, but to some natural law.

Because of the quality, and a certain "something" unobtainable in members of other groups, the general public always welcomes an opportunity to enjoy an evening of entertainment by Negro artists. Few cities or towns of over 50,000 population but do not have a "Harlem" section. Ofttimes in centers of 10,000 or less one finds a miniature replica of New York's famous district, sinitillating with its "Cotton Club," its "Plantation" (Uptown). Cities with these districts usually find in them, one of the avenues to promote better race relations between American citizens. In these days of "isms", friendly race relations between all Americans is a national asset.

One time the city of Seattle afforded employment to many of its race musicians and entertainers. During this period of employment every strata of community life was far better off than it is today. Pressure has clogged this line of endeavor. It will remain clogged as long as those affected, directly or indirectly by the demise of Negro entertainment is the city of Seattle, make no organized attempt to restore the race professionals to the ranks of the employed.

Several of the plant managers reported they would have to close down if the bill became law, unless a substantial rise in market prices followed. Others felt passage of the legislation would immediately cause a curtailment of their operations. The survey revealed the wage scale for common labor in Montgomery ranged from 15 cents to 35 cents an hour, the average being approximately 22 1-2 cents.

It was further shown by the survey that about 60 per cent of the industrial workers in Montgomery would be affected by hour limitations, bringing no increase in hourly rate but a decrease in weekly earnings. About 10 per cent would be affected favorably by a wage minimum and 20 per cent would not be affected in any way.

The Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution several months ago opposing a wage and hour bill. The bill before Congress at that time was defeated, but a new measure has emerged in the House of Representatives, which does not provide for any differentials for southern States and other sections where the cost of living is lower than in the larger industrial areas

The Chamber of Commerce has made a survey showing strong opposition in this city and territory to the proposed wage and hour bill now pending in Congress. With a lone exception, all industries interviewed in compiling this survey are reported to have expressed opposition to the bill, which in its present form, they deem even more objectionable than the one defeated in Congress last year. Twenty-five representative industries in various fields were consulted in making the survey, it was explained yesterday. In addition to the employers of labor, the report showed that farmers are also against the bill "because they feel it will cause much dissatisfaction and unrest among farm labor."

The report further stated it was the opinion of many who have given serious thought to this legislation

Stiff Opposition To Wage Bill Revealed Here

C. Of C. Canvasses 25 Industrial Enterprises; 24 Against Measure

The Chamber of Commerce has made a survey showing strong opposition in this city and territory to the proposed wage and hour bill now pending in Congress. With a lone exception, all industries interviewed in compiling this survey are reported to have expressed opposition to the bill, which in its present form, they deem even more objectionable than the one defeated in Congress last year. Twenty-five representative industries in various fields were consulted in making the survey, it was explained yesterday. In addition to the employers of labor, the report showed that farmers are also against the bill "because they feel it will cause much dissatisfaction and unrest among farm labor."

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Savannah, Ga. Times
February 20, 1938

Local Negro Longshoreman, Integral Part Of Life Of City; A Colorful Workman;

Through the morning mists. There's a "story" in the Savannah longshoreman. Maybe Marc Connolly, Roark Bradford or Octavus Roy Cohen, those masters of verbal negro portraits, will get around to it one of these days. There are few more fun-loving, colorful types of Southern negro laborers than the Savannah longshoremen who earn their living loading and unloading cargoes for the ocean steamers which move into the Savannah harbor day after day from ports of the seven seas.

Like so many of their stamp, life, for the most part, is one continual round of happy-go-lucky existence. No one who has often watched them manning steamship winches or dumping goods in ship holds could form an opinion to the contrary.

The forthcoming international convention of longshoremen to be held at Savannah this spring has renewed interest in the life of the Savannah longshoreman. For this man at work with his fellows, together with their counterpart in other South Atlantic and Gulf ports, form the most absorbing picture of marine harbor life of today's American scene.

The Savannah longshoreman is some 1,600 strong. He earns, if he works regularly as most of them do, in the neighborhood of \$15 to \$18 a week. He supplements his income in many, many instances by a garden or some such extra activity.

He has seldom had more than four grades of grammar schooling. More often than not his father before him was a dock worker. Father and son commonly work side by side at the A. C. L. or Central docks today.

There is more than one longshoreman over 70. Some have been turning up summer and winter mornings at break of day to greet a freighter as the outline of its approaching hulk slowly broke

There's a "story" in the Savannah longshoreman. Maybe Marc Connolly, Roark Bradford or Octavus Roy Cohen, those masters of verbal negro portraits, will get around to it one of these days.

VALDOSTA TAXI MEN IDLE; HAVE NEW ORDINANCE

VALDOSTA, Ga.—(SNS)—An ordinance passed by the city of Valdosta the latter part of 1937, which compelled taxi and cab owners to carry liability and collision insurance before they could secure licenses to operate, has put all colored cabs of this city out of business at least for the present.

The white insurance companies that write this kind of insurance allegedly refused several colored cab and taxi operators' applications last week when they attempted to insure their cabs in accordance with the city ordinance, it has been reported. This has resulted in about 10 or 12 cabs being forced to withdraw from public service, because no license will be issued until the insurance has been secured.

A lawyer has been secured by the colored taxi operators, with the hope of getting the liability insurance so they may resume their business, which has been their livelihood.

Whether or not the ordinance was passed to force the colored taxis out of business, was not learned. However, such has been the case in many cities in the South.

CHIVERS IN VOCATIONAL FORUM TALK

Points Out Flaws In Negro Businesses And Education

PAGES LEADERS

By ROBERT RATCLIFFE

Walter R. Chivers, vocational director of NYA, Negro division, Georgia, in the principal address of the second annual forum held Thursday afternoon in the Atlanta Life Insurance company assembly room on connection with the time and the need of more business enterprises. She suggested the need of a consumer's league.

Prof. Chivers declared that these flaws stand as barricades to the progress of the Negro youth, especially those who would rather make a living by doing something other than teaching for small salaries in schools in the South.

If the colored graduate is to be prepared for other vocations and occupations when he leaves college, the "philosophy of our Negro educational institutions must be changed," the speaker stated.

Prof. Chivers presented figures showing that six per cent of the colored students graduated from colleges in Georgia last year are now employed as school teachers. Most of these are teaching in Georgia schools, he revealed. Answering the question of one of his listeners, Prof. Chivers said many of those holding these jobs are doing so because of force and necessity.

"The average student is given very little encouragement to venture out into other fields," he added.

During the speaker's discourse

he said there is a big need for technical schools for the colored youth.

In introducing Prof. Chivers, the Rev. John C. Wright, chairman of the board of Georgia, 233 Walton Street, NW, Atlanta, Georgia.

The final date for filing applications is April 23, and the written tests will be held May 6 and 7.

NEW SITE SELECTED FOR NEGRO CCC CAMP AMERICUS, Ga., Sept. 7. With a site already selected, plans for removing the CCC camp at Buena Vista to Americus by October 1 are going forward rapidly, it was learned today. The camp will be located near the federal soil conservation nursery on the west side of the Americus-Atlanta highway near the city limits.

Fifteen or more white attaches of the camp and soil conservation service will come to Americus with the camp, it is understood. The camp also has approximately 200 negro employees, bringing to Americus an estimated payroll of \$8,000 monthly. Many of the portable wooden structures now in service at Buena Vista will be removed to Americus, it is said.

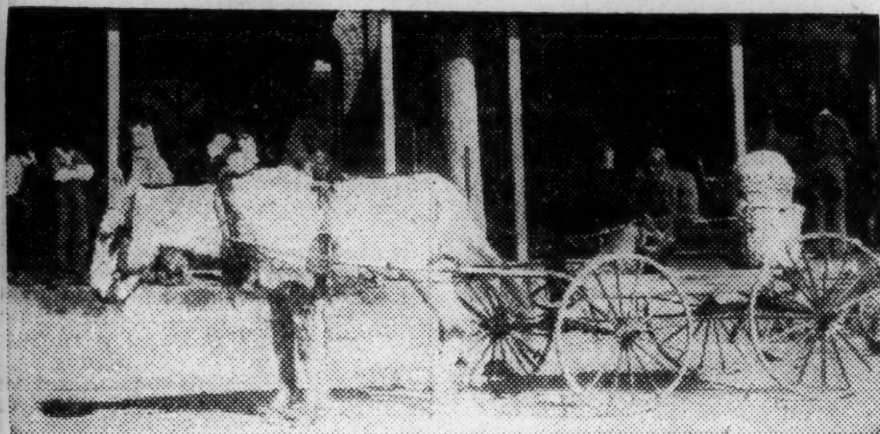
Following the main address, several members in the audience engaged in an open discussion on the subject. Mrs. E. L. Chandler, general chairman, Vocational Opportunity Campaign, 1937, pointed out the need of jobs at the present time and the need of more business enterprises. She suggested the need of a consumer's league.

C. A. Scott urged the audience to try and bring about a closer relation between colored businesses and the non-business groups of the city. Several others voiced their opinions and asked Prof. Chivers to answer questions in connection with the vocational movement.

Interviewer Jobs Open In Georgia State Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Merit Examinations are announced for the following positions in the offices of the Georgia State Employment Service, affiliate of the United States Employment Service; Manager; Assistant Manager; Senior Interviewer; and Junior Interviewer. Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, Field Representative United States Employment Service, urges all qualified persons to take these examinations. Application blanks and detailed

Talbotton Negro Weaves Baskets for Livelihood



UNCLE KADE

TALBOTTON, Ga., April 21—On Saturdays a good many Talbotton citizens look forward to a chat with Uncle Kade Stinson, a well known aged Talbot county Negro.

Uncle Kade makes weekly trips to Talbotton bringing with him a load of hand made baskets of all kinds including cotton and market baskets. About forty-seven years ago Kade

fell into a deep well and received severe injuries which left his lower limbs paralyzed. Since that time he has not been able to do any outside work or farming. But for the last twenty years or longer he has been in the basket business and replacing chair bottoms.

"I peddle my baskets around the county and have somehow managed to get along. But I could have lived better," says Uncle Kade.

"My wife splits the wood for my baskets and she helps me with the heaviest part of the work. She hitches my white mule to the buggy and puts the baskets on. I can crawl in the buggy myself."

"When I'm down, the good white folks and colored folks help me to get started agin."

Can't Walk

"For over 20 years I have been living on Mrs. Frankie Parker's place about five miles east of town. I can't walk a step, so I can't farm. But I help my wife, Emma, if I can about the house. I have to crawl around though. I can see right well, but my hearin' ain't so good. My wife raises chickens and has a garden."

"I still have three of my teeth and can eat anything. I stay sorter puny. But I get right heap out of livin'."

Uncle Kade, as he is known, is highly respected by all who know him. He has had no training in the basket making, but experience has really been a successful teacher with him. His feeble hands steadily and accurately weave, works and shapes the wood strips into baskets and chair bottoms.

"I remember when them Yankees come thru'. My folks belonged to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Gibson. They were good white folks too. I was little, but I remember seeing them Yankees come into Miss Fannie's (Mrs. Gib-

This Thing Comes to Georgia

The declaration by Governor Rivers at Claxton, Ga., that workers in Georgia should have shorter hours, and increased pay, so they may have more vacations, sounds like a trial balloon on New Dealism. It came so soon after his proclaiming at Gainesville and elsewhere in company with the president that he was 100 per cent for the latter, that it has the earmarks of an inspired pronouncement.

When we reflect on the fact that the president has been hammering on this same line for several years, and it just now reaches Georgia, after the president's visit, it has a peculiar odor. One of the speakers at the Talmadge meeting in Milledgeville April 12 referred several times to Governor Rivers as Charlie McCarthy Rivers. This speaker did not elucidate.

Of course, every right-thinking man or woman (whether employer or employee) wants workers to have shorter hours, more pay, more vacations, more air, more sunshine, more clothes, more automobiles, radios and more newspapers. And if there is anything else good in life that workers haven't got, then let's put that in. It sounds so good, and will get more votes, whether the proposer is serious or not.

But how to get these things is a matter that will have to be planned and accomplished principally by the co-operation of the workers. All the wealth has come through their efforts—as applied to raw material—and in accordance with their ingenuity, their energy and application, have they prospered. Some of them have even become employers. And most of these are still working. Maybe harder workers as employers than ever they were as employees.

But Governor Rivers as a proposer is in the same category with all the New Dealers who thus far have turned the world upside down—in theory. His idea is a good one, but his achievements along this line except out of public tax money, have been nil.

Farmers employ laborers, and they should give shorter hours, better pay and vacations to their workers. And until the farmers have done it, nobody else should do it. For the simple reason that if others do it, the cost of what the farmer and his laborer buy in the towns will be increased, and if their income is not increased, starting at the bottom, the consequence will be longer hours, lower pay and no vacations at all.

The main trouble with the New Deal has been that it has struggled to increase the pay and shorten the hours of workers in cities who were already getting \$6 to \$8 per day for 8 hours. The farm laborer works for maybe a dollar a day, all perquisites consid-

ered. The same is true of the domestic servant in this section of country.

But what everybody is most interested in at the moment is a job under old conditions. That's what we have been shouting for ever since Hoover was president. It is what we are still shouting for. Let the reform business alone until recovery is safely set up. Then all this utopianism will have something behind it with which to pay the bill.

This political clap-trap, invented to catch votes, was started by President Roosevelt as one of the answers and offsets to Huey Long's sharing-the-wealth advocacy, away back yonder. It has trickled down to Georgia at last. Who was that man in North Georgia who announced for governor recently on a platform of increasing pay, shortening hours, and giving two weeks or two months vacation with pay to each worker, including farm and domestic help? Is there any analogy between the proposal of Governor Rivers and that of President Roosevelt under similar circumstances—being outpromised?

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BARBERS' SCHOOL

OPENS THIS WEEK

At the tonsorial parlors of Charles Johnson, 705 West Broad street, a barber's school was opened this week. The school is conducted by Mr. Johnson, one of the best known tonsorial artists in the city, in conjunction with a former member of the state board of barber and beautician examiners.

The necessity for such an institution in Savannah is quite apparent since many of the old barbers are passing off the scene of activity and the only way to get new ones is to train them. It is thought that many young men will avail themselves of this opportunity to fit themselves for this trade.

Georgia

140 CCC Boys Dismissed From Camp Near Folkston

BECAUSE THEY REFUSED TO BE LINED UP FOR IDENTIFICATION BEFORE WHITE MOB

Which, They Claimed, Was Framing Them On A Trumped Up Charge Of

ASSAULTING TWO WHITE MEN

Boys Chose Dimissal From The Service Rather Than Working Under Dangerous Conditions

Because of an alleged uncertainty in which two of 190 Negro boys at the Civilian Conservation Corps camp near Folkston were involved with several white citizens, about two-thirds of the boys elected to be dismissed from the camp rather than submit to treatment which they claimed was unfair.

The alleged trouble is said to have started Saturday when a whole affair was a frameup and number of boys, members of the kitchen department, who were on route back to the camp or near Folkston, were stopped by a number of white men in automobiles and trucks, at the point of guns to get out of the bounding territory, stating that two trucks they were riding in they did so they would protect the men accused of assaulting two white citizens, who were showing a threatening spirit.

The boys were then given their choice of either going to work or being discharged from the camp. After a short conference, they decided not to go to work unless adequate protection was afforded them. No such security from bodily harm was assured them, and approximately 140 of them decided to accept dismissal from the camp. They are said to have applied for their uniforms before they left the camp, but these are said to have been refused them, and

they were forced to leave camp in their overalls. They were taken to the railroad station in the camp trucks where they were kept in the railroad yard until the train arrived to carry them away. During their stay there, they were given protection by several railroad detectives. The camp at Folkston, known as Co. 1432, was established about fourteen months ago, and is about eight miles from the town. There were about 200 boys in the company from Savannah, most of whom were among the 140 boys who left camp. About 40 boys remained in the camp.



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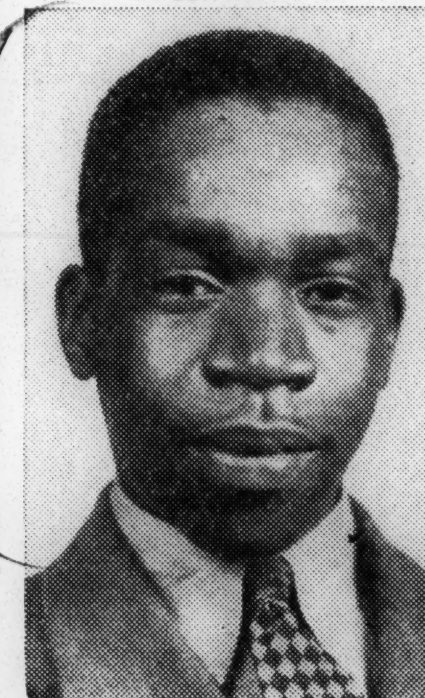
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Bellboys Study Fire Prevention



5-29-38 Macon, Ga.
SAM HYMAN, DRILL MASTER of the Macon fire department, is shown here instructing bell boys at the Central Hotel in the use of fire extinguishers. Impressed by the recent Terminal Hotel tragedy in Atlanta, Macon hotels are organizing porters and bell boys into fire prevention squads. The unit formed at the Central Hotel was the first. The drill master at the left is instructing (from left to right) Robert Brown, Tony Rambo, Lafayette Bonner, Sam Murray, David Williamson, Benny Youngblood and Dennis Cummings. (Staff photo by Coke.)

VETERAN'S RETIREMENT REMOVES LAST NEGRO FROM FEDERAL SERVICE

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 20 — (ANP)—The recent retirement of James C. Jones, 68, after 27 years of service as clerk in the Augusta post office, removes the last of several Negroes who have served in this capacity. Among those eligible for appointment is J. M. Wallace, who passed the examination more than a year ago heading the list with a mark of 98. He

was offered a clerk's job by the late postmaster, I. C. Levy.

Marion M. Hamilton, In Charge Of Negro Division, Gets Axe

Others Scheduled to Lose Jobs
Are Robert Thompson, Alvin C.
Handspike and Mrs. M. Hulbert

By LUCIUS JONES

Effective Thursday, September 15, of this year, four colored workers with the National Employment Service, 94 Mitchell St., S. W., will be discharged. They are Marion M. Hamilton, interviewer who has been in charge of the colored department; Robert A. Thompson, Jr., and Alvin C. Handspike, interviewing clerks; and Mrs. Margaret Taylor-Hulbert, general clerk.

Daily
The removal of the mentioned workers will be the climax of con- full taking on by the Georgia State Employment Service of its conditions dating back to five years ago when the Wagner-Peyser Act appropriation is the fact that of 1933 created the colored states there are at least twenty colored Employment Service and provided persons in the city qualified to hold for state Federal Employment of-down the jobs, all having success- fices which assured that federal fully passed their merit examina- funds would match state funds on tions and who constitute a number a 50-50 basis according to popula- of workers sufficiently large to mar a branch with an all-Negro person- tion of the states.

The National Employment Service, a unit of the United States Employment Service, was placed in each state until such a state could comply with the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act. Under this agreement, the Georgia State Employment Service assumes full responsibility of its own appropriation after September 15.

But unfortunately, the exercise of this particular initiative by the Georgia State Employment Service means the displacement of all four of its colored workers despite the fact that Negroes represent a third of the population and are tax-paying citizens.

Officially scheduled for September 15, the removal of these workers leaves no understanding as to future reassignment.

U. S. Negro Employees Dropped In Georgia Political Fight

Protest Filed With Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins
Following Dismissal of Four Negroes In Na-
tional Employment Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Dismissal of four colored workers in the National Employment Service, a federal unit of the U. S. Employment Service, at Atlanta, Ga. by officials of the Georgia State Employment Service with the state ment that the jobs would be turned over to whites after September 15 was the subject of a vigorous protest filed with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and the office of the United States Employment Service here this week.

In a letter addressed to W. Frank Persons, director of the United States Employment Service, a copy of which was also sent to Secretary of Labor Perkins, Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary indicted Governor Rivers of Georgia to whose political promises he ascribed the dismissals.

Pointing out that disfranchisement of the Negro in Georgia gave him no redress in a situation of this kind, the secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said in this letter:

"It is our information that the wholesale and arbitrary discharge of competent and qualified Negro workers in the Re-employment Service is due to the fact that political use is being made of these jobs and that these Negroes are to be replaced by white persons in accordance with campaign promises being made by Governor Rivers and others in anticipation of the November elections."

Employees in Atlanta who have been served with dismissal notices to take effect September 15, when the State takes over the service in accordance with the Wagner-Peyser Act include: Marion M. Hamilton, who has headed a Negro division since 1933 when the U. S. Employment Service was created; Robert A. Thompson, Jr. and Alvin C. Handspike, interviewing clerks and Mrs. Margaret Hubert, general clerk.

An employee's protest to Persons' office elicited the reply that the U. S. Employment Service was powerless to act in the situation.

A family of five, all dependent upon the wage of one parent, which is \$40.20 per month, must live on an average \$2.01 per person for food, clothing, shelter and rent.

Negroes are laid off in large groups and told that the job has been completed or that there is no more money. This is not true, it was pointed out, because other workers who are not laid off continue to work, while the other group is left to starve.

Fired Without Consultation

The "lay-off" system is usually manipulated by the general time-keeper. He and the foreman pick out the ones to be discharged (without consultation), the report said, and added:

"We are contending for Negro foremen, time keepers and supervisors and more indoor projects for Negro women during the winter months."

Summing up the political situation the report reads in part:

"We find 85% of the workers are for the New Deal and its program, and that workers who heretofore played no part in politics are planning . . . a united front to elect liberal, progressive candidates to represent them in 1940."

MAKE STUDY
OF NEGROES ON
ATLANTA WPA

By JAMES H. BOYKIN

ATLANTA, Dec. 22—The Workers' Alliance of Atlanta contended in its report of working conditions among Negro W. P. A. workers in Georgia. The Atlanta union's report was compiled to be submitted to the national labor conference which convened in Washington Dec. 15-17.

The cost of living per month for a family of five is \$138.50, that of a single man \$52.40 and the cost for a single woman \$59.15 the report showed, yet WPA workers are paid only \$40.20 per month.

Out of their meager pay, the union declared, workers pay an average minimum of 20 cents per day for transportation and due to the inclemency of the weather at this season, outdoor workers often report as many as three times some weeks for work on days when the weather is too bad.

For Rent, Food and Clothing

Working on damp, chilly grounds, in many instances not allowed to have fire during working hours, the report contends that their wages will not permit them to be properly clad against the rigors of winter. This condition undermines their health.

Labor - 1938
Occupation, Wages, etc.

Georgia

Patsy Green Holds Job With Hermans 50 Years



PATSY GREEN —Photo by Miss Myrick.

By SUSAN MYRICK

Patsy Green, like the swift couriers of the U. S. mail, lets not snow nor rain nor heat nor night stay completion of her rounds. For 50 years she has worked for Mrs. Isaac Herman, 610 Mulberry street, and in that half-century she has been absent from duty only once—during a three weeks' illness.

"These days, white people don't know whether the cook's coming or not," said Patsy. "Cooks just stay home if they take a notion or if it rains or snows or something. Miss Emma know I always be here."

And "Miss Emma" agrees. So pleased is Mrs. Herman over the faithfulness of Patsy that she planned to give a party for her in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Patsy's starting work. Patsy was to invite several of her oldest friends and Mrs. Herman was to invite several of her oldest friends.

No Party For Her
Whether Patsy could not bring her

the nurses. My chillun would stand and hold my hand like I told 'em. If they ever did act the least bit bad I'd tell 'em I was going home and that would stop it. They'd grab hold of my apron strings and say: "Please don't go, Patsy. We won't do it any more."

The Herman men are still good boys to Patsy. Jerome sent her a check from West Palm Beach for the anniversary and Will gave her his check when he was home last week.

No Vacation This Year

When Mrs. Herman asked Patsy if she were going to share the checks with her employer, Patsy shrugged her shoulders, tucked the money in the bosom of her black dress and said:

"Miss Emma, I been giving you a present every day for 50 years. Every morning when you wake up and see I'm here—that's yo' present."

Long ago, when the boys got big enough to go to school, Patsy took up the duties of cook; for the servant who had managed the kitchen for some 10 years gave up her job. And Mrs. Herman's friends will tell you proudly that a better cook than Patsy never lived.

This year, for the first time in 50 years, Patsy will not have her regular August vacation. Mrs. Herman is not very well and Patsy will not trust any one else to take care of her.

But, for this reporter, it is hard to tell whether Patsy takes care of Mrs. Herman or Mrs. Herman takes care of Patsy.

18 Women

Workers

Protest

8-23-38

Refuse to Work
in Ditch with
Picks, Shovels

Representatives of WPA Union

No. 2 reported a signal victory Wednesday. It was reported that on Tuesday, August 23, the WPA women workers at Washington Park were ordered to return on Wednesday prepared to work in a ditch with picks and shovels. They

returned to work, but 18 out of 28 refused to work under such conditions. They went to the Workers' Alliance WPA Union office and remained until a conference was held with Miss Shepperson, administrator. When it was decided that the Negro women would not have to engage in such work, the WPA women workers returned to Washington Park.

Race Workers To Take Part In Annual Parade

Many Activities Planned

For Last Holiday of Summer

Season; Churches Take Part

Several hundred skilled and unskilled colored laborers will march tomorrow morning in the Labor Day parade.

William Strauss, white union member who has staged labor parades in Atlanta for years, and who will be marshal of the march tomorrow, stated Saturday night that 200 or more "common laborers of the colored group" are expected to take part in the parade.

Strauss said several colored members of the skilled types will march.

Skilled laborers include painters, plasterers and the like.

Sponsored by the Atlanta Federation of Labor Unions, the parade will move from the corner of Mitchell and Washington streets at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning.

The line of march will traverse Whitehall and Peachtree streets to Baker street, where it turns off to Spring. The parade will disband on Spring.

Chick Webb and Ella Fitzgerald will be at the City Auditorium with Webb's orchestra Monday morning at 12:01 o'clock. Nearly 4,000 dancers are expected to throng the auditorium for this affair.

Thousands will flock to Atlanta theatres, while many are planning to visit the Top Hat night club where the Ambassadors will be in the orchestra pit.

Flipper Temple AME church will stage a fish-fry at Ezra Spring, while the Hunter Hill Baptist church will conduct a fish-fry at Hunter Hill. Other churches have planned cuttings.

Atlanta White Sox and the White provision semi-professional baseball teams will play a double-header, starting at two o'clock at the

BAPTISTS TO LEAVE

Many Baptist ministers and delegates to the Baptist convention, which begins this week in St. Louis, plan leaving tomorrow by train and automobile.

Veteran Negro Clerk to Retire After 27 Years at Post Office

Finishing 27 years as clerk in the Augusta post office, James C. (Casey) Jones, Negro, will be retired on October 1. I. Clarence Levy, acting postmaster, said yesterday.

Jones, who has been employed in the mailing division as special clerk, knows every post office in Georgia and South Carolina. Once each year dispatching clerks are required to take an examination in which they must sort a parcel of cards placing each card in the proper "pidgeon hole" which represents the Georgia or South Carolina post office to which it is to be mailed.

Jones has never placed more than one or two cards in the wrong hole and on several occasions has obtained a perfect grade on the test. Recently, because of his efficiency, he has not been required to take the test.

Jones formerly was a school teacher in Burke county. He first entered government service as a railway mail clerk. Later he was employed in the bureau of census in Washington. In 1910 he entered the Augusta postoffice and has held a position there ever since.

He has served under seven postmasters, T. D. Murphey, Col. John Clark, J. P. Wood, J. C. McAuliffe, Ryan Johnson, Thomas J. Hamilton, and Mr. Levy.

Jones also is a Baptist minister and says he will devote his time to his ministerial duties after his retirement from the post office service.

CCC Officials Take 152 Youths

White Enrollees Transferred to Fort McPherson

Civilian Conservation Corps officials here accepted 152 Middle Georgia youths for enlistment yesterday.

Included in the group were 123 junior white enrollees, 21 junior Negro enrollees, four white veterans and four Negro veterans.

The white recruits were transferred to Fort McPherson for future assignment to the Ninth Corps area on the west coast or to the local CCC camp. Negroes were sent to Monticello or Camp Villa Platte, La.

Enrollees were accepted from Baldwin, Bibb, Butts, Crawford, Dodge, Henry Houston, Jasper, Jones, Lamar, Laurens, Monroe, Peach, Pulaski, Putnam, Spalding, Twiggs, Wilcox and Wilkinson counties.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
October 8, 1938

CCC Officials

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VETERAN'S RETIREMENT REMOVES LAST NEGRO FROM FEDERAL SERVICE

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 2 — (ANP) — The recent retirement of James C. Jones, 69, after 27 years of service as clerk in the Augusta post office, removes the last of several Negroes who have served in this capacity. Among those eligible for appointment is J. W. Wallace, who passed the examination more than a year ago heading the list with a mark of 98. He was offered a carrier's job by the late postmaster, J. C. Levy.

Labor - 1938

Illinois.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Retiring Red Cap Owns 6-Flat Building, Farm

CHICAGO — (ANP)— William Pryor Bell, 67 years old, a well known Chicagoan and for years the chief usher at Northwestern Station, last Thursday headed the "All Aboard" shout of the train conductor officially for the last time, picked up his last piece of baggage for a hurrying passenger — and thus ended 27 years of active life as a Red Cap in the hustle and bustle of the train shed.

Owner of a six-apartment building on South Parkway and a 12-acre farm in Michigan, Retired Red Cap Bell anticipates a future active existence on the farm, whence he departed in 1890, to be a waiter on the Northern Pacific Railroad. He said:

"I've had what I call a great career. I've been successful anyway, and I've enjoyed working. Now it's back to the farm for me. That's my first love and it won't be hard to return to it."

His farm is located near a lake well stocked with fish. He plans to raise chickens and goats. Asked his recipe for success, Bell paid deserved tribute to his wife, thus: "You can give all the credit to my wife. If it had been left in my hands, I'd have spent everything long ago."

HARLEM JOB

VICTORY SPURS

FIGHTS IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Aug., -- (CNA)— Spurred by the recent success of a similar campaign in New York's Harlem, several local organizations were inaugurating determined a drive this week to break down job barriers against the race.

Crusader News Agency 8-22-38 New York, N.Y.
As a campaign was under way to obtain jobs on milk wagons for Negroes following a meeting held under the auspices of the Council of Negro organizations, progressives questioned attempts of the "Big Five" milk companies to throw responsibility for exclusion of Negroes upon the Milk Wagon Drivers Union. On the basis of statements made by the companies themselves, it is they rather than the union which exercises job control, it was pointed out.

At the same time, an investigation is now being made by a committee of the Council to determine why Negroes have not been admitted into the union and if there have been any violations of either the Sherman Anti-Trust Act or the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

The Committee, which is also the spearhead of the job to place Negroes on milk wagons, includes the Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Bishop James Gray, Mrs. Bessie Willis head of the women's division of the Chicago Urban League. Leonard Outlaw, president of the executive board of the South Side Settlement House., A.C. MacNeal, executive secretary of the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People., and E.L. Doty, secretary of the American Consolidated Trades Council.

Demands that Negro girls be given jobs as telegraph operators and "L" cashiers on the South Side have been made by the Sunshine Placement Board which conducts a training school for workers at 2720 Prairie Avenue. The organization is also demanding that Negro projectionists be given jobs in South Side theatres.

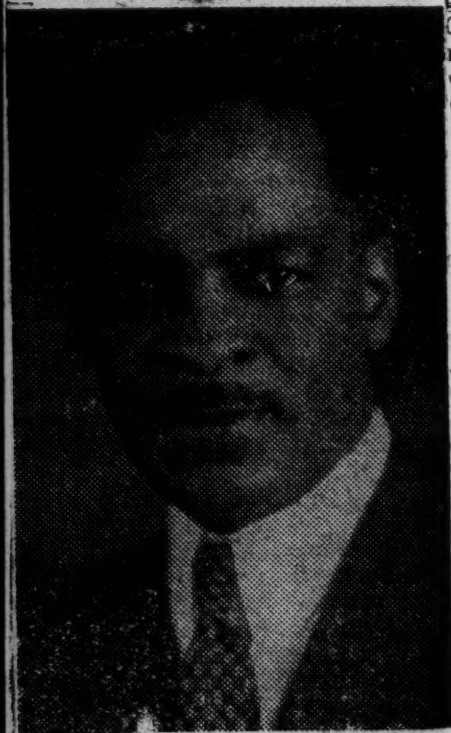
WHERE THE CAMPAIGN FOR JOBS IS BEING WAGED BY YOUTH



was employed full time. The league has also thrown pickets around the Michigan, popular movie house on Garfield boulevard, near Michigan avenue, and has registered several victories in its fight for jobs, notably in their drives against daily newspapers for colored branch managers.

A drive for jobs is being vigorously waged throughout the south side under the leadership of the Negro Labor Relations League

Seeks Jobs For Race



ALDERMAN W. L. DAWSON
Chicago Republican candidate for Congress from the 1st Congressional Illinois District, who is charting the fight of the Negro Labor Relations League, a potent organization which is waging a

which meets regularly every Wednesday night at 8:30 o'clock at St. Elizabeth's hall, 4100 South Michigan avenue. Through a

crusade for more jobs for Negroes in Chicago. Last week a Chicago Daily employed six branch managers as a result of its activity. They plan to tap every available opening which will furnish additional employment. Mr Dawson will oppose Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat, in the November elections.—(ANP)

Fourth Negro Is Rumford Baking Powder Salesman

Realizing the importance of the Negro market from the standpoint of its purchasing power and being alert to advantages in sales promotion, the Rumford Baking Powder company of Providence, Rhode Island, has again employed another Negro salesman.

In 1932 Randall L. Tyus and Ramon S. Scruggs, both Fisk university graduates, were the first to be employed. In 1935 Paul D. Morton, graduate of Virginia Union university was employed as salesman by the Rumford company. Tyus, now working the Chicago area, and Morton who is in the Mississippi territory, are still with the company and doing exceedingly well.

unique form of organization campaigns are being waged simultaneously for race movie operators, milk wagon drivers, utility

Scruggs resigned in 1935.

Charles R. Wilson of Chicago is the new salesman employed by the Rumford people. Wilson is a former student of Creighton university, Omaha, Nebraska. In addition to fine business trainings in college, he has had excellent business experience, as catering manager of Poro College and Grand Hotel. He is married and the father of a three year old son.

Wilson will be initiated into the work in Chicago by Tyus and then will be sent South to gain further experience with Morton before going on his own. He will work between Memphis, Tenn., and Florida. A bright and successful future lies before these young men who are blazing the trail in a new field.

HIRE COLORED OPERATOR AT THE 'AVENUE'

With the placing of a colored

employees and others. Scene above shows meeting in session at hall last Wednesday night.—Defender photo.

operator in the Avenue Theatre at 31st street and Indiana avenue this week, the job fight of the Negro Labor Relations League militant youth organization moved a step nearer its goal—jobs for colored motion picture operators in south-side movie houses flourish throughout this community.

The league's campaign began on Sunday, Sept. 17, and it is interesting to note that the Avenue theatre was the first to feel the brunt of attack on movie houses refusing to employ qualified Negro operators. Despite the reported near-violence marking the picketing of the Metropolitan theatre near 47th street, on South Parkway, the drive has been carried on quietly, but effectively. The Met, however, has so far refused to capitulate.

Victory Significant

Joe Jefferson, militant young chairman of the league, stated Thursday that the league is exceptionally happy over the results so far received, and regards the Avenue theatre victory as significant of the effectiveness of mass pressure and concerted action in the fight for economic recognition.

The colored operator taken on at the Avenue theatre is David Greer. Recently, George McCree, part-time operator at the States theatre at 35th and State streets,

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

CHICAGO VOTES FUNDS: SAVES 60,000 JOBS

Jobs for more than 60,000 Negro and white Chicago WPA workers were saved this week when the city council voted \$3,000,000 from the general fund to pay the wages of more than 1,000 skilled workers to repair their jobs.

The council, however, rejected an appeal by Mrs. Mary Perkins, Negro leader of the Workers' Alliance to restore a recent 15 percent direct relief cut.

"The unemployed cannot be fed on speeches and sympathy. My people on the southside are among the most wretched in the country, living from meal to meal wondering each month where the money will come to pay rent," Mrs. Perkins told the council, following a speech by Mayor Edward J. Kelly in which he expressed "sympathy for the unemployed," but opposed the return of the relief cut.

Hailed as Victory

"In the name of common justice, appropriate more money for relief unless you want the winter of 1938 to be one of the most miserable in Chicago's history," Mrs. Perkins appealed to the council.

Hailing the WPA appropriation as a victory for organization, Gilbert Lang, Alliance secretary, declared that "we will not rest until we have secured reinstatement of the cut."

White Beauticians Seeks Support of Colored Operators

The Illinois Association of Beauty Culture Schools, (white), let down their color bars this week and again invited their "colored friends," the owners and managers of beauty culture schools, to join their "School Owners' Association."

It was recalled that three years ago colored operators were de-

joined membership in the white association and were told to join their own organization. This action was protested by the colored beauticians at the meeting, held in Springfield under direction of Supt. Swartz (white). Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner, Walker college official and president of the colored beauticians' national body appealed to the committee a-

Springfield to give just recognition to the colored operators, but the white association would not admit them as members.

Referring to the incident, Mrs. Joyner said this week: "They did this, despite the fact that ever since 1925, when Illinois passed

its first beauty culture law, the colored owners, managers, teachers and operators have given li-

berally to a lobby fund in Springfield to promote passage of bill-

for the good of all colored beauticians.

"If Col. William J. Warfield, State Representative, had not

championed the rights of colored beauticians, the doors of all color-

ed beauty schools and shops would have been closed."

Near Riot Results When Police Try To Halt Theatre Picketing

Violence entered the campaign of the Negro Labor Relations League for the employment of Race operators by South side theatres Sun-

day when a riot call was sent in for police to break a demonstration in front of the Metropolitan Theatre on South Parkway north of Forty-seventh street.

A woman volunteer picket, Mrs. Junior Thomas, 3207 Dearborn street, was manhandled and threatened with clubs by Park District officers when she refused to stop pacing before the movie house. She was abused and placed under ar-

Protest Police Action

The rough handling of the woman by the police stirred up indignation in a large crowd of theatre-goers who had stopped to watch the disturbance.

Two bystanders, John Newman, 4516 Indiana avenue, and another man whose name was not learned who protested against the brutality of the police were likewise taken into custody.

The release of the three persons later the same night was secured by Alderman William L. Dawson, legal advisor for the league who also represented them in women's court before Judge Eugene Holland, Monday morning. The case was continued until October 25.

Picket Michigan Theatre

Almost simultaneous with the disturbance at Forty-seventh street and South Parkway was another farther south at the Michigan theatre on East Garfield boulevard.

Arthur Jenkins, 3202 Indiana avenue, who was picketing the theatre was attacked by a man who snatched his sign from him and fled. Jenkins pursued him, recovered his sign after a struggle and returned to his post.

The South Parkway disturbance served to attract wide attention to the fight which has been quietly waged by the league against several theatres in the Race section of the city which refuse to employ Race operators.

Large Crowd Gathers

The corner, the busiest on the South side, was jammed with people at the time of the disturbance. The confusion was heightened by ad-

ditional thousands of persons on their way to special services at the Jewish synagogue at Forty-sixth and South Parkway.

The action of the police was totally unexpected since according to Edward Joseph in charge of the pickets, permission had been secured from park authorities for the demonstration.

Joseph Jefferson, militant chairman of the league blamed the entire situation on the management of the theatre which he says became desperate when it saw the possibility of its heavy Sunday night trade being hurt by the demonstration.

Police Bar Cameraman

A Chicago Defender newsphotographer on the scene was prevented by police from making pictures. He was told by the sergeant in charge of the detail of about 25 officers that a special permit was needed to make pictures on the boulevard. Press cards issued by the Chicago Police department were not honored.

On many previous occasions Defender photographers have made pictures on the boulevards and in the parks in plain view of police without any question being raised.

The pickets, about 15 in all, were parading single file in front of the theatre when several squad cars of officers arrived. Aside from a large crowd which had gathered on the fringes of the theatre's broad pavement, the scene was orderly.

Pickets Ignore Commands

Commands of police to pickets to stop were quietly ignored. It was not until it appeared that officers would use force to break up the demonstration that most of the picketers took down their signs and stopped marching.

Mrs. Mason was among several who continued to pace back and forth in front of the place. When police seized her roughly in an attempt to check her, a rumble of protest spread through the crowd.

Officers then started dispersing the crowd. Of the several who protested the treatment of Mrs. Mason Newman and the other man were placed under arrest.

Both Jefferson and Joseph were indignant when appraised of what had happened.

"This is not the end of this," Jefferson said. "The Theatre may have money enough to pay the police to protect their interests, but they haven't counted on our persistence. We're not giving up.

We'll stage other demonstrations larger than this one and at the same place, too."

The league is made up of over 1,000 young persons most of whom are in their twenties. They have registered several victories in their fights for jobs, notably in their drives against daily newspapers for Race branch managers.

In addition to its membership, the league has about 2,500 other persons it can call on for support when needed.

Negro Wins Post as Electrician in School System

(By Paula Keyes Lewis for ANP
E. ST. LOUIS, Ill., Nov. 17 —

For the first time in the history of East St. Louis, a Negro, Charles McCarns, has been given a contract for electrical wiring in the public schools. Mr. McCarns, recently appointed advisor on electricity in the local technical center of the NYA, is also active in civic affairs. He is commander of the Horace C. Burke post, No. 3480, of the V.F.W., and is being considered for state deputy chief of staff. He is married and the father of five children.

S. & L. MOTOR CO. NAMES RACE SALES MANAGER.

Edward Sheehan, head of the S. & L. Motor Company, 3812 Wabash Avenue, the oldest Ford dealer in the city of Chicago, this week announced that Homer Roberts, veteran automobile man had been made sales manager for the firm.

The S. and L. Motor Company has for 22 years been one of the largest commercial concerns on the Southside, having its beginning in an old stable when Henry Ford 22 years ago started selling his product through agencies.

Jacob Lindheimer and Edward Sheehan began this pioneer business when the automobile had not come into its own.

MERELY REGARDING MERIT.

In an interview, Mr. Sheehan pointed out that the naming of Mr. Roberts was a recognition of merit and sales ability as well as an indication that this firm appreciated the large volume of business that has come from our people through out the years.

Mr. Sheehan stated that he thought the best answer to the employment situation was to give employment to the groups which gave his concern business and the best method to get more business from such groups was to give jobs which were worthwhile and give an opportunity to the persons who show their abilities.

Mr. Roberts, who has for some time been connected with the S. and L. Motor company and been largely responsible for the new selling plans which this concern has offered the Race market in Chicago, has had a long career in the automobile field. After completing a course in engineering, he started at the bottom and worked in every department of the automobile industry.

He established the Roberts Motor Company in Kansas City and was the first Race man to be given a full dealership. He built the \$70,000 Roberts building in Kansas City before coming to Chicago and establishing the Roberts-Campbell Motor Company.

During his selling career he has won national and regional awards, including the diamond medal for high man in the national selling campaign of the Rickenbaker automobile.

He has helped bring the S. and L. Motor Company into the leadership in Chicago and this new appointment as sales manager comes as one more achievement.

Leaders of the Race in Chicago are congratulating Mr. Sheehan on his selection and his attitude in the matter of employment of Race men in proportion to their trade.

Chicago Defender
7-9-38
Chicago, Illinois.

Labour - 1938
Occupations, Wages, etc.

Illinois.

LABOR LEAGUE VOTES BOYCOTT OF THEATRES

Continue Drive For Jobs After Snub By Union Heads

At the regular meeting of the Negro Labor Relations League, Wednesday, 400 block workers voted unanimously to launch a definite campaign to secure employment for the 17 motion picture operators on the South Side. This came as a result of failure of representatives of the union to appear before the body, as they had previously agreed.

The officials, Joe Jefferson, president of the local; Mr. Smith, business manager, and Mr. Bishop, regional director of the national body, in a conference with Joe Jefferson and Edward Joseph, representing the Negro Labor Relations League, had agreed to make a study of the theatres on the south side before the Wednesday meeting at which time they would present their findings and submit remedies to the present situation so far as unions were concerned.

Since these officials failed to appear and did not send any explanation for not doing so, the block workers considered their absence indicative of their reluctance to adhere to the demands of the community for Race operators in the theatres which enjoy 100 per cent Race patronage.

These shows where the League is insisting that Race operators be employed are NRA, Michigan, Owl, Metropolitan, Public, Apollo, Virginia and the Avenue. At present, there are two white operators working in each of these houses and receiving from \$90 to \$125 a week.

There are at present 10 Race operators who are licensed and hold permits, making them eligible for these jobs. Aside from that number, there are approximately seven young men who are eligible for examinations because of their apprenticeship in local theatres on the South Side.

The 400 block leaders decided to contact every home in their respective blocks and communities, and urge the entire community to discontinue patronizing these theatres until Race men are employed.

Theatre Managers Business Men Beg for Mercy in So. Side Job Fight Back Drive for Traction Co. Jobs

Last Sunday, when the Negro Labor Relations League launched its door to door, street corner plugging campaign on the Movie Picture theatres on the southside, every theatre manager of a theatre where Negro operators are not employed let forth a cry for mercy.

The campaign was first launched on the Avenue Theatre, 31st and Indiana avenue. The work of acquainting the community was so effectively done by the "Regular Fellows", a club of young men who reside in that particular community, that by Sunday when Otis Thomas, a member of the Steering Committee of the Labor Relations League, informed the theatregoers of the situation, that two out of every three refused to enter the Avenue.

Mr. Elkins, the manager, tried every method possible to stop the twenty-five or thirty people who surrounded the theatre passing out the literature prepared by the Negro Labor League the same Sunday afternoon.

Alderman Dawson Leads Fight
Mr. Bremer, the attorney for Motion Picture Operators Unions, personally visited the office of Alderman William L. Dawson, who is the legal adviser for the league. He informed the alderman that after the Negro Labor Relations League had started its campaign, George McCree, of the Olde Tymers, had just been assigned as a full time operator at the Statcs Theatre, in place of the white operator who had been transferred to another section of the city.

Alderman Dawson informed him that the Motion Picture Situation was not a community project, and that no one individual could stop it until the Negro operators had been assigned to all of the theatres in the Negro community.

Joe Jefferson, the president of the Negro Labor Relations League stated that the Avenue Theatre incident was just the beginning of the intensive campaign that is to be waged; and that the door-to-door campaign will continue, and picketing, if necessary, until the Metropolitan, the Apollo, the Public, the Owl, the Willard, the Michigan and the N. R. A. secure full-time Negro operators at the regular union scale.

Realizing the wealth that Chicago Negroes pour into the coffers of the transportation companies of the city of Chicago throughout the year, and which has been going on for many years, and also realizing the unfairness of the policies of these companies in barring Negroes from employment as conductors, motormen and bus drivers, a group of alert Negro citizens, headed by Oscar Brown as chairman, this week launched a move to obtain 100,000 signatures to a petition to be presented to the City Council in behalf of jobs for Negroes with these companies.

Chicago, it has been pointed out, is far behind certain other cities, notably Detroit, in giving Negroes employment in its transportation system. The jim-crow policies of the privately owned transportation companies of this city has limited the employment of Negroes to a few menial jobs such as laborers and porters or garage helpers. This is very unfair, it is said, because of the large patronage given these companies by the Negro population of Chicago.

According to the program of the Negro Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, headed by W. L. Marshall, through which organization the giant petition is to be presented to the city council, Negroes are to be guaranteed a larger share of jobs with these companies before they are granted new franchises by the city fathers. Such a guarantee is sought only because of the past discriminatory tactics practiced by the monopolistic companies in refusing to consider the competency and availability of Negro workers in various capacities.

Must Stand Together

The Negro citizens are urged to stand together in this movement to secure more employment for our colored citizens, and if the move is successful, it has been pointed out, it will only be because of the united and impregnable front presented to the powers that be by the Negro citizenry of Chicago.

Already the sponsors of this worthy movement have received much encouragement through the ready response of interested citizens in signing the petition, and it is hoped that all those who are interested in the economic welfare of the Negroes of this city will

add to the weight of public sentiment in favor of a square deal for Negroes by affixing their names readily to the petition when presented to them.

The petitions are being handled by members of the Chicago Negro Chambers of Commerce, on whose roster are the names of many of the southside's leading business men and civic leaders.

Domestic Workers To Seek Change In Wage Law Statute

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—The Chicago Committee on Legislation for household employment this week announced plans to attempt to seek amendment to recent social and labor legislation with the hope of abolishing the "domestic employment" exclusion clauses. The committee is making a study in this field and a report is being planned for a city-wide conference to be held soon.

A conference has been held with officials of the women's and children's department of the Illinois department of labor and cooperation has been extended by them for the collection of data for a proposed bill before the Illinois state legislature.

About three million women domestics are employed throughout the country. In Chicago, it is estimated that 52,000 women domestic workers have either temporary or permanent employment in various homes throughout the city. For this work the average wage obtained is reported to be \$8 for 72 hours of work.

While various state legislatures have occasionally discussed this problem only a few have passed protective legislation for domestic workers, notably Wisconsin and Washington. Wisconsin maintains a minimum wage law and Washington has enacted a maximum hour bill. The Chicago committee on legislation for household employment is composed of Miss Anetta Dieckman, metropolitan industrial secretary of the Y. W. C. A.; Attorney Zedric T. Braden, Charles W. Burton, chairman of the Chicago Council of the National Negro Congress; Miss Ilse Trau-

worthy, secretary of the domestic workers association, and Miss Neva Ryan, president of the D. W. A.; Mrs. Viola Jackson and Mrs. Anna Shust.

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Kentucky.

Study Shows Thomas Tries To Get Ky. Women Jobs In Louisville Underpaid City Directory Work

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—A report on "Women in Kentucky Industries 1937," prepared by the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor under the direction of Miss Mary Anderson and made public this week by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, is expected to be valuable in determining what effect new federal and state minimum-wage and maximum-hour laws may have on the industrial south.

Significant in the report was the finding that the record low wage was the average of \$1.75 a week, found in the tobacco industry outside Louisville. The plants included in this group revealed a concentration of Race women as workers.

Other deplorable features concerned the fact that the industries which had the longest hours usually offered the lowest pay and in the short-hour plants, the wage scale was insufficient for the women to earn enough to supply their needs.

The study covered 21,819 women workers in 359 establishments in 33 Kentucky cities, towns and villages.

PROMOTER DOUBTS IT CAN BE DONE

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—SNS—

J. A. Thomas, ex-secretary Urban League has been trying to get jobs for colored people with the Caron Company who published the Louisville City Directory. Mr. Thomas writes this paper a letter about the situation. The editor takes the liberty to publish the letter as it is. He feels it says all that can be said. Often the names of colored people are omitted from the directory. Perhaps not employing colored visitors is one of the causes for that. Caron's answer to Mr. Thomas is the same old gas— "Whites and blacks can't work together." The latter should make News readers think—and perhaps act. It says:

Mr. William Warley, Editor
"LOUISVILLE NEWS"
614 West Walnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky
Dear Sir:

Several weeks ago I discussed with Mr. Caron, owner and promoter of the Louisville City Directory, the possibility of using a few Negroes in the collection of data for the 1939 City Directory. Following my conference with him I submitted applications from several young men, all of whom were college graduates and in my opinion, thoroughly qualified to do the work required.

Mr. Caron did not say definitely that he would not consider the use of a few Negroes on this job but pointed out the usual difficulties encountered in employing whites and blacks in the same work. Among other things he doubted that they could get along very well and he was sure it would be impossible to put blacks and whites in the same training class. In fact, he produced a long string of what he considered logical reasons for not attempting to use Negroes.

In the compilation of the directory, some twenty or twenty-five thousand Negroes will be interviewed and it seems to me that

some Negroes ought to be employed on this job. Inasmuch as the staff has been recruited and no Negroes have been considered I am passing this information on to you, with the suggestion that you use it as you see fit. If you want to write editorially about the discrimination or if you want to use it for news matter it is quite all right. More than sixty people will be employed on this job and not one Negro. Yet, the very presence of Negroes is a necessary part of the directory.

I should be grateful for any consideration you wish to give the matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. THOMAS,
Executive Secretary
Louisville Urban League

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

U. S. HEARINGS ARE CONDUCTED IN NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS.—Representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration conducted hearings in New Orleans to collect evidence on which to base the minimum wage and the maximum hours to be set in the cane growing industry according to provisions of the Sugar act.

The government representatives, Garabaldi, La Guardia and John C. Bagwell, were informed that intimidation, unfair weights, unsanitary working conditions, inadequate pay and exhausting hours of labor characterized the life of the worker in the Louisiana fields.

Approximately 15 sugar planters were on hand to fight "tooth and nail" the proposal that the workers should receive \$1.50 per day, a ten hour day and a five and a half day week. One planter called a witness a "liar" who said that conditions of labor were terrible. The word "n....." was also used by this same planter.

The laborers' case was presented by Mrs. Margaret Goldstone representing the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America. The Rev. H. H. Dunn, district missionary of the Orleans-Thibodaux Association of Congregational Churches, W. T. Meads Grant, high official of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World, the Rev. W. T. Handy and Prof. L. D. Reddick of Dillard university.

Mrs. Goldstone Presents Request
Mrs. Goldstone presented the workers' request for decent wages and working conditions: 10 hours a day; \$1.50 for unskilled labor; \$1.20 for unskilled female labor; and \$2.00 for semi-skilled male—all, on a cash basis and a five and one-half day week.

The Rev. Mr. Dunn contrasted the Resettlement Administration's plantations and those in private hands. Mr. Grant and the Rev. Handy gave further description of the conditions of the cane workers. Prof. Reddick of Dillard, presented a statistical study which revealed that the profits made by the plantation owners were large enough to pay without difficulty the higher wages sought.

The planters presented a Negro teacher the Rev. S. G. Dawson, as

such witness. He said: "Everything is all right. I am happy. I would rather be on the Godchaux plantation than to be on Broadway." However, when cross-examined by Prof. Reddick, he was forced to admit that conditions on the Godchaux plantation did not exist on the others and that the \$1.50 per day of 10 hours represented the very conditions which all of the cane workers were contending for.

The government representatives maintained an attitude of impartiality throughout the proceedings.

DEMANDS WAGES BE PAID IN CASH

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 7.—(By Richard H. Thomas for ANP)—Following the recent investigation held here by John C. Bogwell and G. A. LaGuardia of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with regard to better wages for unskilled labor on sugar plantations, the Farmers' union is waging a determined fight to supply additional information. Questionnaires are being sent to cane-cutters, mechanics and other farm laborers to get first hand information on existing conditions. Gordon McIntire, Secretary of State union, is out in the state gathering all available information.

Wage And Hour Demands
It is reported that during the past year laborers received from 90c to \$1.10 a day from dawn till dark, 12 to 14 hours long. Women received 60c to 90c for the same time. The union is petitioning for a 10-hour day during the planting and cultivating season, with a

\$1.50 minimum for male unskilled labor and the abolition of child labor as embodied in the existing sugar belt.

The union is further requesting that wages be paid in cash and that the worker be allowed to spend his money where he chooses.

Intimidation

Due to the intimidation which has been practiced against laborers who would speak in their own defense, the investigators probably would never have heard the workers' story had it not been for the union and the cooperation of outstanding Negro Civic leaders in New Orleans. As a matter of fact, the same planters strenuously objected to having a hearing held in New Orleans because they feared labor representatives would speak in behalf of the laborers. The growers had other hearings in Baton Rouge and Lafayette packed with fake witnesses who testified that they were more than satisfied to get only \$1 per day.

FARMERS' UNION FIGHTS LOW PAY AND LONG HOURS

By RICHARD H. THOMAS

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The union is further requesting that wages be paid in cash and that the worker be allowed to spend money where he chooses. Mr. McIntire found, upon investigation, that all of that workers very seldom see cash and relatively few are paid weekly in full. The common treatment is to be paid off in script, and they must take up their beans and rice from a commissary or some store particularly designed by the company where the worker is greatly overcharged for his necessities. Workers' accounts are simply kept in company books. The union is further petitioning that year-round garden space and permission to raise their own cows, pigs, and chicken be allowed the workers.

representatives would speak in behalf of the laborers. The growers had other hearings in Baton Rouge and Lafayette packed with fake witnesses who testified that they were more than satisfied to get only \$1 per day.

HUEY LONG'S COOK GUIDE AT MEMORIAL

Open Mansion on His Birthday

9-11-38

By ROBERT McKINLEY for ANP

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8 — A mild-mannered, neutral brown woman, Miss Louise Wise, who formerly worked in the Huey P. Long domicile as cook and maid to Mrs. Long, was signally honored on the Kingfish's birthday and in his mansion on Tuesday, when Curator James J. A. Fortier made her a guide to visitors and supervisor of all workmen around the house, which the state has bought as a free museum.

The celebration was witnessed by several hundred friends of the late senator who milled around Miss Wise throughout the day because "she knows more about the senator than anyone in Louisiana." They praised her loudly and cheerfully.

Mr. Fortier said he selected the personable Miss Wise so as "to give a final, authentic touch to the building, because she knew the Senator's way of living, and the way the house was managed so well, we felt that Louise would be considerable help in the operation." The New Orleans, a white daily, carried this statement and a picture of Miss Wise on its front page, also her statement, "I am so happy."

SOME ARE 'FIRED', OTHERS 'LAID OFF', WHITES GET JOBS

By LEON LEWIS

(X)

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3—There are several hundreds of Negro workers out of employ since the new wage and hour law went into effect last Monday. Some of these are, however, within the same classification of work from which employees were dismissed, temporarily all over the South. Others, it is claimed, were laid off rather than be paid the minimum wage. They were replaced by white workers.

The Union Station railroad terminal for the Southern Pacific and Illinois Central railroads, laid off fourteen Redcaps a few days after the law went into effect. This is, officials said, a temporary action until the wage and hour law could be looked into thoroughly.

In contacting the other transportation companies that employ Redcaps, it was found that they had not discharged their Redcaps, and did not intend to.

The Greyhound Bus Company officials said that their salaries to Redcaps met with the provisions of the law. The Southern and L. & N. Railroads also are maintaining the wage-scale requirements.

TEXTILE WORKERS GET HAMMER

The Lane Cotton Mills, which, a few months ago, were ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to re-employ and pay back salaries to more than fifty employees who had been discharged for union activities, laid off a majority of its Negro employees, this week. According to officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, an investigation is being made to determine the cause for the dismissals. They said that these employees had been replaced by white they understood.

It was also intimated that the Negroes were dismissed rather than pay them the minimum 25 cents per hour. Most were sweepers.

The union is a CIO affiliate, and has been outspoken in their plans for fair labor practices to all races.

Labor- 1938

Louisiana

Occupation, Wages, etc.

COOK TO STAY

Set Minimum Wage for Sugar Cane Workers

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 10 (ANP) — Information reached New Orleans and Louisiana to the effect that the Agricultural department has established minimum wages which Louisiana producers receiving payments under the sugar act must pay to laborers in the harvesting of sugar cane from Sept. 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939.

The rates for male and female workers were established as follows: On a time basis for nine hours per day, minimum of \$1.50 for male and \$1.20 for female workers. For a day shorter than the nine hour day the hour rate is 17c. and 13c. for male and female, respectively. The rate for cutting and stripping on a tonnage basis is 75c per ton.

Minimum Wages For Sugar Workers

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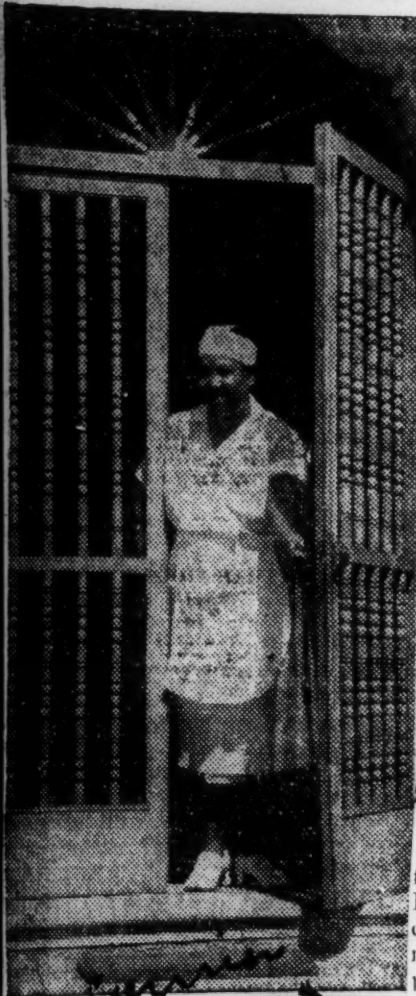
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Mrs. Louise Wise, cook for the late Senator Huey P. Long. Mrs. Wise has been selected by the State authorities to remain in the Huey P. Long mansion in New Orleans, which the State of Louisiana has purchased for a perpetual museum and for a memorial to the senator. Mrs. Wise was called "Cookie Wook-site" by the late senator.—Picture courtesy N. O. Item-Tribune.

WPA DISMISSES TWO IN DEATH OF NEGROES

By United Press.
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—The Works Progress Administration today announced two men had been dismissed for violation of safety regulations which caused the deaths of three Negro employees.

Reid A. Butler, operator of a cement mixer, and Peter Schwehm, project foreman, denied responsibility for the accident. The Negroes were killed when crushed beneath the heavy "skip" of the mixer.



Labor-1938

Massachusetts-

Occupation, Wages, etc.

YOUR CIVIL SERVICE RESTORED

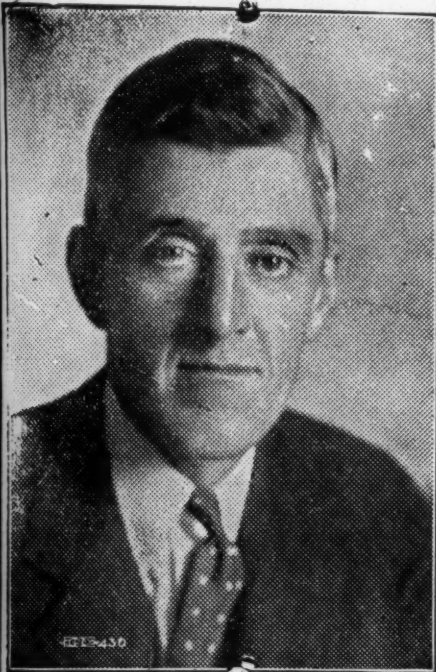
Guardian

Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, your next Governor, says:

10-22-38

"We shall have a Civil Service Commission that will recognize the right of every citizen, of every race, of every faith and of every color, to serve the State of which he or she is a part. Civil Service examinations will be on the level, ratings will be impartial and merit shall be the watchword."

"There will be no reduction in the pay of the employees of the Commonwealth. Step-rate increases will be continued."



MASSACHUSETTS NEEDS SALTONSTALL AND A REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Governor	WILLIAM E. HURLEY, Treasurer
HORACE T. CAHILL, Lieutenant Governor	CLARENCE A. BARNES, Attorney General
FREDERIC W. COOK, Secretary of State	RUSSELL A. WOOD, Auditor

— ENDORSED BY —

Joseph S. Mitchell, Esq., 16 Waumbeck St., Roxbury	Herbert B. Dowse, 66 Harold St., Roxbury
S. P. McIlwain, Brookdale Ave., Methuen	Miss Jeannette Scott, 37 Standish St., Brockton
Clifford Clarkson, Esq., 1695 Main St., Springfield	Dr. William D. Washington, 69 Market St., Lynn
H. O. Bernard, 36 Macey Ave., Brockton, Mass.	Mrs. Nellie Crichlow, 22 Claremont Park, Boston
Joseph S. Robinson, 158 Western Ave., Cambridge	Mrs. Edna Goodell, 7 Claremont Pk., Boston
John Easton, 555 Kempton St., New Bedford	Edward Hardrick, 40 Winsor St., Boston
Charles Smith, 68 Parker St., Dorchester	T. J. Whiting, 41 Ashland St., Haverhill
Mrs. Sarah Martin, 12 Gannett St., Roxbury	Aubrey G. Gibson, 18 Sussex St., Boston
Mrs. Blanche Webb, 29 Worthington St., Roxbury	Mrs. Daisy E. Henry, 12 Hollander St., Roxbury
Dr. W. Alexander Cox, 100 Ellery St., Cambridge	Mrs. Ada B. Hendriex, 46 Waumbeck St., Roxbury
Mrs. Minnie T. Wright, 357 Mass. Ave., Boston	Dr. Benjamin E. Robinson, 357 Mass. Ave., Boston
Mrs. Helen S. Whiteman, 63 Bainbridge St., Roxbury	

(Signed) WILLIAM N. GOODMAN, 63 Bainbridge St., Roxbury

Labor - 1938

Massachusetts.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Waiters And Cooks Given Pay Raise

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6 (ANP)—Increases in pay of about 7 percent for dining car cooks and waiters of the Boston & Maine Railroad, effective December 1, were reached in an agreement between the railroad management and the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees at a conference held in the general offices of the company here December 28.

The organization had held out for a straight increase of \$12 a month, having rejected on November 23 the same raise accepted today, but owing to the rapid development of a nation-wide business recession, general weakening bargaining power of dining car organization, indicated by deadlocks on Southern Pacific and New York Central Railroads, "we hurried in out of the wet" said the Brotherhood president, "especially after the harassed management applied for another loan from the R. F. C."

WAITERS SEE CRISIS AHEAD

Fight New Cars Because of Unemployment They Create

That the New Haven Railroad is substituting 'Grill Cars' for the old type of dining cars on its lines, and thereby replacing twelve men with eight persons, was charged by local Dining Car Waiters this week. The move was indicated as an aftermath of a recent case filed with the Labor Mediation Board on the question of representation.

The dangers of the move to Dining Car Waiters all over the country was clearly analyzed in an article in the Waiters' magazine, "The Din-

ing Car Waiter," written under the signature of R. N. Thompson, well known here as a leader of the waiters for some time.

The new car was originally supposed to be used only as 'second' or 'helping' cars, Thompson's article pointed out. "Increased unemployment among dining car employees will result and contracts won't be worth the paper they're written on,"

Thompson commented, if the practice of putting on these cars is permitted.

Another danger of the substitution that was shown is the fact that while four men are thrown automatically out of work, the majority of the employees of the new Grill cars will be largely women or girls. There are at present thousands of waiters in the country who would be hit by any wholesale replacement.

FOLLOWERS OF DIVINE GAIN JOBS

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23 (TS)—A delegation of Father Divine's workers in Boston this week met with officials of the Whiting's Milk Company and succeeded in securing jobs for four more colored workers, which will bring the present list up to eight. According to an agreement made between Father Divine's followers and the milk company, which has for the past year endeavored to place a few colored men, Whiting's manager was to employ more colored if those he had taken on were satisfactory.

That he found them honest and efficient, he readily agreed, and further agreed to place five more men on duty by the first of December. The men will be put to work in the factory and in the office. That again a colored driver will be put to work, was also agreed on. One placed last year was removed because of criticism by customers.

Labor - 1938

Maryland

Occupation, Wages, etc.

8 New Members Join Building Trades Group

Union, Thursday. ³⁸ of the employees are members of the union. 10:29

According to Miss Sarah Borinsky, official of the union, the situation will probably have to be thrashed out before government authorities.

\$5 Weekly Wages

⁷⁻³⁰⁻³⁸
BALTIMORE
Eight new members registered with the Baltimore Building Trades' Association at 1536 Division Street on Wednesday, bringing the total membership of crafts-
men up to 17. ^{10:29}

The new members are:

Frank Buck, stationary engineer; Joseph Patterson, painter; E. A. Jackson, floor finisher; Gerald U. Copeland, stationary engineer; Louis Costello, painter; John Catlin, contractor; Oliver Adair, cement finisher, and Ernest M. Hardy, stationary engineer.

This organization will seek:

To make new opportunities for colored craftsmen, to become identified with bona fide trade union movements, and to promote the security and welfare of colored craftsmen.

Only Colored Dismissed at Garment Plant

BALTIMORE. — Forty-two employees of the Universal Clothing Company at 300 W. Redwood Street were let out, Saturday, as a result of the new Wage and Hour Bill. ^{10:29}

With Edward Lewis of the Urban League as principal speaker, the group will meet with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Mary land

WON HOUSING JOB VICTORY



Members of the steering committee of the Afro-American Institute and Federated Fireside Groups who successfully guided the organization's campaign for an all-colored staff for Detroit's Brew-

MARYLAND TOWN ACTS TO OUST IDLE NEGROES

Mayor of Snow Hill, Scene of Race Riot, Orders Exodus

SNOW HILL, Md., Sept. 19 (P).—Unemployed Negroes were warned tonight by Mayor John O. Byrd to get out of town as the result of a Saturday night race riot in which one Negro was killed, another wounded and twenty-one arrested. Police Chief W. Rhodes Rew, who said he was forced to fire on Frank Bishop, 19, after a group of Negroes insulted a police officer, was exonerated in his death by a coroner's jury.

Mayor Byrd announced:
"We have secured the coopera-
tion of Worcester County authori-
ties and are preparing tonight to
take an official census of all Negro
residents in Snow Hill and vicinity.
Those that we find are not em-

ster housing project. From left to right are William L. Sherrill, president, who picketed the project; G. B. Bryant, the Rev. Henry E. Thurman, William L. Sherrill, Jr., and C. C. Williams.

Mayor of Maryland
Town Orders Ouster
Of All Idle Negroes

SNOW HILL, Md. — As a result of rioting in which one was killed, another wounded and 21 arrested, Saturday night, unemployed Negroes were warned by Mayor John O. Byrd to get out of town.

The dead man was identified as Frank Bishop, 19. He was killed by Police Chief W. Rhodes Rew, who said he was forced to fire after a group of Negroes insulted a police officer. Rew was exonerated by a coroner's jury.

Town officials estimated that almost every year nearly 1,000 Negroes come here from Virginia for the potato and canning seasons. The canneries closed last week but most of the Negroes remained in

LOWN.

Mayor Byrd's edict said:

"We have secured the cooperation of Worcester County authorities and are preparing to take an official census of all Negro residents in Snow Hill and vicinity. Those that we find are not employed in Snow Hill will be given a choice of going to the House of Correction on charges of vagrancy or of getting out of town and its vicinity at once. If necessary we will take most of them to the Virginia line from where most of them came."

Labor - 1938
Occupation, Wages, etc.

Michigan

Picket Lines

Obtain Results

DETROIT.—"The fight for an All-Negro staff for the Brewster Housing Project, which started some three weeks ago by the militant Wm. L. Sherrill, President of the Afro-American Institute and Federated Firemen's Groups, met with success this week when he was definitely assured that an All-Negro staff would be placed in complete charge of the project.

This action was brought about when Sherrill formed and led the picket line at the project demanding an all-Negro staff for its management. Literature stating the reasons of the boycott distributed and meetings were held throughout the community. Sherrill spoke nightly at various meetings.

SIGN TELL STORY

Signs have been placed in the windows at the office of the project stating: "An all Negro Staff will be placed in charge of the Brewster Project." This includes a Negro Manager, Assistant Manager, Chief Engineer, Assistant Engineer, Electrician, Clerks, Stenographers, Investigators, Recreational leaders and Janitors.

BOYCOTT EFFECTIVE

A combination of petitions and pickets together with community meetings were used by Sherrill in securing his demands.

So effectively was the boycott the line of applicants for the apartments dwindled from a block long on the first day to a half dozen persons on the fourth day.

Labor-1938

Minnesota.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

SLEEPING CAR PORTERS IN TWIN CITIES SIGN WAGE AGREEMENT

Will Receive a \$12 Wage Increase and 240-Hour Work Month

According to information received from the Twin Cities headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, a Wage Agreement was signed for the Soo Line Sleeping Car Porters by the Brotherhood with the Soo Line Railroad, Friday, at 3 p. m., March 4, 1938, in the Soo Line Railroad General Office located in Minneapolis, Minn.

The Wage Agreement was negotiated by a Brotherhood Agreement Committee, led by A. Philip Randolph, International President, and M. P. Webster, First International vice-president, together with Charles M. Jackson, Leon Stevens and J. W. Baldwin, operating sleeping car porters in the Soo Line System, and Frank Boyd, local organizer of the Twin Cities Division of the Brotherhood.

The agreement secured for the porters is a \$12 wage increase, with a step-rate in pay, ranging from \$88.50 to \$97.50, which gives to the men fifteen years in the service, a wage raise from \$17.00 to \$18.50, with an increase in the in-charge rate of \$3.50.

In addition to the increase in wages, the Brotherhood won for the men the 240-hour basic work-month. Formerly the Soo Line porters worked a full month of 30 days, with unlimited hours, and received no overtime. Under this agreement, overtime is paid at straight-time up to 260 hours, and at the rate of time and a half above 260 hours.

The agreement was signed by the vice-president and general manager, E. A. Whitman, for the Soo Line Railroad, and A. Philip Randolph, for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, whose headquarters are in New York City.

Mississippi.

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Blame Wage Law for Firing of Redcaps

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)—Blame for the release Monday of 11 of the 21 local redcaps was placed on the new federal minimum wage and hour law by the Illinois Central road.

The 10 remaining on duty work in shifts of three hours each. If they make 75 cents during that period, they get it. If they don't, the railroad company makes up the deficit. The railroad company took this action following a ruling made by the legal department after study of the federal law.

Red Caps Dismissed;

Blame New Wage Law

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Labor - 1938

Missouri.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Pickets Withdrawn From Kroger Stores

The Colored Clerks Circle has withdrawn the pickets from the Kroger Stores in Negro neighborhoods. This decision was made on the suggestion of Williams and Walker of the Urban League following a conference with the Kroger Management, Wednesday, June 8. Such action was deemed advisable when a suggestion was accepted to appoint a committee to investigate the facts involved and again a conference with Kroger last Saturday. The Colored Clerks Circle placed its contentions before a committee composed of Dr. H. S. Blackiston, chairman; Mr. J. E. Mitchell, Mrs. G. B. Key, Rev. J. F. Moreland, Atty. Witherspoon, Chester Stoval, Sidney R. Williams and A. B. Walker. Further negotiations of the group against Kroger were left to the discretion of this committee.

Following the conference with Kroger, the above committee recommended that the pickets be withdrawn pending further negotiations. During the conference the Kroger management emphasized the misunderstanding and interplay of personalities during previous contacts. "The confidence which has been placed in the present committee means to us that an equitable solution to the problem may be solved to the best interest of all persons concerned." During the entire conference, no effort was made to work out a definite agreement or bargain collectively as both groups were thoroughly convinced of that these matters were the exercised functions and rights of the union (A. F. of L., Local 655) which has both white and Negro membership.

On Tuesday, June 14, 1938, Walker reported that Sylvester Dickson was placed in the Kroger Store at 2600 North Taylor as a clerk. Wm. Ball, has also been called as a clerk to 4131 Easton. Obviously, the success or failure of these clerks and the commendable work of the Colored Clerks' Circle depends upon the community's support of these clerks when placed in Kroger stores.

Negroes Afraid To Admit Skill In Jobs, John T. Clark Says

ST. LOUIS, July 21—A "leveling down" from opportunities where skills are required, to common labor was classified as the most serious obstacle confronting St. Louis' Negro population by John T. Clark, executive secretary of the St. Louis Urban League, United Charities agency, in a report issued recently.

This situation, Mr. Clark declared, accounts for the fact that many unemployed Negroes experienced in some occupation, do not even mention their skill when applying for a job because they know their chances are better if they claim only common labor experience.

Taken by and large, Clark said employment difficulties of Negro workers can be traced to the exclusion of the Negro from the better types of jobs at better pay, to a lack of understanding between white and Negro workers and to unfair attitudes on the part of many employers of organized labor. An average of about 25 placements are recorded by the employment department of the Urban League, he stated. He added, however, that wages at which many of the workers are placed are far below the accepted minimum.

Women applicants for work greatly outnumber males, while approximately five Negro women are placed in jobs for every male applicant at the bureau, Clark commented. He attributed this to the fact that domestic jobs, as a rule must be obtained through such channels as the Urban League, and male job seekers frequently obtain jobs directly from the employer.

Because of the low wages available to Negro workers, existence of many of our Negro families not on about employment of Negro salesmen for bakeries, Negro girls in 5-and-10 cent store, Negro motion picture operators.

The Federation of Block Units, a project for the purpose of saving Negro residential neighborhoods from deterioration, and the Nursery Training School are among other activities carried on by the Urban League, Clark explained. The former, which now includes 44 blocks, has been active not only in encouraging the improvement of Negro residential areas but also in seeking increased play areas for Negro children.

OTHER PAPERS SAY—

THE NEGROES' NEW TECHNIQUE

(St. Louis Post Dispatch)

The Negroes have discovered the power of mass economic pressure and are using it in various skilful ways to obtain what they feel is due them. The story was told recently by Stanley High in the Saturday Evening Post.

In St. Louis, 45 Black Belt blocks have been organized by the Urban League into units, each unit containing 10 to 100 per cent of the residents of the block. When a chain store doing business with Negroes refused to employ Negro help, the block units went into action with a boycott which accomplished their purpose. When a milk company refused to employ Negro drivers to serve Black Belt routes, the Urban League went to a competitor and got six Negro drivers employed. The competitor's sales soared 40 per cent. The original company capitulated.

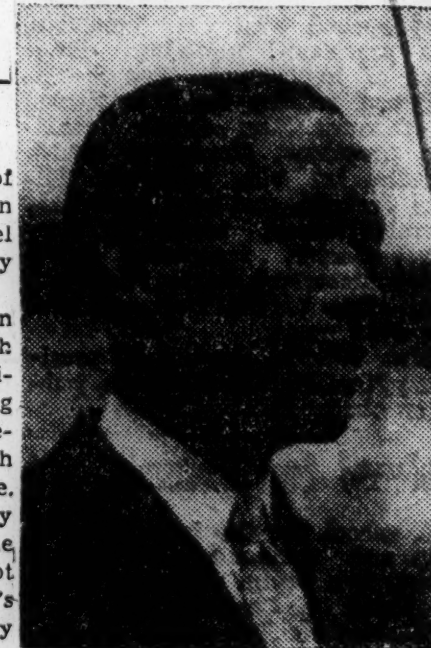
Similar pressure techniques prevented the discharge of Negro coal truck drivers, brought about employment of Negro salesmen for bakeries, Negro girls in 5-and-10 cent store, Negro motion picture operators.

Even more ingenious is the campaign to be started in Harlem against the public utilities. Unless they agree to give Negroes their share of jobs, the utilities will have to deal with the Co-ordinating Committee of Employed, backed by 178 Negro organizations. In the case of the telephone company, it is planned, as a last resort, to refuse to use the dial method of 'phon-

ing, but to dial the operator instead, meaning that Harlem's operators will suddenly have to cope with a 70 per cent increase in work. In the case of the electric company, Negroes will demand simultaneous inspection of meters, refusing to pay bills until it is done. Another plan, in case of recalcitrance, is to arrange for simultaneous payment—the same hour, same day—of all gas and electric bills, with consequent clerical confusion. Another project is to have a lightless day each week, using candles instead of electricity.

Here is an important and significant movement, almost certain to spread and almost certain to bring results. So far, the movement has been distinguished by its fairness and intelligence. The Negroes have asked only for what they think their expenditures entitle them to in the way of employment, and they have gone about getting it quietly and without violence. If they continue to observe this restraint, they will undoubtedly make tremendous strides for economic justice between the races.

Gets Plate With Investment Firm



NATHANIEL C. CASEY

Who has been made a representative of the John R. Kauffman and Co. investment securities company of 315 N. 7th St. The firm is engaged in the sale of all sorts of dependable investment securities, stocks and bonds. Casey is a graduate of Lincoln U. (Pa.) and has his master's degree from the U. of Kansas. Among his major studies in college was business statistics. Besides his new duties, he also

serves as a coding supervisor in the State Highway Department, Roda Usage Survey Division. The addition of Mr. Casey was made to the substantial security firm because the heads of the company believed that a colored representative could serve in a capable capacity and that it would be very desirable for patrons, especially those who are acquainted with Casey who is well known and very popular among a large group of representative citizens. He resides at 1328 Enright avenue.

Discharged Red Caps Re-hired In St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Nov. (ANP)—Fifteen of the 48 red caps at Union Station discharged on Nov. 1 are back at work, bringing to 65 the total number now employed by the Terminal Railroad association. There were 105 red caps at the terminal before Nov. 1 dismissals, according to officials, to facilitate compliance with the new federal wage-hour law.

R. R. FEARS 'TIPS' RULING; FIRES RED CAPS

48 Are Dismissed from Jobs

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10—(ANP)—Forty-eight of the Union Station's 105 red caps were dismissed last week because their employer, the Terminal Railroad association, feared an adverse ruling under the wage-hour act on whether tips may be considered as a part of wages, and this would require back payment of salaries.

Just before the new federal law went into effect Oct. 1, the Terminal discharged 43 red caps in the expectation that the act would fix the men's wages at 20 cents an hour. They were rehired, however, after an agreement whereby their tips, previously their only

compensation, were to be supplemented if they fell below the \$11 a week minimum wage.

Fear Adverse Ruling

J. A. Mathewson, general manager of the Terminal, said the second dismissal followed because there was no assurance that the courts might not eventually hold that tips are not wages and order payment of "an awful lot of back pay."

The reduction, he continued, reduces the staff of red caps to the lowest possible number. The men who remained are working under the wage agreement of last week.

The red caps' union charges that the dismissals last week were discriminatory against its members. The agreement under which the discharged men returned to work was that each should make a daily report of tips received. The Interstate Commerce commission has ruled that the red caps are employees of the Terminal, and railroad attorneys have advised the association to be guided by the wage hour law in dealing with them.

48 DISMISSED RED CAPS SEEK ADVICE ON LAW

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10—(ANP)—Paul A. Doyer, general chairman of the Railway Clerks' union and representative of the red caps, last week stated that he would ask U. S. District Attorney Harry C. Blanton about the possibility of the 48 discharged red caps legally signing waivers of wage claims under the new wage-hour law in order to return to work for tips only.

The red caps are members of the Railway Clerks' union council, but some of the group have suggested that they withdraw and repudiate its leadership in the negotiations. The red caps, who organized a union two years ago and received a charter from the American Federation of Labor, voted to join the powerful clerks' union last week when 43 of their number were discharged.

When four red caps called on Ira Davis, superintendent of the terminal, they were told that the management would negotiate with any organization representing a majority of the employees.

REHIRE 15 RED CAPS

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1—(ANP)—Fifteen of the 48 red caps at Union Station discharged on Nov. 1 are back at work, bringing to 65 the total number now employed by the Terminal Railroad association. There were 105 red caps at the terminal before the Nov. 1 dismissal made, according to officials to facilitate compliance with the new federal wage-hour law. J. A. Mathewson, terminal superintendent, said the men were rehired because of the expected Christmas rush and because the smaller crew was unable to handle the daily business. He said the men rehired were selected on an ability basis, irrespective of union affiliation. The red caps are represented by the Railway Clerks' union.

Pending a ruling from the wage-hour administration, the terminal is requiring the men to report the amount of tips received, the terminal having agreed to make up the difference for a weekly guarantee of \$11. Before passage of the wage-hour law, the red caps' only pay was from the tips received.

Retires After 43 Years of
Service With Pullman Co.



MR. ROBERT B. BROOKS, 69 years old, who was retired December 1, after 43 years in the Pullman service. His last run was on the Southwestern Limited New York Central lines,

fastest train between New York branch office with Negro work-City and St. Louis. He resides at 3944 Enright avenue with his family, a wife, Mrs. Ada F. Brooks, and great-granddaughter, June Webb.

Brooks began in service here in 1893, when the first World's Fair was in Chicago, for the old Wagner Company, for which he worked eight years until the company was bought out by the Pullman Company.

When he began the old cars were wooden, with kerosine lamps and the run from New York took 36 hours. In his later years on a fashionable, all-steel air conditioned club car, equipped with a barbershop, bath, library and valet service, the run was made in 21 hours. He has served on his run some of the most prominent business and public figures in the country.

From the company he received a letter of commendation for his long and faithful service and a solid leather, gold embossed leather purse and key holder.

The late Festus J. Wade, who was a prominent St. Louis broker who frequently rode his car, once made him a gift of \$250.00 on a purchase of his home. Brooks is a member of Union Memorial Trustee Board and has a son, Robert B. Jr., who is pastor of a church in Boston, Mass. He also has a number of relatives in business in the East.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE WITH WHITE STAFF

Call
Branch on Twelfth Street
To Be Opened Dec. 30
To Serve Negroes
12-23-38

A branch office of the Missouri State Employment Service and Unemployed Compensation commission will be opened on December 30 at 1218 East Twelfth street, it was announced yesterday.

The office, for the exclusive use of Negroes, will be manned by a white staff. For several months, the Urban League and other civil groups have been holding conferences with state officials for the purpose of making

Service examinations for interview-ers. Several Negroes took the Civil er, offered this fall and the Urban League learned that at least two passed with high marks.

Charles M. Toms, one of these has been employed in the office at St. Louis. Two women who passed the clerk-typist test, Mrs. Hayden P. Taylor and Mrs. Cornelius Cash, also have been sent to the St. Louis office.

When Lawrence A. Oxley, special advisor on Negro problems in the department of labor, was here several months ago, he met with a group of Negro citizens to discuss the Employment Service set-up in the state.

The citizens sent recommendations to Mr. Denham asking either that qualified Negroes be given positions in the main office at 1222 Oak street or that a division office be established in the Negro district staffed by a Negro office force.

Mr. Webster this week wrote another letter to Mr. Denham protesting the all-white staff in the divisional office. Elmore Williams, president of the N.A.A.C.P. branch, wired Governor Stark and Mr. Denham.

Labor - 1938

New Jersey

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Job-Picketing By Negro Groups Upheld In Jersey Court Verdict

Chancellor Finds That 50,000 Negroes In Newark Are Limited in Work Opportunities Because of Prejudice.

NEWARK, April 28—The right of Negro organizations to picket for jobs was upheld last week in a decision by Vice-Chancellor John O. Bigelow, who gave it as his opinion that unemployment discrimination against Negroes because of prejudice was something to be deplored.

The court denied the injunction plea of four Springfield avenue white merchants who were seeking to restrain the picketing activities of the Newark unit of the National Negro Congress. Pickets representing the Congress had been posted for four weeks in front of the F. W. Grand Silver five and ten cent store, at 192 Springfield avenue. The petitioners were four adjacent merchants who maintained that the picketing was obstructing the sidewalk in front of their establishments and injuring business. The picketed store was not a party to the injunction plea.

Vice-Chancellor Bigelow, quoting from a survey of Negro employment opportunities in Newark, provided by Defense Attorney Roger M. Yancey, declared that the "Negroes in Newark number between 40,000 and 50,000 and their opportunities for employment are pitifully small.

"They can obtain work as common laborers, as janitors, as domestic servants, but very little beyond that," he added. "The cause of this situation is not the lack of willing or educated Negroes but it is prejudice, not so much prejudice of the employer as of fellow-workers and public, with whom they would be thrown in contact."

The Newark unit of the Congress had asked the picketed store to employ a colored salesgirl now and to employ others gradually in proportion to the store's Negro patronage. The organization claims that 20 per cent of the store's patronage is colored.

Beauticians Incensed Over Removal Of Only Negro Commissioner

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Modern Beauticians Association met at the Lincoln School last Sunday afternoon.

The body is most concerned over the likelihood of losing the only Negro representative on the state Commission of Beauty Culture Control. The state has appointed Mrs. A. Williams, of Jersey City, to take the place of Miss Christine Howell, whose three-year term has expired, and who was the only Negro beauty culture commissioner.

Mrs. Williams is unknown to the group and is reported to be a non-practising beautician. Members of the association feel that this move on the part of the state is an attempt to remove Negro representatives from the board; that an efficient beautician is purposely chosen that she might be replaced by a white representative after a short period of time.

Beauty culturists expressed the certainty that such a move would place the entire beauty culture profession under white control, and that revenue from license fees would not benefit any race woman.

To Contact Governor

Mrs. Cordelia Green Johnson, president of the association, proposed a motion that every beautician in the state write a personal letter to Governor A.

Harry Moore, requesting him to place an efficient Negro woman on the Commission of Beauty Culture Control. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Effie Scott.

Members of the Camden Beauticians who attended the meeting were: Mesdames Georgia Green, Lourinda Adams, Effie Scott and Miss Vera Fussell. Other members are: Beatrice Nichols, Lillian Nelson, Eureka Johnson, Fannie Mae Jones, Grace Godfrey Rose Smith, Virginia Cutler, Bertha Grant, Juanita Mack, Frances Robinson and Marie Jones Jenkins.

Labor - 1938

New Jersey

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Lauds Negro C. C. C. Boys As Whites Protest Camp

Behave Better

Than Ofay, N.J.

Governor Says

Answer To Glassboro
Whites; Protested Ne-
gro Camp 10-27-38

TRENTON, N. J.—Governor A. Harry Moore Monday told a committee of Glassboro, N. J., citizens who protested the placing of a Negro CCC camp within town limits that he had examined similar complaints while a member of the United States Senate and had found Negro groups to be "even better behaved than the white camps."

The committee said it feared outbreaks in the town because the camp was located close to a Negro settlement and also because it was near the State Teachers' College and a glass factory from which a force of 200 women was dismissed at 11 P. M. each night. The college already had ordered the 500 girl students to be on the campus at 7.30 P. M. instead of 9.30 P. M., it was said.

Other objections were that the presence of the workers in the town would be objectionable to residents and visitors, and that there had been disturbances when a group of white boys were at the camp some time ago. Governor Moore suggested that the citizens stop looking for trouble before it started.

Trenton Protests C. C. C. Camp for Negroes

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 17 — (ANP) — In commenting on the protest brought last week by white residents of Glassboro against the establishment of a CCC camp for Negro boys in that vicinity, Governor Moore said the records show that Negro camps are better

behaved than the white camps. The complaint drawn up by a delegation of white citizens of the municipality was forwarded by the Governor to the corps area headquarters at Governors Island N. J.

LABOR - 1938
OCCUPATION, WAGES, ETC.

STATE PROTECTION OF WOMEN PRAISED

Miss Miller Declares Negroes'
Fear of Asking Higher Pay

Contributed to Program

URGES PUBLIC SUPPORT

Official Says Lack of Bargain-
ing Power Emphasized Need

for Wage Law

The fear on the part of Negro women workers of asking higher wages and better working conditions and the resultant threat to industry as a whole and to wage structures were determining factors in the position taken by New York State as an equalizing force between labor and employers, Miss Frieda S. Miller, State Industrial Commissioner, declared yesterday.

Addressing some 100 members of the New York Urban League, Harlem social service group, at a luncheon at the Young Women's Christian Association branch at 179 West 137th Street, Miss Miller urged recognition and support of the State's policy, which she described as "one of the really constructive forces in making possible both social and economic progress."

The luncheon meeting was held at the close of the league's two-day conference on industrial and labor problems, during which speakers discussed methods available for Negroes that would help them in their fight for economic security, chief among these being for Negroes to unite in labor unions.

Lack of Bargaining Power

Terming the Wage and Hour Law a favorable means of dealing with employer-labor problems, Miss Miller said the State took its present stand partly because it could not tolerate seeing women without sufficient bargaining power and partly because of the consequences this would have on industry and the wage structure.

"Until the minimum wage law was passed," she added, "it was a

serious matter not only for women workers but also for our economic and social organization. Women, coming into industry later than men, with little skill, and carrying the idea of the 'temporariness' of their positions, were plagued by a lack of bargaining power, and I feel that we should all recognize and support the law, now that it is actually on the statute books."

At a morning session at the league's headquarters, 204 West 136th Street, a panel discussion conducted by T. Arnold Hill, director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, centered about the general topic of utilizing guidance technique to increase efficiency in the Negro worker.

Vocational Guidance Needed

The importance of guidance for the Negro in enabling him to develop the ability to decide what job he is best suited for was emphasized by Jerome H. Bentley, program director for the Young Men's Christian Association. Observing that despite much teaching many persons still followed the "square-peg-in-the-round-hole" principle, he advised workers to find out what jobs they were best adapted to, obtain such positions and then keep them.

Considering the problems of children in Harlem, Mrs. Emma Shields Penn, vocational counselor at Frederick Douglass Junior High School, said the schools were not providing properly for a large number of subnormal students. She advocated a better plan for repeating lessons for certain pupils so they would not be carried along with the rest of the class without the training they really need.

"This is all important," she said, "for from this subnormal group are coming our juvenile delinquents and our criminals of the future."

Other speakers included W. R. Cochrane, activities secretary of the Harlem Branch of the Y. M. C. A.; Dr. Sidney Lake, principal of the New York Vocational High School, and Irving Rosen, associate director of the Federation Employment Service. A summation of the conference was given by Dr. J. Edward Mayman, supervisor of the Board of Education's adult guidance service.

Labor - 1938

New York

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Warns Negro Workers Not To Seek

Differential Wage Under New Law

Hill Warns Negroes Against Seeking Differential Wage Under Labor Legislation

A warning to Negro workers discharged in shutdowns last week when the new wage and hour law went into effect, urging that they refuse to join with their employers in asking Administrator Andrews for an exemption from the law's provisions, was issued Monday by T. Arnold Hill, director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League.

"Rumors that large numbers of Negroes have been discharged by employers unwilling to pay the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act have been the occasion for considerable alarm lest Negroes might ask that exceptions be made in order to insure their return to employment," Mr. Hill said.

"The National Urban League urges that Negroes resist all appeals made to them to seek from Administrator Andrews an exception from the 25c hourly minimum wage and 44-hour week, even though they may be temporarily inconvenienced by the lay-offs. It would be illogical to ask for a special wage scale in industries in which Negroes are predominantly employed and thus cause the establishment of one wage for whites and another for Negroes—the whites getting the minimum wage under the Act and the Negroes receiving sub-normal wages."

Mr. Hill's warning came as a result of newspaper reports which told of the dismissal of more than 80,000 persons by employers who claimed that they could not pay a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour. Thirty thousand of these workers were employed in tobacco-stemming plants and a large proportion of the remainder in the pecan-growing industry. Negroes constitute a large proportion of employees in both of these fields. Reports of the dismissal of red caps throughout the country also have reached the League office.

"It is my belief that these lay-offs, if they are as widespread as reported in the press, are only temporary," Mr. Hill said. "Those laid off now will find their services needed in their old jobs or in new jobs made possible by increased production to supply the demands of better paid workers."

Discharge of Large Number of Working Men May Cause Dangerous Request

Lay-offs Have Hidden Purpose To Intimidate

NEW YORK.—A warning to Negro workers discharged in shutdown last week when the new wage and hour law went into effect, urging that they refuse to join with their employers in asking Administrator Andrews for an exemption from the law's provisions, was issued this week by T. Arnold Hill, director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League. Thirty thousand of these workers were employed in tobacco-stemming plants and a large proportion of the remainder in the pecan-growing industry. Negroes constitute a large proportion of employees in both of these fields. Reports of the dismissal of red caps throughout the country also have reached the League office.

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a wage for Negroes lower than that for whites. This custom which has existed for years might well be broken down now when we have a law that actually does have teeth in it, designed to raise the level of living for wage-earners in the lower brackets.

T. ARNOLD HILL,
Dept. of Industrial Relations,
National Urban League
New York, N. Y.

WAGE BILL ADVICE IS GIVEN TO WORKER

NEW YORK —(ANP— The National Urban League urges that Negroes resist all appeals made to them to seek from Administrator Andrews an exception from the 25c hourly minimum wage and 44-hour week, even though they may be temporarily inconvenienced by the lay-offs. It would be illogical to ask for a special wage scale in industries in which Negroes are predominantly employed and thus cause the establishment of one wage for whites and another for Negroes, the whites getting the minimum wage under the Act and the Negroes receiving sub-normal wages."

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Opposes Differentials

Editor The New York Age:
The National Urban League regards it of utmost importance that Negro workers not ask for a smaller wage or longer hours than those provided for in the Wage and Hour Act.
If they were to do so they would run the risk of having the Federal Government approve of a differential based upon race. It would be unfortunate in this country if Governmental sanction were given to

Two months ago when the enlargement of the store was announced, James Lawson, placement director of the union, approached the management concerning jobs for colored. It was found that out of a city payroll of 2,600, colored were employed only in the menial jobs.

Store Settles with Union; Pickets Stop

NEW YORK — Ludwig Bauman's 125th Street Department Store, which has been picketed by the Harlem Labor Union for six weeks, Wednesday met the demand of the union in reference to the employment of colored and the picketing was ended.

HE'S ANOTHER NUMBER ONE



Cramer 11-19-38

We, too, are fed up with the ever-increasing list of "Negro firsts," but there seems to be no help for it as long as Negroes keep progressing. The honor falls this week to Rupert Moore, first of his race, to be employed as a bus driver in New York City. Moore,

a native of Kansas City, Mo., where he was formerly employed by the Coldthorpe Bus Co., as the only Negro bus driver in that section, is now employed by Empire State Tours, Inc., at a salary of approximately \$60 a week. He lives at 255 W. 112th street, Harlem. He is shown above with the bus to which he has been assigned

Labor — 1938
Occupation, Wages, etc.

New York

NEW YORK SUBWAY TO OPEN JOBS TO NEGROES

New York, June 17.— Employment of colored men in jobs above the grades of elevator operator and porter was promised the N.A.A.C.P. by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company here in a letter from Thomas E. Murray, Jr., receiver of the I.R.T., to Charles H. Houston, special counsel of the N.A.A.C.P.

The I.R.T. is one of the privately-owned subway systems of New York City. Heretofore the system has employed Negroes only as porters and elevator operators.

When the new municipally-owned Eighth avenue subway system was opened in September, 1932, colored men were employed immediately by it as station agents. After several years of effort, colored men were admitted to the civil service examinations for guard, or conductor, and later were admitted to the civil service examinations for motormen. At the present time there are numerous Negro station agents, a goodly number of conductors and platform men and eleven Negro motormen on the municipal system.

The two privately-owned systems, the I.R.T. and the B.M.T., have closely restricted Negroes in employment. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been working on the problem for several years and has finally received the assurance that the I.R.T. will employ a number of Negroes as platform men and station agents. However, the I.R.T. has made the concession with a string upon it and that is that if the Negro employees in these new positions do not make good or have friction with the public, the new policy will be discontinued.

In writing to the I.R.T., the N.A.A.C.P. has suggested that it has adopted the wrong approach to the problem psychologically and that Negroes ought to be employed without any strings, on merit alone. As for friction, the N.A.A.C.P. points out that for six years the municipal subway has been using Negro employees and that in all that time no friction with the public due to color, has been reported.

N. Y. Subway Promotes Six Porters As 'An Experiment'

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Following nearly two years of negotiations between counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Thomas Murray, receiver for the I. R. T. subway, and Section 2 of the Transport Workers Union, a CIO affiliate, six men, former porters and elevator operators started, ~~last~~ Aug.

as platform men with the subway system. Each of the men has been with the company for more than ten years.

This is the first time in the history of the I. R. T. that colored men have been allowed the rise above the status of porters or elevator operators. The city-owned subway system employs colored men as conductors, motormen, etc.

The men, who are being employed on a temporary basis "as an experiment," are:

Rupert Bath, 114 W. 118th street,
Clarence Kling, 369 W. 119th street;
John Villabrina, 204 W. 139th street.
E. Nixon, 439 W. 52nd street, and
A. E. Jones, 236 W. 149th street.

labor - 1938
Occupation, Wages, etc.

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MERCHANTS COME TO TERMS

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN

the Greater New York Coordinating Committee for Employment and the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, representing the merchants of the 125th street shopping district, has attracted national attention because it is the first such agreement ever made public. By its terms, the stores on 125th street, Harlem's main shopping district, agree:

First: That stores not already employing between thirty-three and one-third and 40 per cent colored workers in so-called white collar positions agree to do so as speedily as possible by making replacements with qualified Negroes as white employees resign or are discharged for cause; and, if the store is part of a chain with other branches in New York City, by making replacements in those stores from qualified white clerks now employed in the chain's Harlem store and replacing such white employees and filling all new jobs in the Harlem store with colored workers until at least the thirty-three and one-third per cent minimum is reached.

Second: That the term "white collar worker" is construed to mean one engaged in an executive, selling or clerical capacity, or in any other position in which the worker comes in direct contact with customers. The positions mainly excluded from this classification are those of a menial nature, such as porters, janitors, etc.

Third: That while the stores consent to a minimum of thirty-three and one-third per cent Negroes in white collar jobs as quickly as this percentage can be normally reached this agreement in no wise limits the percentage to thirty-three and one-third. If they wish, stores may employ 100 per cent colored personnel. Nor will any store now employing more than thirty-three and one-third per cent reduce the number of Negro workers so as to bring the percentage down to thirty-three and one-third.

Fourth: That in so-called family-owned and operated stores where no help outside the immediate family is now employ-

ed, the owners agree to engage a qualified Negro for the first new job created in their establishments.

For some years, various individuals and organizations have contended that since the Negroes of Harlem support these stores it is only fair that they should have a fair proportion of representation on the payroll of these companies. About ten years ago the Western Union Telegraph Company voluntarily placed a colored staff in their 135th street office where all the business is colored. Several of the 125th street merchants, notably Blumstein's, had agreed to hire Negro clerks before this agreement, but in the main the stores would hire one or two Negroes, more as a gesture than anything else, and made the excuse that business did not warrant increasing their personnel.

But the serious economic plight of some 300,000 people brushed aside all excuses and the agitation continued, sometimes getting out of hand. The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court granting workers the right to picket on racial grounds served as a stimulus and caused many of the white merchants to be picketed or threatened with picketing by the Coordinating Committee.

The Uptown Chamber of Commerce cannot be accused of being over-friendly with the Negroes of Harlem, as it has remained strictly a lily-white organization and has sought to circumscribe the Negro population at every turn. Nevertheless, we believe it sincerely desires to bring industrial peace to this section and to this end has worked earnestly on the merchants of the district to convince them of the desirability of employing more Negroes.

True the agreement is vague in several particulars, but it is a victory for Harlem in any case and we think that those agencies which have been fighting the 125th street merchants should now declare a truce until they have evidence that these merchants have acted in bad faith.

As desirable as white collar jobs are, they cannot support the large population in Harlem. The mass of unskilled labor is still being discriminated against by industries within the immediate vicinity of Harlem.

such as IRT shops, the Bronx Municipal Market, the Eighth and Lenox Avenue Bus Lines, which have terminals in Harlem, and factories of various kinds in the Bronx that employ large numbers of skilled and unskilled labor. The efforts of the Coordinating Committee could, we believe, be profitably turned in this direction, and ten times as many new jobs in the industrial field might be found as will be forthcoming from the stores included in the agreement.

What is most needed is to increase the buying power of the people of Harlem, and Negroes generally in the City of New York, and no job, however small, that does this should be scorned.

In the meantime, we congratulate the Greater New York Coordinating Committee and the 125th street merchants for coming to terms and appeal to the street speakers to withhold their judgement for a while and give the new plan ample opportunity to work.

New Avenue To Colored Job Problem

NEW YORK—The Ancient Order of Dharana, an organization composed of black and white followers of the Jewish faith and headed by Dr. R. R. Porter, colored has dedicated itself to the task of securing more jobs for Negroes by using the influence of members of their group to induce merchants of Harlem, most of whom are followers of the same religious belief, to widen the field of white-collar employment so far as the Negro is concerned.

As the outcome of a most successful outing to Pleasure Beach, Conn., on Labor Day, at which time white and black Jews held a preliminary conference, plans were formulated for a mass meeting held Sunday, September 11, at the Dharana Hall, 434 Lenox avenue.

Outstanding merchants of Harlem, some of whom are also members of the Order, promised any number of jobs to Negro sales and clerical people.

"We realize that there is a great amount of clannishness and unity among those commonly called 'Jews', said Dr. Porter, "but Black people should also realize that we are 'Jews' too, in the truest sense of the word, if only we would but

return to the faith of our fathers. "When and if we join hands with our white brethren in the bonds of Judaism, through the teachings of Dharana (the Prophet), a mutual interchange of benefits, spiritual, mental and financial as well will be the results thereof. Ultimately."

Labor — 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Work Pact. First Step

Agro American
Tips Only Livelihood for
Most of Station Workers

NEW YORK—The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on Saturday, classifying railroad red caps as railway employees, as termed in the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, climaxed a five-year fight by these workers to establish that status.

Beginning in 1933, with the Washington Union Station redcaps, the fight in the East moved to Pennsylvania and New York, finally landing in Western territory, where the first results ofago, but it was a vain fight as the their efforts were marked last year with notable success.

One of these was the formation of the International Brotherhood of Redcaps at Chicago. With the unification which was established by that organization, the leaders of the red caps then proceeded to invoke the offices of the commission in determining the legal status of country's 5,000 red caps.

Depend Upon Tips

Investigation disclosed that a majority of these workers depended entirely upon the generosity of railroad patrons, for whatever earnings they received, in the way of tips.

A small percentage were on salary, but this was such a negligible amount that it could not be considered as of any consequence. Furthermore, the railroads contended that red caps were not employees but occupied the status of concessionaires.

The commission's examiners, however, dissented from that contention, following Tom Harding, Butler U's triple their investigation, and rec-

commended that red caps be included in the purview of the Railway Labor Act as employees.

The recommendation was fought by the railroads at a hearing in Washington several months ago, but it was a vain fight as the decision proved.

Not Surprised

Red caps at both the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads' New York stations were pleased at the decision, although it was just what they had expected, they said.

In speaking of the matter, William H. Brown, a vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Redcaps and head of the New England division, said:

"We are naturally jubilant in having our working status officially defined, but, considering the part we play in the railroad service, there was no other decision that the commission could, in fairness, make."

Mr. Brown was inclined to believe that the first step under the decision would be to effect a working agreement with their employers. The wage phases would be a later consideration, he said.

Morticians Enjoy Life



Reading left to right: H. E. Dolan, head of the Dolan School of Embalming, local institution; R. H. Oxner, John W. Freeman and Theo. Fuehrer, the three members of the New York Board of Inspectors, Board of Health, Albany, N. Y. The inspectors were guests of Mr. Dolan at a local night spot.

Freeman, a former Philadelphian, Harvard graduate and graduate of the Philadelphia Division, is the only colored inspector of embalming colleges in America. He and his two associates must place their stamp of approval on all morticians and embalming schools in the State of New York before they are licensed.

Most of the local colored morticians are graduates of the Dolan school, which was inspected by the New Yorkers and given a high rating.

Should Qualify For

Trade Teaching Jobs

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Negroes urged this week by Dr. Arnold Hill, director of the National Industrial relations of the National Urban League, to file applications for examinations announced by the board of examiners of the City of Education of the City of New York. The examinations are for licenses to teach technical subjects in vocational and technical high schools in New York City. Salaries range from \$2,148 to \$4,500 per year, by annual increments of \$156.

Written tests for the licenses will be held during the week of October 24. Applications and detailed announcements may be obtained from the Board of Education, 600 Park Ave., New York City, up to October 17, 1938. Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$4.30. All applicants must be citizens of the United States or legal declarants of their intention to become citizens. They need not necessarily be citizens of New York City or New York State. They must have completed approved and appropriate four-year technical curriculum of college grade or its

equivalent, and must have had at least three years of full-time paid technical experience.

Applicants will be required to take written, class teaching, laboratory performance, and interview tests, as well as a physical examination. The written test will cover all phases of the applicant's knowledge of his trade. The interview test will ascertain his fitness with respect to personality, mental responsiveness, and use of oral English.

The class teaching test and the laboratory performance test will give the applicant an opportunity to demonstrate his ability to instruct others in the subject of his choice. The physical examination carries the special requirement that all applicants who have not been vaccinated within the past five years must secure new vaccinations.

LOSES FAIR JOB



Raymond P. Burton who was dismissed from the World's Fair September 19, for having "the wrong attitude toward the job." Burton charged Fair officials with discrimination against Negro workers in job and pay.

Urges Cooperation Between Races On Employment Compact

Addressing the first fall meeting of the Membership Cabinet of the Harlem Y. M. C. A. Monday night, Col. Leopold Philipp, president of the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, made a sincere appeal for cooperation between the white and colored races in Harlem. It was the Uptown Chamber of Commerce which recently signed an agreement between the white merchants in 125th street and the colored residents of the area, as represented by the Coordinating Committee for Employment, in which it was agreed that the stores would employ no less than a third of their clerical help from among the colored residents of the district.

The speaker pointed out that this experiment, if successful, would be the best recommendation for the employment of skilled Negroes in other commercial establishments throughout the city and in other cities. Certain organizations, he said, naming the Harlem Labor Union among others, were trying to stir up trouble because the New York Urban League, the Harlem Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. had been selected to recommend those seeking employment in the stores of 125th street.

The merchants of Harlem want to see prosperity among all the racial elements, better housing conditions and a better community spirit. These are also the aims of the Harlem Coordinating Committee and colored civic organizations, said the speaker and he concluded by asking that the responsible people of the community get behind the agreement between the merchants and the Harlem Coordinating Committee to make it a success.

Several other members of the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, including Jack Blumstein, head of the Blumstein Department store, and Mathew Eder, secretary of the association, were also introduced. Col. Philipp said that Blumstein's had employed a large number of colored people in their clerical force for nearly four years and had found them as efficient as those of other races.

Earlier in the evening, the audience was entertained by Billy Banks of Noble Sissle's Orchestra, following a well-prepared dinner, served by members of the Y. M. C. A. cafeteria.

Attorney James C. Thomas, chairman of the Membership Cabinet, presided, and Attorney Alan C. Dingle called attention to the forthcoming Y. M. C. A. membership drive during which it is hoped to add 1,000 new members to the Harlem Y.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY

OVER IN BROOKLYN some very interesting testimony was given last week before the Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population by officials of several public corporations. The testimony concerned the matter of hiring Negroes in other than menial capacities by the public utilities. The utility officials expressed sympathy with the work of the Commission but denied that their corporations discriminated against Negroes in employment even though testimony indicated that Negro employees in the companies were confined to menial jobs.

A. Augustus Low, executive vice-president of the Brooklyn Edison Company, told the Commission that his company employed 411 Negroes, six of whom were superintendents, 48 mechanics, 228 skilled laborers and 84 clerical workers. Research data of the Commission, placed in the record by Senator Schwartzwald, indicated, however, that the company employed a maximum of 250 Negroes out of a staff of approximately 7,000 and that most of the Negroes were common laborers.

William S. Menden, president of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation, admitted that there had been little change in his corporation's position on Negro employment since his testimony last year before the commission. The majority of the 400 Negro workers employed by the corporation are porters.

J. J. Langan, training superintendent for the New York Telephone Company in Brooklyn and Queens declared that the management believed that Negro and white girls could not work together harmoniously, but placed the blame for the job ban on the white interviewers who appraise applicants. "We do not believe that white girls like to work in offices with Negroes," he is quoted as having told the Commission.

The policy of these public utilities in reference to Negro employment is well known. For the most part the stock excuse is that Negroes are not employed in white-collar positions because whites would refuse to work with them. Unfortunately that belief prevails not only in the public utilities but in most private business concerns. And yet one has but to look at the relationships that

exist between the races when they are working together in city, state or federal government agencies under civil service. It might be novel at first for some of the white workers to be thrown into close and intimate daily relationships with Negro workers but the novelty soon wears off and nothing more is thought of color. It is ability that counts; the fact that a person might be a Jew, an Italian, a Negro or a member of any other racial group or nationality should not enter into the picture.

It could be pointed out to the officials of these public utilities that there are numerous Negro motormen piloting the city's Independent Subway System trains and yet none of the passengers have been known to refuse to ride on the trains because it was run by a Negro. There are numerous Negro conductors on the same system but we have yet to hear of a white passenger getting off the train because it was in charge of a Negro. There are numerous station agents and yet when change is wanted we have yet to hear of a white passenger going elsewhere to get change or refusing to be waited on by the Negro agent. We have been among those in line at the Harlem office of the Consolidated Edison Company to pay our gas and electric bills but we have yet to see a white consumer get off the line and go elsewhere because the man behind the counter was a Negro. We have yet to see a white consumer refuse admittance to a Negro meter-reader sent out by the same company.

Despite all this, however, officials of some of our utilities bring up the same old excuse that the two races cannot work together. If they cannot work together it is merely because they are not given the opportunity to work together. We'll wager that if the telephone company were to hire Negro girls as operators, there would not be a single white girl who would quit her job in protest or would fail to cooperate with a Negro operator in transferring calls or any of the numerous tasks confronting operators.

We believe that company officials who give the excuse are merely placing the onus on their employees when as a matter of fact the blame should be placed on themselves. We believe that Senator Schwartzwald rightly replied to these utility officials when he said:

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SHINE, SHINE, SHOE SHINE BOY



Amsterdam News 10-1-38 New York City

If you are ever down her way, the little girl would like to have you give her a "little play." She Louise Wilson, lone female shoe shine "boy" on gay Seventh Avenue (Uptown). She holds forth principally between 114th and 132nd Streets, and can really pop a mean shine rag. Photo shows her putting the final touches on a customer's kicks. Pretty good, eh!

DONS OVERALLS, SPECS, TO SHAKE MEAN RAG TO EARN DAILY BREAD

By DAN BURLEY

She's no kid, although you'd think she was only 17. Yet, she's out there on the avenue, beating out as merry a rhythm on shoes as Louis Armstrong played in his memorable "Shoe Shine Boy."

It's a tough life for a man, let alone a woman, but Louise Wilson, a slender lass of 23, bespectacled and togged roughly in overalls, a crushed felt hat and sand-

in open-mouthed amazement at the girl, on her knees, putting the finishing touches on the leather easing for some male's feet.

Likes Her Job

You'd wonder how there are lots of easier jobs a woman can get. You'd think a woman would shrink from such a rough and tumble life. It is in direct defiance of the mid-Victorianism still apparent in certain aspects of our contemporary society for a woman to go to life in the raw for a living. They do it in Russia and certain other parts of Europe, but not in the good old U.S.A., you ruminant as you stroll on, wagging your head.

However, Louise Wilson who lives at 209 West 119th street, is ambitious. She set out to earn \$29.50 last summer so she could return on a visit to her home in Cleveland, Ohio, in luxurious style, via airplane. Since that time, she's probably earned twice the amount she set as her goal and in addition has developed an ambition to go into the shoe shining business in a bigger way.

"You know," she said between grabs for tan polish as she did up this reporter's shoes, "I believe I could really make it with my own shoe shine parlor."

"I'd hire me six girls and pay 'em on a commission basis," she went on, not noticing at all the couple staring at her near the corner of 125th and Seventh avenue.

"Once I got going, mebbe I'd make around \$30 a week clear, don't you think?"

We encouraged her with the suggestion that she could make more than \$30 a week, maybe \$100 or \$200 if she went after it right. She caught on quickly.

May Hit Broadway

"I could dress the girls in bell-boy uniforms, with brass buttons and cardboard caps. Then I'd teach them how to put a good shine on shoes and bring back the customers."

As the discussion developed, Louise took avidly to a suggestion that she could probably take her idea to Broadway with music supplying the rhythm for six or twelve girl bootblacks at work on as many pair of shoes.

Louise also told us her case history. She has several brothers and sisters. Also a family to look out for. She went to school in Cleveland, coming to Harlem only a few years ago. She's been shining shoes only for a short time in New York. She did it for a while in Cleveland.

"I find a lot of fresh guys out here," she smiled, as we asked her if she were annoyed by men who wanted dates instead of shines.

"But I tell 'em where to get off. I don't mix pleasure with business. If a fellow wants a shine, that's what he gets. If he doesn't, I'll tell him quick to move on."

"One guy came up to me one day and said, 'you are a disgrace to your race,'" she stated.

"And how did he look, Louise?" We inquired, as we dug a dime from an unwilling pocket.

"He looked like a perfect

WOOLWORTH STORES CO. TO HIRE NEGROES IF OTHERS SET PACE

Hopes for the employment of Negroes in Woolworth 5 and 10 cent stores brightened last week when John B. Hix, manager of the local chain, told a representative of the West Philadelphia Youth Civic League that he would willingly cooperate in bringing about Negro employment.

Commenting further upon the recent protest of the organization to the policy of hiring only white salespeople in stores located in densely populated colored areas, Hix stated that the employment of colored workers might encourage a recurrence of labor disputes similar to a recent outbreak in Harlem.

"But I would be glad to cooperate with the local Chamber of Commerce in order to avoid such a situation," he said.

Stores involved in the present drive are those located along Lancaster avenue, in West Philadelphia, which, the League claims, receives about 55 per cent of Negro patronage.

With Hix's assurance that colored clerks in these stores and other Woolworth units throughout colored sections of the city "is a possibility" the League is awaiting another statement from the company's official.

The Colonial Theatre, 42nd street and Lancaster avenue, was the recent target of a League drive to effect the employment of Negro cashiers. "Race patronage at this theatre is also very great, and several petitions have already been circulated in the interest of our aim," John F. Purdue, League president, asserted. Officials of the local American Federation of Labor agreed to cooperate with the League, expressing hope for a "satisfactory agreement." The Colonial Theatre management, however, are reported to be "silent" on the issue.

Laundry Workers In State Hail Benefits Of Minimum Wage Law

More than ten thousand colored laundry workers in New York City are better off today because of wage increases of from five to ten dollars per week received as a result of Minimum Wage legislation according to

Elmer A. Carter, editor of Opportunity Magazine and a member of the Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board.

"The rigid provisions of this Act gave these workers an 8-hour day and a minimum wage of \$14 per week as compared to their former workday of from ten to fourteen hours and wage of from \$6 to \$10 per week," Mr. Carter said. "In so doing it helped to correct at least one instance of flagrant exploitation of Negro labor and guaranteed this large group of workers a basic living wage."

Mr. Carter retold that the promulgation of the Minimum Wage law was stubbornly and bitterly opposed by laundry owners, who said in effect that they could not pay the basic wage and remain in business. That this was only a subterfuge, he said, had been demonstrated by the fact that very few, if any, laundries have been forced to close their doors as a result of being compelled to pay their workers decent wages.

"No state in the Union has advanced so far in progressive social legislation for the betterment of the underprivileged than New York," Mr. Carter said. "The Unemployment Insurance System, for instance, covers a larger area of the working population than that of any other state. And in New York Negroes reap a special benefit obtainable nowhere else, in that our domestics are fully covered by the Act when four or more are employed in a home. In many states domestics are excluded from any unemployment insurance or Social Security benefits whatsoever."

Although there has been some delay in administering both the Minimum Wage law and the Unemployment Insurance Act, the Opportunity editor stated, this delay has been only that incident to the setting up of any new and complicated systems of such huge scope.

State Commission Calls Ranking Officials Of City's Principal Public Utilities To Testify On Policies Regarding Employment Of Negroes

Placing ranking officials of the city's principal utilities on the stand in Brooklyn, the Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population this week exposed the long established practices of these corporations in denying employment to Negro workers.

Testimony of a wholesale barrier to Negro employment was taken by the Commission in its first public hearings this year, held in the former Appellate Division Court room of Brooklyn Borough Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 1, 2. Senator Jacob J. Schwartzwald, chairman, and Assemblyman William T. Andrews, vice chairman, presided.

Witnesses were questioned by Prof. Lewis Mayers of City College and Attorney William Beckens Jr., counsel and assistant counsel for the Commission.

Testimony was also taken on the practices of hospitals and Negro nurses and on other phases of employment, housing, recreation relief administration so that the Commission could make a study of the social and economic conditions of Brooklyn's Negro residents.

Witnesses summoned to appear for the hearings included William S. Menden, president of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation; M. E. Dillon, president of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company; A. Augustus Low, executive vice president of the Consolidated Edison Company, and J. J. Langley, head of the Employment Division of the New York Telephone Company.

Evidence concerning the assignment of Negro nurses to city hospitals and the training available for Negro student nurses was sought from Miss Marian Doyle, superintendent of the Kings County Hospital Training School for Nurses, and Miss Ann Johnson, superintendent of Nurses at the Queens General Hospital in Jamaica, L. I.

Union Officials Summoned

The Commission also summoned officials of several Utility Trade Unions to probe the practices of these labor organizations on the employment of Negroes by the Utility Corporations with which they held contracts. In some instances, union officials had declared previously that the unions had made efforts to have Negroes employed by the corporations but that the utilities had rejected Negro candidates.

Menden, the BMT president, testified before the Commission in its Harlem hearings last year. At that time he admitted that his corporation had a long standing rule barring Negroes from employment in its transportation department. The official also admitted that he knew that this practice violated the Stephens Act, which forbids such discrimination but declared that the passage of that act in 1933 had not changed the company's policy.

Stressing the importance of the testimony on job discrimination Senator Schwartzwald reiterated a previous statement that the Commission must seek means to overcome this basic handicap among Negroes before it can find any lasting solution of the secondary problems of health, housing, recreation, crime and delinquency. "Until we can see that corporations receiving favors and charters from the State live up to their obligations by refusing to differentiate between prospective employees on account of race, creed and color, we cannot hope to make a real attack on the other problems which naturally grow out of this lack of preferred and possible employment."

Workers Promised Opportunity

"In the legislation which we hope to write into the laws of this great State at the next session of the Legislature, we shall see to it that Negro workers are given the greatest possible protection in their just pursuit of equal opportunity."

"I agree wholeheartedly with Governor Lehman who recently stated that all believers in true democracy must guarantee all minorities equal opportunity for

advancement with the general population or democracy, as we know, will perish from the face of the earth."

The Commission is continuing its investigation from its headquarters at 150 Nassau street, Manhattan. Gerald E. Allen, graduate economist, is executive director of the investigating body.

Other members of the Commission include State Senators John J. Howard and George L. Thompson; Assemblyman Robert C. Justice and James E. Owens, Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes, Mrs. E. R. Alexander, Dr. Edward Jones of Yonkers; Father Michael Mulvoy, secretary; Henri W. Shields and A. A. Austin.

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Gets Subway Post



CARL H. MADSEN, 28-year-old employee of New York City's municipally-owned Independent Subway system, who last week was appointed an assistant station superintendent. Mr. Madsen, who is married and lives at 361 W. 121st Street, started out as a subway porter in 1932. Successfully passing civil service examinations, he became station agent in 1935. He passed an examination for his present post in May, 1936. Living in New York for the past 21 years, he is a native of St. Croix, Virgin Islands.

DOMESTIC NOW IS GRADUATED INTO DESIGNER

Free Classes Enable Her to Elevate Her Status

The trade dressmaking class of the WPA Adult Education Program

of the Board of Education, conducted at the Community House of Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th street, has another graduate of whom it can well be proud. She is Miss Helena Bain now of 974 Union avenue, Bronx, but formerly of Miami, Fla.

Miss Bain is now specializing in the making of ladies' coats and suits, having gone into business for herself at the conclusion of her course in tailoring and dressmaking under Miss Hazel Smith. She is kept busy, she says, trying to satisfy the demand for new and original creations, most of her customers coming from the recommendations of satisfied clients.

Miss Bain is a high school graduate. In competition with thousands of other dressmakers, she recently took second prize in a contest staged by McCall's magazine for the best dress made from a McCall pattern.

Miss Bain's rise from a domestic to a tailor and dressmaker is serving as inspiration to others to take advantage of the training afforded by WPA classes.

BEAUTICIANS UP IN ARMS

Say 75 Percent Will Be Forced To Close Up Under New Wage Law

Some 75 per cent of the beauty shops operated by the race in Harlem will close down within the next two months, according to experts who have been analyzing the effect of enforcement of the proposed \$16.50 wage scale reported to Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews by the Beauty Shop Minimum Wage Board. Public hearing on the proposed wage scale for the industry will be held next Tuesday at the State Office Building, 80 Centre street, but it is expected that the report of the board will be adopted in its entirety.

At the same time that the proposed scale was given wide publicity last week in The New York Age, a group of operators and employers were indignantly criticizing the Board which had no Negro member, nor even a Negro advisor, although Harlemites had sought inclusion of a member of the race on the board, only to be told that it was "too late." It was generally agreed among operators and beauty shop owners alike that approximately 75 per cent of the shops will be unable to comply with the law which goes into effect July 1; they are forced with the alternative of either going out of business entirely or conducting their businesses from their homes. Although shop-owners and operators alike are agreed that some provision should be made to standardize the industry, they feel that the proposed wage-scale will sound the death-knell of the largest single industry conducted by Negroes in Harlem, because of the inability to live up to the minimum wage requirements.

It is known that many of the beauty salons in Harlem are in reality owned by whites who hire Negroes to run them. It is said that a Jewish

firm, specializing in manufacture of equipment, has a big interest in the industry in Harlem and stands to gain to such an extent by being able to throw cash into the field, while Negroes are giving it up, that they will practically control the industry in Harlem.

Meetings to formulate plans of action were held by owners and operators. The first meeting was Monday night at New Mt. Zion Baptist Church, 171 West 140th street, of Local 26 of the National Beauty Culture League, Mrs. Dorothy Chapman, president, presiding. Speakers included Assemblymen William T. Andrews and Robert W. Justice, Mrs. Cecelia C. Saunders, Y. W. C. A. executive secretary, two inspectors from the Labor Department, and Earl Ballard, Mrs. Douglass, Mrs. Iris Hall and Mrs. E. P. Bushell, beauticians.

On Tuesday, the Consolidated Beauty Shop Owners' Association, Mrs. Marcia Lansing, president, met at the Y. W. C. A. to discuss the situation.

The State Labor Department has set up an advisory committee of Harlemites, headed by Elmer A. Carter, member of the State Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board, which plans to hold meetings to which

shop owners and employees alike will be invited to attend to learn about the provisions of the law. In the meantime, all are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the public hearing on May 31 before Commissioner Andrews.

STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE WIPES OUT RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN PLAN OF REORGANIZATION

By WILLIAM E. CLARK

Discrimination because of race in the New York State Employment Service was wiped out in a plan of reorganization, recently put into effect. No longer are all Negroes compelled to register from the Harlem office at 200 West 135th street, as was formerly the case, and Negro employees in this service are scattered in various offices throughout the city and state.

These facts were gained in a recent interview with Mrs. Carita V. Roane, ranking colored employee in the service and manager of Manhattan District 15 at 200 West 135th street. In the reorganization the city was divided into 29 districts, each with a local office. Applicants are now register from the district in which they reside regardless of race or color. Three of these districts now serve Harlem. District No. 14 serves East Harlem, District 15 takes in the territory from 110th to 155th street in West Harlem, and District 16 covers the "hill" section and all territory north of 155th street, Mrs. Rhone explained.

While all registrations are made at applying for unemployment insurance the local offices, only domestic and benefits is determined upon the basis casual placements are made from their earnings in insured employment during the 9 months period from January 1 to September 30, 1937. Because eligibility is determined on an insurance basis, a worker, in order to be eligible must earn in previous insured employment at least 18 times his benefit rate. If this benefit rate is the minimum of \$7 established under the law and he earned \$126 in insured employment, he would be eligible for three weeks of benefits. However, as his benefit rate increases from the minimum of \$7 to the maximum of \$15 his total earnings in previous insured employment must also increase from the maximum of at least \$126 for the \$7 weekly benefit rate to the maximum of at least \$270 for the \$15 weekly benefit rate before he may be eligible for any benefits.

Unemployment Benefits Since January 1, the number of registrations from District 15 has been about five times the average for the first two months of 1937. For January and February 1938 a total of 21,312 persons registered at the 200 West 135th street office. The increase was due in part to the increase in unemployment but largely to payments under the Unemployment Insurance law going into effect on the first of the year.

There has been a great deal of confusion, especially in Harlem as to just who are entitled to benefits under the law. The erroneous impressions have prevailed that all residents of the state unemployed are entitled to insurance benefits under this law. Paul Sifton, Administrator of the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, makes the following explanation of the law.—

"The eligibility of applicants now

All the offices of the State Employment Service have had ten hectic weeks in doing their regular work of registering and trying to find jobs for the unemployed and carrying the additional load of registering applicants for the unemployment insurance. Up to March 7, the State Department of Taxation and Finance had mailed 480,895 for a total distribution of \$5,565,889.56 and about 65,000 complaints from jobless citizens who believe they should be getting some compensation under this law have been filed with the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board of which Elmer Carter, editor of Opportunity, is the unemployed and carrying the additional load of registering applicants for the unemployment insurance. Up to March 7, the State Department of Taxation and Finance had mailed 480,895 for a total distribution of \$5,565,889.56 and about 65,000 complaints from jobless citizens who believe they should be getting some compensation under this law have been filed with the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board of which Elmer Carter, editor of Opportunity, is the unemployed and carrying the additional load of registering applicants for the unemployment insurance. Up to March 7, the State Department of Taxation and Finance had mailed 480,895 for a total distribution of \$5,565,889.56 and about 65,000 complaints from jobless citizens who believe they should be getting some compensation under this law have been filed with the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board of which Elmer Carter, editor of Opportunity, is the unemployed and carrying the additional load of registering applicants for the unemployment insurance.

"Many workers are coming to the New York State Employment Service and to the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance stating that relief and welfare authorities have told them to get unofficial word from us that they are ineligible for benefits. We cannot give them this



Mrs. CARITA V. ROANE

Working Two Shifts

All the offices of the State Employment Service have had ten hectic weeks in doing their regular work of registering and trying to find jobs for the unemployed and carrying the additional load of registering applicants for the unemployment insurance. Up to March 7, the State Department of Taxation and Finance had mailed 480,895 for a total distribution of \$5,565,889.56 and about 65,000 complaints from jobless citizens who believe they should be getting some compensation under this law have been filed with the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board of which Elmer Carter, editor of Opportunity, is the unemployed and carrying the additional load of registering applicants for the unemployment insurance. Up to March 7, the State Department of Taxation and Finance had mailed 480,895 for a total distribution of \$5,565,889.56 and about 65,000 complaints from jobless citizens who believe they should be getting some compensation under this law have been filed with the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board of which Elmer Carter, editor of Opportunity, is the unemployed and carrying the additional load of registering applicants for the unemployment insurance.

work. Many of the employees of this service have been forced to undergo the hardship of having "payless" pay days until the 1938 state budget had been passed. Mrs. Roane paid a high tribute to the loyalty and fine spirit of her staff, which includes more than 70 employees. They have recently taken additional space in the Dunbar Bank Building to handle the large volume of business.

Chief among the assistants to Mrs. Roane are: Milton St. John Berner, in charge of industrial section; Miss Helen L. Webster, in charge of the service section; Miss Emma S. Gilbert, in charge of the junior division; Miss Laura Valdes, assistant to the manager; Charles Greene, training supervisor; Mrs. Roberta L. Flowers, clearance secretary; and Nathan Stein, statistician.

UTILITY GIVES IN TO DEMAND FOR JOBS FOR NEGROES

NEW YORK, May--(CNA)-- A vigorous fight by Harlem organizations against job discrimination, by the big public utilities particularly, was crowned with a tremendous victory this week with the capitulation of the powerful Consolidated Edison Electric and Gas Company. The concern agreed to hire Negro cashiers and service men.

Announcement of the victory was made at a press conference in the office of the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church and chairman of the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment of Negroes.

Capitulation of the company came a few hours prior to the expiration of an ultimatum delivered by a mass meeting attended by 8,000 persons. Rev. Powell related that his committee was called to a conference with Colonel William Stillwell, vice president of the Consolidated Edison Electric and Gas Company, at which they were informed that the company was ready to "employ Negroes in all branches when the time came for re-hiring." Meantime, as a pledge of good faith, the company would immediately employ Negroes as cashiers and service men in its two Harlem offices, Colonel Stillwell said. He promised that this would be put into effect immediately, with a two week training period for the employees, beginning next Monday.

Rev. Powell said no response had been received as yet from the New York Telephone Company, which was also sent an ultimatum that it must discontinue its policy of discrimination in employment against Negroes or face a struggle. Picketing of the company will start this week, Rev. Powell said, if it continued to adhere to its jim-crow policy. A boycott would also be instituted, with an appeal "to all people, black and white," to stop dialing numbers and instead call the operator to get the number, thus forcing employment of more people."

SLAVE MARKETS IN CITY PROTESTED

Negro Girls Offer Services as
Maids at \$1 a Day to House-
wives, Social Worker Says

YOUTH VOICES DESPAIR

Council Welfare Group Hears
Plea for Retention of the
'Cellar Clubs'

A protest against the exploitation of young Negro women engaged for wages of \$1 a day or 8 cents an hour for domestic work at "slave markets" in Bronx and Brooklyn boroughs was made yesterday by Miss Dorothy Height, Negro representative of the Harlem branch of the Y. W. C. A. She spoke before the youth welfare committee of the City Council.

The girls, desperate for work, wait at the curbs on the Grand Concourse at Highbridge Road, the Bronx, and on Prospect Avenue near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and bargain for work with housewives who drive there in automobiles when they need help, according to Miss Height. Miss Height said these two locations were known in Harlem as "slave markets."

A Well-Known Term

Councilman Charles Keegan objected to the term "Bronx slave market." But Miss Height said: "The expression is as well known as 'Hi-de-ho.'"

The hearing was devoted to the testimony of many young men and girls. The youths all expressed despair over the futility of looking for regular employment and urged the committee to do nothing to eliminate their cellar clubs until better recreational centers were provided.

Hyman Tress, president of the East New York Inter-Club Federation, said that it was "nonsense" to criticize all cellar clubs because a few had been the scenes of infractions. He cited many clubs organized and operated by youths where work classes were held, WPA instruction given and other serious social activities promoted out of self-interest.

He asserted that because of the unfriendly attitude of the police and the Department of Housing and Buildings many cellar clubs in Brooklyn were being ejected from buildings where code violations existed. The clubs could find no

other cheap quarters, with the result the boys probably would drift back to poolrooms and the streets, he said.

Pleas for Cellar Clubs

Sol Feldman of the Federation of East Side Social Clubs also protested any closing of cellar clubs, saying: "Where will we go if you close our only social centers?" Jack Hier of 253 Henry Street declared he was "only 24 and willing to work."

"What is to become of us if we are not aided in some way by government agencies?" he added.

Gladys Jamison, representing a Negro college sorority, and Lionel Florant of the American Youth Congress alleged discrimination against Negroes. Miss Jamison asked for closer supervision of open city markets, charging that Negroes obtained poor foods and received short weights. Mr. Florant said that utilities franchised by the city had given employment to few Negroes, although they collected millions from that race. Recently the companies have shown a more conciliatory attitude, he said.

The next meeting of the committee will be held on May 25 at 2 P. M. and a night meeting may be held in Brooklyn Borough Hall on May 31.

Labor — 1938
Occupation, Wages, etc.

New York

HARLEM'S RETAIL MERCHANTS AGREE TO HIRE AT LEAST ONE-THIRD NEGRO HELP

Chamber of Commerce and Job Committee Make Agreement Public

Negroes are guaranteed at least a third of all sales positions in Harlem retail establishments under an agreement announced Monday, August 8, by the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, acting for hundreds of white-owned stores, and the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment, representing over 200 Negro organizations.

Amicable settlement of the racial employment problem, long a thorn in the side of Harlem, was reached at a series of conferences between Colonel Leopold Philipp, president, and Matthew J. Eder, executive secretary of the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, and Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., and Arnold P. Johnson, executive secretary of the Co-ordinating Committee. Negotiations began last April.

Aside from agreeing to fill vacancies with Negroes until a third or all white-collar jobs are held by colored workers, Harlem retailers promise not to discriminate against Negro clerks in promotions; agree to pay them equal wages; promise to exert pressure on non-cooperative labor unions to have them admit Negroes to membership, and agree not to retaliate against Negroes employed in stores out of Harlem or discriminate against them in enforced layoffs.

White employees will not lose jobs in Harlem as a result of the agreement. Negroes will replace white clerks as the latter quit, are transferred to other branches or are discharged for cause.

Machinery for arbitrating disputes is set up. An arbitration board of ten, five to be named by each side, will settle all controversies, and both sides agree to be bound by the board's decisions. Picketing and other demonstrations against stores ac-

cused of discrimination will be withheld during the board's deliberations. The agreement also provides for a central Harlem employment bureau to be operated by the New York Urban League, Harlem Y. M. C. A. and Harlem Y. W. C. A. All positions opened to Negroes in Harlem stores are to be filled by applicants certified by this bureau.

Colonel Philipp and Dr. William Lloyd Imes, vice-chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee and spokesman for the group in Dr. Powell's absence from the city, declared the culmination of the bi-racial negotiations would finally end all prejudice against colored workers in Harlem and bring a new and more peaceful era to the community's estimated 300,000 Negro population.

Issue Joint Statement

"The settlement reached today is historic," they said in a joint statement. "It is the first agreement of its kind ever negotiated, and leaders of both races in Harlem hail it as a constructive step towards more harmonious relations between the two races. It will contribute immeasurably to the advancement of Negroes, and will help quiet unrest in Harlem because it is proof that white business leaders have a sympathetic interest in the economic problems of the colored race.

"We believe the formula developed for Harlem may also be used to pave the way for a peaceful settlement of the racial employment problem in other large cities.

"Given equal opportunities for employment, Negroes will improve their economic status and become better citizens and better business men. As more and more colored workers are transferred from relief rolls to the security of decent paying jobs in private industry, we shall see a vast improvement in the social, living and economic conditions of Harlem."

Fear of race uprisings last April when the people of Harlem threatened mass picket demonstrations and boycott campaigns against stores said to be discriminating against Negro workers brought leaders of both races together in the hope of being able to settle the controversy peacefully.

More than a dozen took part in the original conferences, but the actual preparation of an agreement was left to the officers of the Uptown Chamber of Commerce and the Co-ordinating Committee. Picket demonstrations were suspended while negotiations were in progress.

The agreement which went into effect Monday exceeds 2,500 words and has been praised for its clarity and simplicity. It is a straightforward declaration of principles, containing none of the usual legal terms so frequently misunderstood by laymen.

Mayor LaGuardia characterized the settlement as a "tribute to common sense and justice." Others who praised the agreement included Newbold Morris, president of the City Council; Borough President Stanley M. Isaacs, Congressman Joseph A. Gavan of the 21st District; Mrs. Eliore M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board; State Senator Duncan T. O'Brien of the 19th District and Norman Thomas, Socialist leader.

Some of the large chain store organizations subscribing to the agreement are Ludwig Baumann, F. W. Woolworth & Co., S. H. Kress & Co., McCrory's, W. T. Grant & Co., Avega, Busch Kredit Jewelers, A. Beck & Co., and Wise Shoe Co.

DRIVE TO OPEN JOBS TO NEGROES WIDENS

Businesses Throughout City
That They Patronize Will Be
Asked to Give Work

CONFERENCE IS PLANNED

Success of the Harlem Efforts
Also Brings Proposals for a
National Campaign

The Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment announced yesterday from its offices at 132 West 138th Street that it would launch a city-wide drive to open more jobs for Negroes on a basis similar to that agreed upon with merchants in Harlem as a result of the committee's efforts.

Encouraged by its negotiations with the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, covering the Harlem district, the committee will call a conference in Town Hall sometime in the Fall to be attended by persons who have been cooperating with the committee to consider plans for the application of the Harlem agreement to other parts of the city. Arnold P. Johnson, executive secretary, and the Rev. Dr. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church and vice chairman of the committee, were optimistic that the plans would be successful. As indicating that the city-wide drive would meet with support, they pointed to the favorable action by the New York Telephone Company, Consolidated Edison Company, Liggett Drug Store Company and other large concerns in agreeing to employ Negroes.

Negro Store Patronage Cited

"If these concerns are willing to give employment to qualified Negroes, there is no reason why other public utilities and large downtown enterprises, many of which cater to Negro patronage, cannot adopt a similar policy," a statement by Mr. Johnson and Dr. Imes said.

"It is absurd to think that Negro workers should be restricted to Harlem. Even if our people got every job there, it wouldn't begin to scratch the surface of our employment needs. Colored people shop in all the big downtown stores. Why shouldn't they put some of our clerks behind their counters? Our people buy food-stuffs, furniture, clothing, automobiles, ec. If the concerns manufacturing and selling these articles accept our patronage, why should they bar us from their payrolls?"

"Harlem's 350,000 Negroes contribute greatly to the success of 75 per cent of the city's business enterprises, but in only a small percentage of them are any of our people employed, and in many of these in only a menial capacity. Such rank discrimination must cease."

Reasonable Basis Sought

Under the Harlem agreement at least one-third of all white collar jobs in retail establishments in the

district are to be given to Negroes. It is not believed that a similar proportion will be sought in other parts of the city; the aim of the new campaign is to extend employment opportunities for Negroes on a reasonable basis.

Mr. Johnson and Dr. Imes declared that no picketing was contemplated against any downtown stores as part of the campaign, and that picketing would be resorted to only in extreme cases. They pointed out that under a decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court on March 28, last, racial picketing of establishments accused of discriminating against Negro workers was declared legal.

The two spokesmen for the co-ordinating committee announced also that because of its success in Harlem the committee has been showered with requests from many parts of the country to call a national conference on jobs. This proposal will be considered at the Fall meeting.

Text Of Agreement Between Uptown Chamber Of Commerce And Coordinating Committee

To effect a fair and equitable settlement of the Negro employment problem as it affects Harlem retail establishments, the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, acting for those of its members who have authorized the Chamber to respect firms already having or subsequently may authorize the Chamber to represent them, and the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment, acting for the people of Harlem, agree upon the following principles as a guide in the solution of the problem.

This agreement shall be in force and effect as soon as it is formally accepted by both sides, and it shall continue so until abrogated by either party. Its provisions shall be reviewed once a year on the anniversary of its adoption or oftener at either party's request.

In behalf of those firms who have led acceptances with it or may subsequently do so, the Uptown Chamber of Commerce agrees to the following.

33 1-3 Per Cent Negro Workers

First: That stores not already employing between 33 1-3 and 40 per cent colored workers in so-called white collar positions agree to New York Urban League, Harlem do so as speedily as possible by Y. M. C. A., and Harlem Y. W. C. making replacements with qualified Negroes as white employees resign or are discharged for cause; and, if the store is part of a chain with other branches in New York City, by making replacements in those stores from qualified white clerks now employed in the chain's Harlem store and replacing such white employees and filling all new jobs in the Harlem store with colored workers until at least the 33 1-3 per cent minimum is reached.

Second: That the term "white collar worker" is construed to mean one engaged in an executive, selling or clerical capacity, or in any other position in which the worker comes in direct contact with customers. The positions mainly excluded from this classification are those of a menial nature, such as porters, janitors, etc.

Third: That while the stores consent to a minimum of 33 1-3 per cent Negroes in white collar jobs as quickly as this percentage can be normally reached, this agreement in no wise limits the percentage to 33 1-3. If they wish, stores may employ 100 per cent colored personnel. Nor will any store now employing more than 33 1-3 percent reduce the number of Negro workers so as to bring the percentage down to 33 1-3.

Fourth: That in so-called family-owned and operated stores where no help outside the immediate fam-

ily is now employed, the owners agree to engage a qualified Negro for the first new job created in their establishments.

No Discrimination in Wages ..

Fifth: That the stores agree not to limit the opportunities of Negro workers for advancement. Negroes may aspire to the same executive positions as white employees. Merit and efficiency shall be the sole consideration in promotion. Nor shall colored workers be discriminated against in the matter of wages. The stores agree to pay them the same salaries received by white workers in similar capacities in the same establishments.

Sixth: That the store owners and managers reserve the right to be the final judges of the fitness and qualifications of colored applicants for jobs, but the basis of qualification shall be the same as that applied to white applicants. The stores also reserve the right to make their appointments without regard to the organization or committee sponsoring the applicant. But if the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment sets up a central placement bureau under the auspices of the New York Urban League, Harlem Y. M. C. A., and Harlem Y. W. C., the stores agree to use this bureau exclusively to obtain colored help.

Seventh: That where stores operate under a closed shop agreement with a recognized union the owners or managers agree to use their influence with union officials to the end that Negroes may be admitted to membership. In short, there will be no pretense at denying Negroes employment in union stores on the subterfuge that to hire them would be in violation of existing union contracts. On the other hand, every reasonable effort will be made by the stores to surmount this difficulty.

Eighth: That stores which are parts of chain organizations agree they will not adopt a policy of discrimination against Negroes employed in their stores located out of Harlem, or in their offices or factories. In other words, no attempt will be made by any store to pose as employers of Negro help in Harlem while punishing colored workers elsewhere. Every effort will be made at all times to maintain the proper balance between white and colored workers.

Ninth: That in all disputes arising in connection with the employment of Negroes, the store owners and managers agree first to submit the points in dispute to the Executive Secretary of the Co-ordinating Committee, then the Co-ordinating Committee and the Executive Secretary shall be free to take whatever legal action it may see fit.

Tenth: That in all disputes arising in connection with the employment

of Negroes, the store owners and managers agree first to submit the points in dispute to the Executive Secretary of the Co-ordinating Committee, then the Co-ordinating Committee and the Executive Secretary shall be free to take whatever legal action it may see fit.

Eleventh: That the Job Arbitration Committee mentioned in the preceding section shall be composed of ten members. Four representatives shall be chosen by the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, none of whom shall be a merchant in Harlem, and four by the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment. The President of the Uptown Chamber of Commerce and the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee shall be members ex-officio of the Job Arbitration Committee with full voting powers.

Twelfth: The Uptown Chamber of Commerce agrees to furnish the greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment with a complete list of the parties to this agreement and also furnish the Committee with supplementary lists indicating new parties from time to time. Conceding that no settlement of a problem of this nature can be fair or equitable if one side makes all the concessions and agrees to be bound by the decisions of an impartial agency while the other insists upon full freedom of action, the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment, in behalf of the people of Harlem, subscribes to the following:

First: That it agrees to accept and be bound by the findings of the Job Arbitration Committee in all disputes.

Second: That at no time shall it demand the replacement of a white worker with a Negro, except that there will be no restriction where the Job Arbitration Committee finds that a white employee has been hired in violation of this agreement.

Third: That resort to picketing, boycotts and other mass demonstrations against stores will not be made, even though they are not parties to this agreement, until the case shall first have been considered by the Job Arbitration Committee. If the store managements refuse to abide by the Arbitration Committee's decision, or if they decline in advance to agree in writing to be bound by the findings of the Arbitration Committee, then the Co-ordinating Committee and the Executive Secretary shall be free to take whatever legal action it may see fit.

Fourth: That to boost the Negro patronage of stores cooperating in the job campaign and thus increase the number of positions available to Negroes, the Co-ordinating Committee agrees to encourage campaigns among the masses to increase the colored trade of all cooperating stores.

Fifth: That in consideration of the elimination of all Harlem agencies advocating increased employment opportunities for Negroes from direct participation in this agreement, the Co-ordinating Committee agrees to use every possible means to prevent independent action against stores subscribing to this agreement by colored groups not associated with the Co-ordinating Committee.

Sixth: The Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment agrees to furnish the Uptown Chamber of Commerce and Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment with a full list of the agencies it represents, and also furnish the Chamber with supplementary lists of new cooperating agencies from time to time.

To identify all Harlem stores subscribing to this agreement, the Uptown Chamber of Commerce and Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment shall agree upon a distinctive and copyrighted insignia and furnish copies to all participating stores for display.

To qualify, a store shall be required to file in writing with the Uptown Chamber of Commerce a consent to the terms of this agreement.

The Job Arbitration Committee shall be the sole judge of the right of any store to display the emblem. The insignia shall at all times remain the property of the Committee and the Committee shall reserve the right to revoke permission for its display.

Labor—1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Fire 18 Salesmen at Singer Firm Here

Despite the fact that Harlem purchased \$20,000 worth of sewing machines during January—and although a majority of the salesmen who handled the sales were Negroes—the Singer Sewing Machine Company's store at 314 West 125th street fired its 18 Negro salesmen Monday when they asked as a group for better working conditions.

This was the charge hurled at the nationally known concern by the Negro Labor Committee this week as the dismissed employees started picketing the store.

"That company," said Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee, "must be made to know that the intelligent and alert Negroes of Harlem will not sit idly by and watch the economic crucifixion of their people."

At the store where Manager Herman Grief refused to give The Amsterdam News his name, a general denial of all the charges was made and all inquiries referred to H. Weber, district manager of the company. Efforts to reach Mr. Weber proved futile.

Association Formed.

Former employees of the store, it is said, however, were easily reached. They said jointly that a short time ago an organization known as the Singer Machine Salesmen Association was formed. Later a petition asking the company heads for better wages and working conditions.

The association is headed by Dave Talbot and Louis Austin, president and secretary, respectively. They, it was revealed, will have the co-operation of the United Retail Employees of America, a C. I. O. affiliate.

"The case," Talbot said, clearly violates both State and National Labor Relations Act. And we propose to place the case in the hands of state officials by the end of next week."

Elsewhere, The Amsterdam News was told, the concern operates on the installment plan and that Harlem's store on 125th street was the most productive in all America, having closed their 1937 books with a gross of \$200,000. This year the company's program called for a \$250,000 gross.

Wrong Attitude.

Mr. Crosswaith said also that he was convinced that both Mr. Weber

and Mr. Grief had the wrong attitude towards the community. "The people of Harlem," he declared, "have a piece of educational work to do in regards to these men. They must be made to know that Negroes of today are unlike Uncle Tom and possess a backbone rather than a wishbone."

Further insult to the general morale of Harlem's unemployed was added this week when 10 porters of the Argonaut Realty Company were fired without notice last Friday night. The company is a subsidiary of General Motors Company.

No reason was given to the employees for the dismissals. A Mr. Ferris, superintendent of the concern, said Monday, "he didn't care to discuss the firings."

"It is our own personal business," he continued, "and I don't see why a newspaper would want to question us about it."

When assured that he was being questioned only to get both sides of the story, Ferris stated that the men were no fired. "They were layed off," he replied. Asked if the report that 10 white women had been hired to take the men's places was true, he fumed, "well, what of it? I don't care to say any more to you about it."

Among the men fired were Robert Brown, 320 St. Nicholas avenue; William Harrison, 206 West 119th street; Lemuel Mitchell, 220 West 111th street, and Ulious Mitchell, 359 West 116th street.

New York

UTILITY OFFICIALS
ADMIT POLICY IS
NOT TO HIRE NEGROES

NEW YORK, April--(CNA)-- An open admission that New York public utilities pursue a definite policy of barring Negroes workers from employment in categories other than porters and scrub-women was made here this week by officials of the powerful New York Telephone Company to a delegation of prominent Harlem citizens.

Crusader News Agency 4-11-38
The delegation, representing the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for employment, was composed of Dr. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes, Mark Rowe, Charles Cellier, Urban League., William Golden, Arnold Johnson, Audley Moore, Miriam Forrester and Rita Francis. The conference took place in the company's office at 195 Broadway, with V.F. Cooley and R.H. Boggs, representing the company.

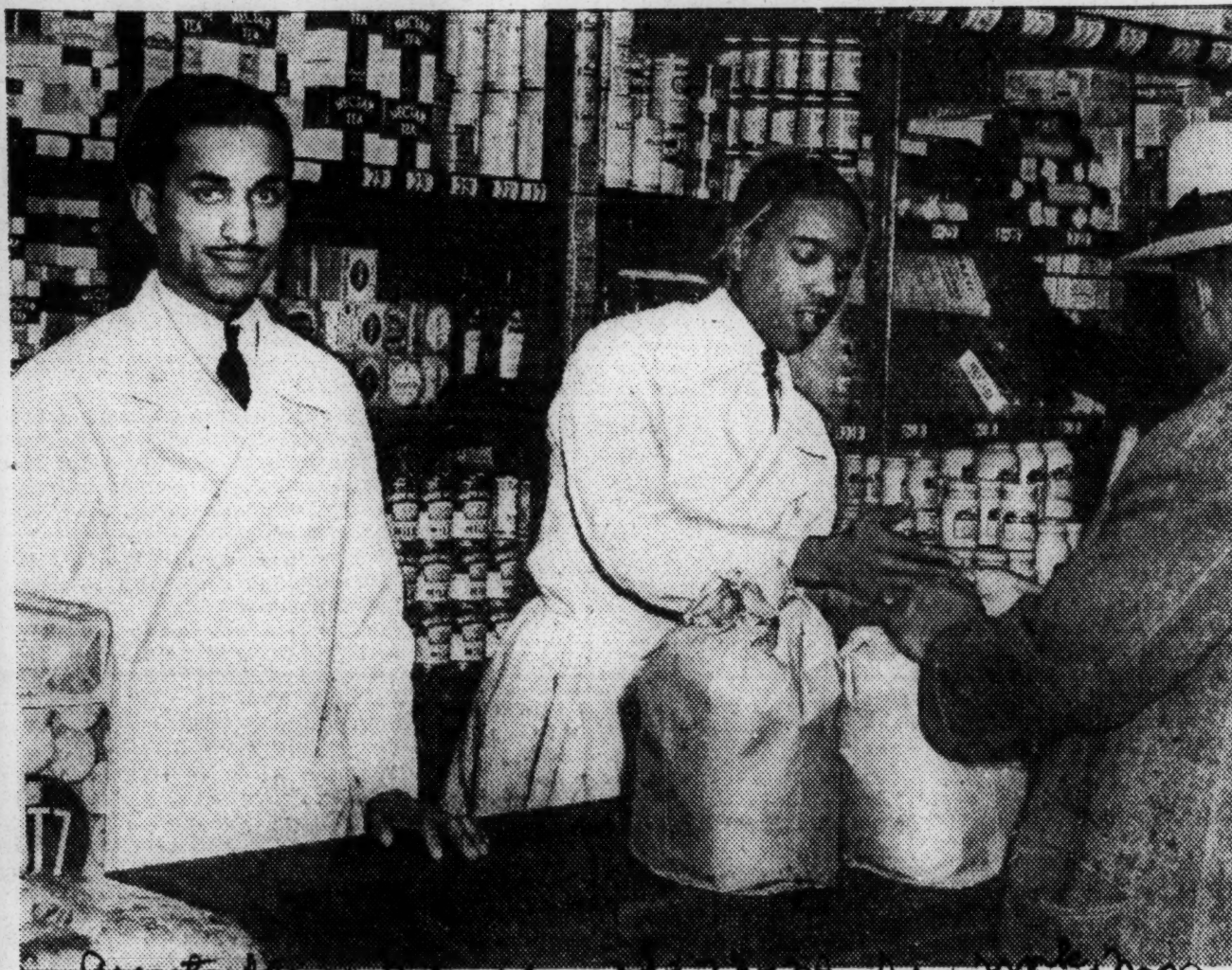
New York City
Dr. Powell, acting as spokesman for the delegation, stated that the Co-ordinating Committee was seeking to have the ban against employment of Negroes removed.

The company's spokesman admitted the existence of the ban and offered the pretext that white and Negro workers could not work together harmoniously. When the delegation pointed out that the two groups get along harmoniously in scores of industries and in Civil Service, Cooley replied that the Telephone Company "has not been built up with that background." He asserted that "custom has quite a lot to do with organization," inferring that since the company has kept Negro and white workers apart in the past it must continue to do so or its white employees would take offense. Asked if he would put the question to the white employees of the company, Cooley did not reply.

Col. William Stilwell, who represented the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company at the conference, asserted that officers of his company had "discussed" the hiring of Negroes, but alibied that "they can find no solution to the problem now without firing some of their present employees. He made the amazing "revolution" that his company employed "some Negroes a few years ago, but that Negro customers objected to it." For this reason, he said, the company discontinued the practice.

Dr. Powell sharply challenged the truth of Stilwell's assertion.

Made Manager of Store



ON THE LEFT is Lambert Johnson, appointed manager of an A. and P. chain store at 126th street and Lenox avenue this week. The naming of young Johnson to his new position is in line with The Amsterdam News' fight for jobs for Harlemites in Harlem.

Negro Council Aids Hotel Organization

Will Conduct Survey of Conditions of Work in City

A Negro Council to aid in the organization of New York City hotel workers has been established by the Hotel and Club Employees Union, Local 6, A. F. of L.

M. J. Obermeier, secretary-treasurer of Local 6, said that the establishment of the Council would prove effective in organizing the 5,000 to 6,000 Negro workers in the hotel industry.

Scotty Eckford, working in the

Cameron Hotel, and Katherine Worrell, employed in the Willard Hotel, are president and secretary of the Council.

Miss Worrell said that the Negro Council would conduct a survey to determine the actual working conditions of the Negroes working in hotels, with special attention paid to differences in their conditions from that of white workers.

Local 6 recently scored its first victory when the Hotel Association of New York signed an agreement setting up arbitration machinery.

There are 100,000 workers in New York's 350 hotels.

Phone Firm Yielding On Race Discrimination

Two of Local Company's Directors Are Now Reported to Favor Giving Negroes Jobs; Request Conference With Committee

(Daily Worker Harlem Bureau)

A blow to job discrimination which has prevented employment of Negroes by the New York Telephone Co. was revealed yesterday in the report that two of the firm's three directors favored the reversal of the unfair policy.

The report, published in the Chicago Defender and based upon an interview with the directors by the paper's correspondent here, was substantiated by a request from the directors for a conference in New York City with the Public Utilities, merchants on 125th Street, landlords, etc., yet very few Negroes are employed in these institutions."

Among the speakers invited are: Monday with the Rev. A. Clayton Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia; Borough Powell, chairman of the Greater President Stanley Isaacs; Council-New York Committee for Employ-man Michael Quill and Dr. Loment, and with Arnold Johnson, renzo King, another leader of the committee.

The committee has led the assault on the citadel of race prejudice which have denied jobs to Negroes in Harlem where hundreds of thousands of Negroes make their homes. The yielding attitude of the telephone company is the direct result of the pressure campaign carried on

"We cannot afford to rest or show any signs of let up at this moment," said Mr. Johnson, yesterday.

"Now is the time to push forward to victories in the utilities and all business institutions which discriminate against Negroes."

A call was issued to the trade unions and all organizations yesterday, requesting that they send delegates to the Job Conference today at the Abyssinian Church, 138 West 138th Street, 7:30 P. M. The Rev. Lloyd Imes will preside.

Monday evening, March 25, the campaign for jobs for Negroes will be dramatized by the Committee for Employment in a gigantic mass meeting at Rockland Palace, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue.

In its call to the mass meeting at Rockland Palace the Committee said:

"The Supreme Court's recent decision, upholding the right to picket any firm that discriminates against Negroes strengthens our Campaign for Jobs. Millions of dollars are spent yearly

Labor-1938

New York.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Boston Business Women Discusses New York Beauticians Wage Law

BOSTON, Mass. (By Miss E. W. Clark for ANP)—New York State's new law for beauty parlor operators which goes into effect on July 1 seems to be very upsetting to both shop owners and operators in the Harlem district. I think it is the white hairdressers who are disturbed.

If we are going to take part in the business life of this country, we may as well make up our minds now that we are going to accept the laws legislated by those whose duty it is to make them.

That "old stuff" about "OUR people are different—they don't have the time that the other group has," and "the treatment of the hair is different," etc. is outmoded. Every vital change in anything brings sorrow to some and joy to others and in this case it will be the same.

In advance, the shop owners go "capitalistic." The same old story handed out to the white employers. They take it for granted that the operators will shrink, the customers will suffer, and the owner will be doing the RUSH act. The operators have deluded themselves that they will be rushed to death to handle more than their share of the customers.

I only know that I have read in the newspapers on the matter, and as I read I thought "This is a GOOD thing." The same thing is going to happen here in Boston and catch these folk napping. Already there are white shops catering to our people and begging for more experience on our group. I thoroughly am on the side of the Labor Department. Both the shop owners and the operators are going to benefit. It simply needs cooperative adjustment.

The operator will be assured of \$16.50 which is little enough. She will be paid for over time, which means that she will not work overtime as much in the future as she has in the past, because the owners will see to it that the customer makes her appointments during regular working hours. The customer may not like it at first, but she will become accustomed to it

Christian Century Urges Ministers To Be Leaders In Community Affairs

Drs. A. Clayton Powell and William Lloyd Imes Praised
For Leadership In Job-Getting Fight For
Negroes In Harlem.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—The agreement endorsed by hundreds of retail stores in Harlem, home of New York's great Negro population, that one-third of all white collar workers employed in the stores of that area shall be Negroes, may prove to be of epochal importance. The agreement was reached after months of conference between the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, representing the retailers, and the Greater New York Coordinating Committee for Employment, which speaks for 200 or more Negro organizations. That Negroes should not be denied employment in stores catering almost exclusively to Negro trade is so obvious that many living away from Negro centers will probably be shocked to learn that the new Harlem agreement represents the first important affirmation of that principle. It is to be hoped that other cities, burdened with large Negro relief rolls, will realize that there can be no solution of this part of the unemployment problem until Negroes are given access, in something approaching proper proportion, to jobs of all kinds, and even the most prejudiced person would hardly try to justify not giving them access to such jobs within their own social communities. It is significant that the Negroes of New York were able to win recognition of even so obvious a right only through the use of the threat of economic boycott.

Here is a weapon which the American Negro is only beginning to realize he holds in his hands—a weapon of powerful effectiveness. It is interesting to reflect upon what would happen in the average southern city if its Negro population should determine not to patronize stores which discriminate against Negroes in the employment of labor. In the negotiation of the New York agreement one notes the prominent part played by the Negro church. Two ministers, Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., and Dr. William Lloyd Imes, were the leading spokesmen for New York's 300,000 Negroes. The

B'klyn Gro. Extends Fight For Negroes

Picket Grocery Chain Against Job Discrimination;
Many Labor and Fraternal Bodies
Pledge Support to Drive

The Citizens Civic Affairs Committee yesterday announced that it would extend its campaign for jobs for Negroes in Brooklyn.

Picketing of the Dilbert Grocery store chain in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section is to be extended to the company's 45 stores in Brooklyn and Long Island. The committee is demanding the employment of two Negro salesclerks in the two Dilbert stores in the Negro community, and one Negro office worker.

The committee reported that many labor and fraternal organizations have pledged to cooperate with the jobs for Negroes campaign. At the same time the committee issued a warning to the people of Brooklyn against "any people masquerading as Negro race leaders, such as Charles Coleman of the African Nationalist Movement, and those connected with the Harlem Labor Union, Inc."

CITED AS ANTI-SEMITE

Coleman was accused of attempting to obstruct the campaign by spreading anti-Semitic propaganda and distrust of white people. He was also charged with seeking a link with certain Nazi elements in the community.

Mrs. Eugenie Wright, 56-year-old Negro leader of the Committee announced that the Committee would continue its progressive policy of

working toward united action of all liberal persons and organizations, regardless of color, religion, nationality or political belief, to obtain the objectives of the campaign.

JOB DRIVE WIDENS TO INCLUDE ALL OF NEW YORK CITY

Colored Leaders Elated Over Success In Getting Firms To Hire Workers

New York, Aug. 18 (ANP)—A city-wide drive to open more jobs for Negroes on a basis similar to that agreed upon with Harlem merchants was announced Tuesday by the Greater New York Coordinating committee.

The committee, after negotiating with the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, announced last Monday that an agreement had been reached whereby at least one-third of all white collar jobs in Harlem retail establishments would be given Negroes. However, this proportion will not be strict in the rest of the city. The new campaign will seek to extend employment opportunities for Negroes on "a reasonable basis."

Arnold P. Johnson, executive secretary, and the Rev. Dr. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James Presbyterian church and vice chairman of the committee, said a conference on the matter will be held this fall. They were optimistic over the drive's success, pointing out that the New York Telephone company, Consolidated Edison company, Liggett's Drug stores and other large companies had agreed to employ Negroes.

"If these concerns are willing to give employment to qualified Negroes, there is no reason why other public utilities and large downtown enterprises, many of which cater to Negro patronage, cannot adopt a similar policy," a statement by Mr. Johnson and Dr. Imes said.

"It is absurd to think that Negro workers should be restricted to Harlem. Even if our people got every job there, it wouldn't begin to scratch the surface of our employment needs. Colored people shop in all the big downtown stores. Why shouldn't they put some of our clerks behind their counters? Our people buy foodstuffs, furniture, clothing, automobiles, etc. If the concerns manufacturing and selling these articles accept our patronage, why should they bar us from their pay-rolls?"

"Harlem's 350,000 Negroes contribute greatly to the success of 75 per cent of the city's business enterprises, but in only a small percentage of them are any of our people employed, and in many of these in only a menial capacity. Such rank discrimination must cease."

No picketing against downtown stores is contemplated during the campaign, although it may be used in extreme cases. The spokesman also said they had received requests from throughout the nation to call a national conference on jobs.

Crusade Nets 300 Jobs

Some of Largest Retail Stores In Harlem Sign New Agreement

Committee Working On Plans For A Nationwide Campaign

NEW YORK, N. Y. (ANP)—That the agreement between the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, white, and the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment in relation to the employment of Negroes in Harlem stores has produced results, can be seen from a hasty survey recently made.

More than 300 qualified white collar workers have been given jobs, not one of whom has been fired for inefficiency. Employers in all cases praised the colored worker and inquiry showed that in rare cases some white workers resented their presence at first, but when no friction developed, they now work side by side, harmoniously and fraternally.

Included in the list of stores signing the agreement were some of the largest retail chain stores in the city. Liggett's drugs has employed more than 17 registered pharmacists among Negroes in Harlem. This was achieved in less than three weeks. Six men were employed at first in Liggetts. So efficient and thorough were they that Liggetts rapidly replaced all white registered pharmacists in their uptown stores.

REPLACE WHITES

In all cases Negro workers replace whites as business warrants. There have been instances where a Negro

worker started as a Saturday employe, was later hired for the week end, Thursday through Saturday, and finally as a steady employe. So fair is the method employed, so gratifying the result, over 207 white dailies throughout the country have either editorialized or given it front page space. United Press, Associated Press and I. N. S. also released the news.

Every large store on 125th, the busiest street in Harlem, employs one or more Negro clerks. Many smaller stores, though not signing the agreement, have seen the handwriting on the wall, so that now it is commonplace to find Negro workers in most every store in Harlem. As usual there are chisellers and coyotes taking advantage of this movement. Unauthorized groups place pickets before small stores, parade up and down in front of the place, soundly berating the proprietor and urging Negroes to stay out of the store. This is merely a shaken-down racket and one which is even now receiving the attention of the district attorney. Picketing of stores is a last resort with the coordinating committee.

PULL TOGETHER

Incidentally, this is the first time in American Negro history that 200 or more organizations have pulled together for the common good. Even now, none of the agencies involved is trying to hog

credit. All praise the work done by A. Clayton Powell, chairman, Arnold Johnson, secretary, the Urban League and other organizations who keep up the esprit de corps. The committee itself gives praise to Harlem folk for their wholehearted cooperation.

Trade unions are the next objective of the committee for many jobs could be given Negroes were they members of existing unions. Weekly discussions are carried over New York Station WNYC every Saturday at 8 p.m. A survey showed that if every post in Harlem was occupied by Negroes, it would only give employment to 12,000 Negroes. Since there are more than 120,000 employables among the colored, a distinct need is seen for a more widespread employment. This gives the thought for the citywide employment campaign.

A recent survey has shown that 75 per cent of the money earned by Negroes in New York is spent in other sections than Harlem. At the conference downtown, Congressman Bruce Barton, Rev. E. Carder of Riverside church (white), and other leading citizens, will bring together industrialists, business men, financiers and others to discuss the value of more jobs for Negroes.

The committee has received numerous requests for data on their campaign and are now working on tentative plans for a nationwide jobs for Negro campaign. So widespread is the interest in this experiment that a leading Negro weekly is planning to print more than 40,000 inches with plans of campaigns and send them to Negro ministers and leaders throughout the country.

To sum it all up, Negroes have, by the success of this plan, shown they can get together amicably for their own good; have shown they are as honest, efficient and loyal workers as whites; that they can hold down white collar jobs; and that mass action will win many

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CITIZENS OF NEWARK HEAR DR. J. C. AUSTIN TELL WHY RACE NEEDS MORE JOBS

Speaker Claims Racial Cleavage Greater Barrier to
Economic Progress Than Outside Forces

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 13—Dr. J. C. Austin, pastor Pilgrim Baptist Church, Chicago, militant and modern crusader for Negro equal rights, speaking before a crowded auditorium at the Newark Art High School Thursday evening dauntlessly described the plight of and that he should willingly get the Negro as a job seeker.

Dr. Austin was brought here by the Newark unit of the National Negro Congress of which Mrs. J. Austin. He added: "Nervous and Otto Hill is chairman. fearful people will not rise. Don't

The meeting was the crowning be a coward. In order for the race efforts of the Congress to win public support of their campaign of jobs, they must adhere to the law "More jobs for Negroes where that governs man."

Dr. Austin upstaged the audience when he made known that not a piece of his apparel was bought from a store not employing a Negro.

In his discourse, the great churchman went on to say, "The Negro constituted a greater barrier to himself than from the outside. The distinction or the line drawn by Negroes was traced back to the tribal life of his ancestors. Slavery also played its part in dividing the race into classes.

"The Negro has got to stay together regardless of complexion or color. We must stress the character of spirit and strength of mind and not color. No Negro doctor or lawyer, should expect the Negro masses to support him when he refuses to patronize the smallest Negro-owned business. Every Negro should make his dollar do a double job, buy him merchandise, and get a job for some colored man or woman. We hope for our redemption to come by way of some emancipator, but it will only come by our own efforts."

Dr. Austin, pointed further that only recently, he was carrying a picket in a line where on the Southside in Chicago they were fighting to have Negroes get jobs. He said no Negro should walk past a picket line where his race is trying to win job opportunities

Harlem Committee Hands Down Job Ultimatum To White Stores

Chairman A. C. Powell Says Banks, Trade Unions, Milk
Companies and Other Industries Must 'Get Right'
By November 5.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—(By John H. Thompson for ANP)—Promising that unless Harlem banks, trade unions, milk companies and other industries "get right" with the Negro and unemployment by November 5, the Harlem Co-ordinating Committee for Employment of Negro foremen and "other responsible

groes would move against them positions." like a mighty army. Chairman A. He said average rate of pay was \$30 per week of 40 hours and significantly added: "The trouble with the Negro race and unemployment is a lack of qualification and skill. You must educate yourself and apply for jobs for which you are qualified." He concluded by saying no jobs are open now, but leaders in the movement point out the fact that electrical industry is booming due to increased sales of appliances through increased advertising.

Further declaring that unless 12,000,000 black people in the United States come together, they will be left out in the cold in the present economic setting, Powell said, "The sole hope in trade unions, as in all else, is that we must organize in a solid block."

Among speakers were Dr. H. Wittner, director of personnel of Consolidated Edison Company; Col. Leopold Phillips, president of Uptown Chamber of Commerce; Harold Guinore, organizer of the International Seamen's Union; A. T. Eagan, director of New York City department of Commissaries and Assemblyman W. T. Andrews.

The Dr. Wittner said the Edison company had no prejudice against the Negro worker, he tacitly admitted that few if any white collar jobs were given to Negroes. Employing 400 colored, jobs range from porter, building attendants

LAUNDRY WORKERS IN NEW YORK HAIL MINIMUM WAGE LAW

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—More than ten thousand colored laundry workers in New York City are better off today because of wage increases of from five to ten dollars per week received as a result of the Minimum Wage legislation sponsored by Governor Lehman.

Mr. Carter, a distinct service to Negro labor member of the Unemployment Insurance Board, said: "The right provisions of this act gave these workers an 8-hour day and a minimum wage of \$14 per week as compared to their former work-day of from ten to fourteen hours and wage of from \$6 to \$10 per week," Mr. Carter said. "In so doing it helped to correct at least one instance of flagrant exploitation of Negro labor, and guaranteed this large group of workers a basic living wage."

LAW OPPOSED BY LAUNDRY OWNERS

Mr. Carter recalled that the promulgation of the Minimum Wage law was stubbornly and bitterly opposed by laundry owners, who said in effect that they could not pay the basic wage and remain in business. That this was only a subterfuge, he said, has since been demonstrated by the fact that very few, if any, laundries have been forced to close their doors as a result of being compelled to pay their workers decent wages.

"No state in the Union has advanced so far in progressive social legislation for the betterment of the underprivileged than New York under Governor Lehman," Mr. Carter said. "The Unemployment Insurance System, for instance, covers a larger area of the working population than that of any other state. And in New York Negroes reap a special benefit obtainable nowhere else, in that our domestic workers are fully covered by the act when four or more are employed in a home. In many states domestic workers are excluded from any unemployment insurance or Social Security benefits whatsoever."

LEHMAN HAS RENDERED DISTINCT SERVICE

Although there has been some delay in administering both the Minimum Wage law and the Unemployment Insurance Act, Carter said this delay has been only that incident to the setting up of any new and complicated systems of such huge scope.

A second day session was postponed by Senator Schwartzwald so that the research staff could check important last minute information unearthed by the commission on housing, police brutality, education, and recreation.

The New York Telephone Company refuses to hire colored operators or workers in any capacity because the management does not believe white and colored girls would "cooperate for the best interest of the service," J. J. Langan, employment director, testified, last week.

A. Augustus Low, vice president of the Consolidated Edison System testified that his company employed 411 colored workers, about 1 per cent of the personnel, including 6 supervisors, 48 mechanics, 228 skilled laborers, and 34 white collar workers, but no meter readers.

The Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company admitted it employs only 333 colored workers out of 11,000, mostly as porters and none as conductors or clerical workers.

N. Y. UTILITIES ANTI-NEGRO PROBE FINDS

Discrimination Under Fire

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Discriminatory policies of the utilities in denying employment to Negroes were bared this week at an open hearing of the State Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population.

The Commission, created by the New York State Legislature and appointed by Governor Lehman, held its hearing in the old Appellate Division Courtroom, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, continuing a state-wide investigation launched last year.

An examination of "the economic, cultural, health and living conditions" of New York's Negro population, leading to recommendations for measures and legislation "deemed necessary to im-

prove the condition of the colored population, giving it equal opportunity with the general population of the state for self-support and economic and cultural development," were set as the Commission's tasks.

Reveal Prejudice

Facts revealed at the Brooklyn hearing included:

1. Refusal of the New York Telephone Company to hire Negro operators or Negro workers in any capacity.

2. The "coincidence" whereby not a single Negro meter-reader is employed by the Consolidated Edison Co.

3. The Jim-Crow policy of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Co. which bars employment of Negroes as conductors, forcing Negro workers to accept only the most menial jobs.

4. The barring of Negro students from the city's Kings County Training School for Nurses. In ten years, out of a minimum of 700 students admitted, not a single Negro applicant has been accepted.

5. The conniving of a retail store owner with a Jim-Crow AFL local to prevent employment of Negroes as sales persons or office workers. The store is in Brooklyn's heavily Negro populated Bedford-Stuyvesant section.

John J. Langan, head of the employment division of the New York Telephone Co. for Long Island and Staten Island, proved a slippery witness. He denied "discriminating" but admitted that no Negroes were hired. "Just a uniform practice," he said.

The Long Island division of the company includes Brooklyn and Staten Island and employs 4,500 people.

A. Augustus Low, vice-president of the Consolidated Edison Co., in charge of the utility's personnel department, admitted that the company employed only 411 Negroes, or about one per cent of its total staff. Low was "unable" to verify the Commission's investigation that the company Negro employees were all laborers. William S. Menden, president of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Co., challenged the right of the State to interfere with his company's right to discriminate against Negroes.

"It seems to me that employers as a class will soon be extinct. We haven't rights at all. Too many regulations," Menden whined.

According to Menden, his com-

pany employs only 333 Negroes out of more than 11,000 workers, mostly as porters, none as conductors or clerical workers.

'Colored, White Girls Won't Co-operate'

Phone Co. Tells
Reason for Not
Giving Us Jobs

NEW YORK. — A showdown fight for the passage of legislation designed to remove employment bans imposed on colored people by public utilities was in prospect this week, after officials of several utility corporations had indicated opposition to such legislation in testimony before the Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population.

The testimony was given at public hearings held, Tuesday, in Brooklyn Borough Hall. State Senator Jacob Schwartzwald, chairman and Assemblyman William T. Andrews, vice chairman, presided over the one-day hearing.

Police Brutality Next

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Views Views

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

My recent column on the employment agreement between Harlem Negroes and Harlem merchants has brought the following indignant letter from Matthew J. Eder, Executive Secretary of the Uptown Chamber of Commerce in New York City:

"Dear Sir: 'Printer's Ink Monthly' for September quotes you as critical of the employment agreement recently entered into between this organization and the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment.

"You say that 'they (the Negroes) are only to get one-third of the jobs.' Apparently you rushed to your typewriter to criticize this settlement without first taking the trouble to read the agreement. Provision is made for a MINIMUM of one-third colored personnel. Many Harlem stores already employ in excess of that percentage.

"Further," Mr. Eder continues, "you characterize the ratio of one to two as 'jim-crowism with a vengeance.' One of us has a misconception of the meaning of 'jim-crowism.' My impression has always been that it refers to the segregation of Negroes as practiced in the South. If I am right, it is ridiculous for anyone to charge that our agreement, which provides for Negroes working side by side with whites, is 'jim-crowism'.

"Another point you make is that there are at least 100,000 employable Negroes in Harlem, and since no more than 3,333 of them will get jobs under the agreement, the settlement represents only a small solution of Harlem's unemployment problem.

"Where did you get the impression that we were trying to find jobs for 100,000 Negro workers in a section which employs no more than 25,000 persons in all capacities? We sought to eliminate discrimination against Negroes in the matter of white-collar jobs. Even assuming there were 10,000 jobs available here, is every Negro qualified to work behind a counter or occupy a position in an office?

"You profess to feel that the pact fails because 'the overwhelming majority of Negroes must continue . . . to find employment outside Harlem.'

"That I submit is sheer nonsense. Do you know of any community of 200,000 or 300,000 population in any city in this country which is absolutely self-contained? By this I mean where the community is able to provide employment for all its workers?

"Moreover, I feel that if we had sought to confine the employment of Negroes to Harlem the wrath of the colored race would have descended upon us. That would have been 'jim-crowism with a vengeance'.

"There are, roughly, about 10,000 white-collar jobs

available in Harlem. Under our agreement, colored workers ultimately will occupy at least 3,333 of them. That was the only purpose of our negotiations with the Co-ordinating Committee. For other unemployed Negroes jobs will have to be found out of Harlem. You feel the agreement fails because of that. We don't. Neither does the Co-ordinating Committee. Both of us have realized it from the beginning . . ."

I was and still am critical of this agreement or any other agreement that sets up racial occupational quotas. I consider the entire system vicious and unnecessary. It is jim-crowism because it sets up limitations on basis of mythical race, and would be vigorously attacked by Jews, Catholics, Italians, Germans or any other of the various groups that go up to make America if applied to them. It is this principle of economic jim-crowism against which Negroes of intelligence have been fighting ever since Emancipation. Jim-crowism, needless to say, does not consist alone of preventing association between members of the so-called races, but to any system that sets up restrictive quotas based on color. All intelligent Negroes want is to be able to get work anywhere for which they are qualified as vacancies occur without regard to race, color, creed or previous condition.

That this agreement is discriminatory is evidenced by the establishment of a minimum quota of one-third of the white-collar jobs for Negroes. Why one-third? Or one-half? Or three-quarters? Why not nine-tenths, considering the fact that Negroes constitute nine-tenths of the working class population of Harlem?

According to this agreement, white workers are only to be displaced IF they quit, or are discharged or are transferred. In this day and time when jobs are scarce, this means that new jobs for Negroes will be few and far between. Moreover, the agreement excepts stores in which employees are members of the families of the owners.

When I stressed the fact that this agreement at its best was merely a drop in the bucket, so far as solving the Harlem unemployment problem was concerned, I was addressing myself to those Negroes who are naive enough to believe that their troubles are ended when they get all the available jobs in their community, and have been ballyhooing the multitude on that basis. I knew only too well that most Negroes must find work outside Harlem. I have been pointing this out for years.

Personally I have never had any objection to white people working in stores or elsewhere in Negro communities. White people have a right to work where and when they can get jobs. I merely insist on the same right for Negroes. Indeed, it is only because of jim-crowism that there are any strictly Negro sections: i. e., because Negroes are compelled to live in certain districts at increased and exorbitant rentals. It is against the confinement of white-collar Negro employment to Negro sections that I am rebelling. By limiting our attack to a handful of jobs in a segregated section, rather than making a broad attack, we, along with those professing to be helping us, are making a serious error. A bad precedent is being established. I would be equally opposed to having all New York City's qualified Negro school teachers limited to teaching only in schools in Negro neighborhoods. As it is, they are assigned to schools all over the city, which is the way it

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An elaborate system of arbitration is set up to handle disputes arising under this employment agreement. The Negroes through the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee agree to accept the findings of the arbitration committee, to take no independent action, not to demand the replacement of any white employee with a Negro, and to stop all boycotting, picketing or mass demonstrations against white-owner stores, even where they are not parties to the agreement. The Co-ordinating Committee agrees to help prevent any independent action against stores by any other Negro group and to boost Negro patronage of co-operating stores.

In practice this means that the Negroes have given up virtually all their weapons, while the stores hand out a handful more jobs than Negroes have already in the district. Some Negroes undoubtedly consider this a good beginning in the right direction. Maybe it is, but I can't see it. I don't think anything very good can come out of the establishment of a principle that is bad.

We don't want and don't need a job quota system based

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New York

VICTIMS

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We don't want and don't need a job quota system based

"Long time go," he explained. I go by Angland country one ime. Stay big Ethiopian house. See much good," smiling first at the Princess and then at Dick. Then growing stern, he continued. "Whyfore airplane from Italians? Whyfore big plane?" glancing at the two Englishmen who by this time had, with Bills' assistance, moved all the equipment out on the ground. It was almost dark now. The navy ran to the far end of the clearing with an armful of flares.

"They are all right, Dedjasmatch," said the Princess. They brought it down here. They must leave at once." He nodded his head slowly in agreement. She explained their pursuit by the Italian planes.

"No like no white men around," he grumbled as the pilot approached them hurriedly.

"We've got to leave right now or we can't get out at all. As it is we'll have to use flares," the Englishman declared. "We can't leave stay here overnight, especially after what happened to those Italians."

"Very well," Dick told him. "Leave as soon as you can. I suppose all our stuff is unloaded."

"Yes, sir, quite. Well, we'll be going. Wish you a safe trip." The Englishman turned, climbed into the cabin and spun the propeller. His assistant came running back.

The flares outlined the end of the big clearing. The assistant climbed into the pilot's cabin. "Clear the way over there!" shouted the pilot, pointing to the field that stretched behind the big plane.

Dedjasmatch Yamrou gave a sharp command to his followers who ran and picked up the equipment and left the field behind him, Dick, Bill and the Princess.

The big transport plane turned around. Its lights were switched on. The propeller roared. The plane raced down the bumpy field.

Soon its wheels were scarcely touching the ground. Then they left the ground as the big ship approached the line of trees at the end of the clearing. A sharp lift and it roared over the tops of the trees, barely touching them, and was soon but a tiny red light in the distance, then disappeared entirely.

The headquarters of Dedjasmatch Yamrou was a large mud-and-wattle house with a grass roof and a wide veranda. It was a meandering structure of several rooms. One of these was assigned to the Princess and a somewhat less pretentious one to Dick and his valet. Tubs of hot water were brought for their refreshment by tall black young women. In about an hour, Dick and the Princess were ready to accept the invitation of their host to dinner.

He was dressed in immaculate white robes. The Princess had donned a white duck suit and Bill had dug out Dicks' expensive palm beach suit. The Dedjasmatch favored them with an expansive ivory smile and rose respectfully as they entered the room.

When they had taken their chairs, he offered Grace in a sonorous voice, and then clapped his hands. A servant entered with a great bowl of turtle soup which he served in smaller bowls placed on each plate. Then came some excellent river fish, followed by giant snails cooked in palm butter thickened with casava flour. Gourds of cool palm wine were soon emptied and refilled. The piece de resistance was a great haunch of rare beef which the Dedjasmatch carved with a huge razor-sharp hunting knife. For dessert there was watermelon, followed by excellent coffee and some equally excellent Italian cognac. Dick supplid American cigarets.

"Well," said Dick, pushing back from the table, "this is the best meal I've had in a long time. How do you do it? I thought you people were at war."

"Much war," said Yamrou gravely "but not war here. Italian white man come by one time with black Italian soldier. Ha! Ha! Mebbe fifty man, yes." His laugh was harsh and cruel.

"What happened?"

"Ha! Ha! My men kill, quick," with a fierce grimace. "White mens come back no more."

"Have you fought the Italians since then?"

"Ha! Ha! Ha!" he exploded. "Not fight; we kill. We go by camp when white man sleep. Shoot gun. White man come quick. We kill. Every night we kill some where. White man no can sleep soon. We stop trucks, take guns, food, bullet, clothes. Everything we get from white man. Ha! Ha! Ha!"

"I should think they would find you here and send a big expedition after you."

The Ethiopian's eyes narrowed until they gleamed. "Only airplane come, like today. We make space so they land. Then . . ."

He rubbed the palms of his long slender hands together and grinned significantly from Dick to the Princess and back again.

"So you have enough of everything?"

"No enough. Need bullets. Need machine gun. Need petrol for airplane."

"Then you have airplanes?" Dick showed his astonishment.

"Ha! Ha! Us take much plenty Italian airplane. Three good one us get this day, eh? Can fix up sometime but us get too small petrol."

"Yes, Dedjasmatch," said the Princess, "we understand your problem. You have many loyal

soldiers but you don't have enough to fight with. We are going to get it for you. Gold will get it for you, and we are here to get the gold."

"Gold, Princess!" he commanded. "Where?"

"Italian man got gold mine. Ethiopians no got gold. Can't buy gun and bullet with mud."

"We shall get gold, plenty gold," he said, "when we get to Abra Destum."

"Abra Destum!" he repeated the words reverently, crossing himself.

WORLD'S FAIR KEEPS NEGRO IN "PLACE," WRITER FINDS

With Six Months to Go Before Opening Date, No Equality in Getting Jobs Can Be Found

By A. M. WENDELL MALLIET

The New York World's Fair of 1939 has failed to integrate the Negro white collar and technical worker on a basis of equality with the workers of other races. The Amsterdam News discovered in a second survey of conditions in Flushing Meadow last week.

Wholesale Rejections

Although competent and experienced Negro stenographers, typists, and secretaries have been referred to the World's Fair personnel division by the Urban League, they have been met with wholesale rejections:

1. That the title "reception clerk" is intended to mislead the Negro and the public, for a so-called reception clerk is only a door opener, dressed in uniform.

In addition to reception clerks, it was learned that there is a Negro in the World's Fair fire department; one, William Chisholm, in the police department, and a Negro woman, a seamstress, who mends laundry and sews on official insignias, somewhere in the set up.

Failure to hire Negroes in white collar jobs was said to be a breach of good faith on the part of the officials of the Fair, as to quote James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League:

"In every conference that was held with the officials of the Fair, I was told that the same consideration would be given to Negro applicants as to the members of the other racial groups."

Chief causes of complaint were said to be:

1. Seniority, efficiency, and educational qualifications count for nothing in gaining promotions for Negroes, while white employees may start as messengers, at the bottom, and work their way up.

2. Although several Negroes working as porters are competent chauffeurs, no Negro is employed to operate trucks, station wagons, and official cars.

3. No Negro is employed as a guide in the World's Fair.

That discrimination against the Negro worker in the World's Fair is a considered policy of the administration was brought to light by an official of the Fair who refused to be quoted and spoke "off the record."

"Private Enterprise"

Said this gentleman: "I hope you fellows know that the World's Fair is a private enterprise, and that the capital with which it is being financed was drawn from almost every section of the country."

"This," he continued, "makes it necessary that people from all parts of the nation must be given employment."

"The Negro has been given a fair share of the jobs in all classifications, on the basis of his number in our total population."

Asked why competent Negro typists and stenographers had been rejected as a matter of policy, the official answered: "After all, we can't allow every group to tell us who to hire. We reserve the right to say whom we shall employ."

"Very Laudable"

Told by The Amsterdam News reporters that Negroes want jobs wherever they are available and that Negroes are not desirous of going on relief, the official said: "That's very laudable. We have more than 100,000 applicants for jobs here."

A Negro carpenter who said he was working for a private contractor and would "not even work for this jim-crow institution," said the Fair was packed with Southerners, who, like Gypsies, go from place to place following fairs, exhibitions, and the like.

"They are largely responsible for the anti-Negro attitude out here. Negroes don't come out here to look for jobs any more. They are disgusted," he added.

"Kept In Place"

And so with only six months before its opening date, the officials of the World's Fair have kept the Negro "in his place" although the theme of the Fair is "the world of tomorrow."

"This," according to a prominent Harlem social worker, "is a clear indication that even men of the type of Grover Whalen, president; Howard A. Flanagan, vice-president; John E. Hogan, chief engineer; Thomas E. Donovan, administrative assistant; and Percy Straus, a member of the board of directors, most of whom have come from the ground up, can't be trusted to give the Negro a square deal."

"Of course," affirmed another Negro employee of the Fair, "there are some men and girls here who have 'crossed the color line.' They are doing well, but, with the exception of one fellow who gives us the 'high hat,' they are going places here. More power to them."

In the meantime, however, Au-

gusta Savage, famed Negro sculptress, and William Grant Still, composer, have been given and executed their commissions for the Fair.

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New York

URBAN LEAGUE TO CONDUCT INSTITUTE FOR JOB SEEKERS

The Digest - -

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 — A Job Preparation Institute to better prepare applicants for work and to aid in the technique of securing and holding jobs will be opened in the fall at the New York Urban League, 206 West 38th street, officials of the league announced today. The date of the first session, along with the name of the first lecturer will be announced later.

Our experiences with applicants for jobs, convinces us of the need for training these applicants not only in the skills demanded on the job, but in the techniques of applying for jobs and holding them as well," said Mr. Hubert, executive director of the League, in announcing the course. "Many persons fail to make good on the job to which they are sent not because they are lacking in the fundamental qualifications required, but failure is more often due to shortcomings that could easily be overcome when the applicant is made conscious of them."

The course will emphasize common, every day courtesies, anticipation of the employer's needs, conduct on the job, cleanliness and personal hygiene, proper dress, punctuality and dependability, all of which are absolutely necessary to success on any job.

These lectures will also provide information on where workers may go for further study and training in their special field of employment along with discussion of current problems and trends in industry.

In addition to Charles A. Collier Jr., industrial secretary of the League, Grace E. Walker, research assistant; Barrington Dunbar and Alvin White of the guidance service composing the personnel of the institute, there will be a board of patrons representing interests in the employment field in New York.

The institute will constitute a part of the efforts which the League is making to comply with the responsibility imposed upon Harlem's placement agencies by the Uptown Chamber of Commerce in selecting qualified persons for jobs secured through the Greater New York Coordinating Committee for Employment.

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

Harlem Agreement

There is considerable speculation as to the ultimate value of the agreement recently signed between the Uptown Chamber of Commerce of New York, which is the official business body of the Harlem area, and the Greater New York Coordinating Committee, which has led the fight for the opening up of new white collar jobs for Harlemites in their own community.

By the terms of the agreement, Negroes are to get one-third of the white collar jobs in the retail stores in Harlem, and already signed the fulfilling of the agreement are noted. The writer paid his gas bill last week to a colored man in the gas company office, which is something absolutely new in his eighteen years of residence in Harlem. In almost every store in 126th street, Negroes are employed in jobs well above the grade of menial.

Of great importance in the signing of this agreement, we think, is the recognition accorded the Negro group to bargain collectively. Fortunately, Negroes did not have to win this right as such. White labor won it. Negroes simply moved in and benefitted by it. But Negroes could not have benefitted by the right already won had they not acted as a unit. We think the fact that whites treated with Negroes as a Negro unit is important. It shows that if Negroes organize and stand their ground, they can get what they go after—get some things, of social importance, which white labor would not necessarily be interested in seeing Negroes have.

Of course this means the total destruction of the old interracial plan of action, which is still in vogue in the South. This plan calls for a few prominent Negroes going to the white folks and doing the "Uncle Tom" act. The New Negro, which means the young Negro will not stand for this strategy, and we are glad to see that the people of the City of New York have themselves acquiesced in throwing this antiquated plan overboard.

Commerce Reports

We have been reading the reports of Negro retail business in different cities sent out by the Department of Commerce from Washington. The reports only affirm what we already know, that the Negro group, in the process of living, earns and spends a tremendous amount of money, but their own business men get an infinitesimal part of it.

The great question is, what can Negro business men do to get more of the business of their own people? If Negro business men had half the business of their own people, there would be several merchant

princes in our group.

At best, it will be a long hard road to travel—getting Negro business into the hands of the Negro business men. Why? We have not been trained to do business with ourselves, and to do our thinking and planning in terms of keeping dollars within our own circle. One of our greatest weaknesses is, the first thing we do when we get money is to make a show, which means we buy luxuries, and luxuries are not made by Negroes, but by the other group. Our great need is to become economically self-sufficient as individuals, which means we will have to save our money. Any Negro who has \$100 is important but few Negroes have \$100 because they would rather have what \$100 will buy, because they can show that. If we can ever realize as a group that \$100 in the bank is worth more than \$100 worth of any goods except the necessities of life, then we will be on the road to economic independence. To keep \$100 means we will have to think and plan, and if we think hard enough to keep \$100 we will think about spending it, and that is where we will think about spending it with our own people so we can get the \$100 back as quickly as possible. The more money that circulates in our group, the more money we can all have.

Says Hello in 10 Languages



ERNEST L. CLAIBORNE.

who is superintendent of service in his office at the Van Curler Hotel at Schenectady, N.Y. One of his services is to keep a list of interpreters so foreigners can be well taken care of.

SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Ernest Claiborne, superintendent of service at a hotel here, knows just how to make the guests feel at home, even if they happen to be foreigners.

Mr. Claiborne, who has been employed at hotels here for thirty-one years, chirps out "hello" or "good morning" in ten languages.

Has Many Cards

Many guests he has served send him post cards every year, and Mr. Claiborne has pictures from the great cities and bypaths of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.

Among the dignitaries he has served are Presidents F. D. Roosevelt, Harding and Taft, Governor Herbert Lehman, Al Smith, James A. Farley, Lindbergh, Wiley Post, Max Schmeling, Max Baer

In addition to directing the bell hops, porters, etc., he acts as a one-man information bureau. He has memorized train and airplane schedules, and can tell how much postage is needed to take a letter to most foreign cities.

NEGROES WIN HELP IN FIGHT FOR JOBS

(From The New York Times)

Negroes, whose struggle for jobs has been symbolized by the picket lines in the black belt and the pennies of large American cities for the past decade, have found in the courage of the recent Tuskegee Institute agreement committing Harlemites to an employment year), Negroes are for the first time providing most part hired only in menial capacities.

Although black belt business-people are sustained by the pennies of the total purchasing power of the country has been estimated by Tuskegee Institute to exceed \$2,000,000,000 a year), Negroes are for the first time providing most part hired only in menial capacities. The agreement, reached by the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, representing a propertyless and untrained people were unable to follow in large numbers. Other leaders have advocated consumer cooperatives, without great success.

The present technique of the boycott and the picket line was devised by Negroes in Chicago and during the late Nineteen twenties. Aroused by a militant Negro newspaper, colored people in that city launched an effective campaign for jobs in which black belt stores which they supported.

Elsewhere in the country pickets continued to march fortified by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in March which held that race discrimination by an employer might be deemed equally as unfair as discrimination for union affiliation.

The Community Pattern
This boycott for jobs is the outgrowth of the peculiar social and economic pattern of the nation's segregated Negro urban areas. In Harlem—the largest Negro community in the world, with a black population of a quarter of a million—except for eating places, barber shops, pressing shops and beauty parlors, the trade and commerce of the community is almost entirely in the hands of white non-residents.

in 1936 a Washington grocery chain obtained an injunction against the New Negro Alliance, then picketing stores in the Negro district, which led to the Supreme Court decision of last March.

Already the movement, spurred by this decision, had been endorsed in New York by the Mayor's commission to investigate conditions in Harlem after the 1935 riot.

The black boycott has not been used exclusively to obtain employment. In Decatur, Ala., merchants who served on juries which convicted the Scottsboro boys suddenly found their Negro trade dwindling. There had been no picket lines, no distribution of leaflets, no organized fanfare. There had been only a silent understanding among Negro consumers.

Limitations Seen

However, the boycott-for-jobs movement does not now and never has, enjoyed wholehearted support of the race. Some of its members see definite and obvious limitations to the program. If every business in Harlem were completely staffed by Negroes, the community would still face an acute unemployment problem. While hailing the Supreme Court decision as a victory, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and many Negro newspapers urged extreme caution in the use of the boycott as an instrument for racial advancement.

Nevertheless, the promoters of the black boycott, encouraged by the Supreme Court decision and the Harlem agreement, have intensified their campaign for jobs throughout the country.

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JOB CAMPAIGN DRIVES

SEVERAL OF OUR READERS have chided us for not participating in the "white collar" job campaigns now in progress in Harlem. At the present time no less than half a dozen organizations are working in this campaign, and according to the Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr., pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church and head of a Co-ordinating committee of these various groups, no less than 155,000 people are represented in the fight. We think that is quite a fair percentage of the population and certainly enough to make the fight effective without additional help.

However, we would like to point out that The Age was the only Harlem paper to take part in the campaign of 1934 which first opened jobs for Negroes in the retail stores of the 125th street shopping area. That movement was taken over by a radical element and went to such extremes that it provoked the "picketing" injunction that ended the job drive for a time. These same elements are creeping into the present drives and the wild statements and threats they are making may cause history to repeat itself and the law to step in and put an end to this form of intimidation.

We are in full accord with the aims of those fighting for jobs but we feel that the law of supply and demand works in this as well as other economic matters. As long as business is bad, there is going to be a larger supply of labor than jobs and as much as we would like to see our race represented in all the jobs open, we think it unreasonable to demand that a company fire some present employee to replace him with another simply because the person fired doesn't happen to be of the same race as the people with whom he is doing business. This is discrimination of the worst kind and is bound to have a bad reaction for those Negroes working in other sections of the city.

A saner approach to the problem is needed and the threats of taking jobs and other lose talk by the street corner orators could well be dispensed with. The fact of the matter is that the depression has left people in such

a state that anyone with a panacea is being listened to and hailed as a leader. That is the true explanation of the success of Father Divine, Daddy Grace, and other religious cult leaders. And many of the same type of persons are invading the economic field painting rosy pictures of what they can do for the down-trodden of their race.

Such leaders as Rev. Powell, Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes and others on the Co-ordinating Committee should know that there are no panaceas in economic law. Harlem can unite 300,000 strong for white collar jobs but the results will continue to be infinitesimal so long as the Negro has no business of his own. The real answer to the problem is for the Negro to save his money, pool his resources and build some Negro owned and operated enterprises in Harlem. Only where they are proprietors or have a majority share of the money invested can they really hope to control any institution.

"Self preservation is the first law of nature."

DISCRIMINATION IN INDUSTRY

LAST YEAR THE COMMISSION for the study of Urban Conditions among Negroes of New York State took up the matter of discrimination by utilities and semi-public industries against Negroes in the matter of employment. Several of the daily papers of the state commented editorially on the fact that most of these industries employed practically no Negroes, especially in white collar and skilled jobs.

It seems to us that the daily papers of the state are as much a public corporation as the telephone company or transportation lines, in that the revenue from all these companies comes from the general public and the Negro, as a large part of the public, helps support them. The Daily News, for instance, probably sells more than a hundred thousand copies to Negro readers daily, and on the strength of this circulation gets much of the advertising that ordinarily would go to the Negro newspapers. But like the utilities the Daily News does not return any part of this money to Negroes in the form of jobs.

The typographical unions effectively bar

Negroes from their membership and indirectly from such jobs as linotype operators, pressmen, stereotypers, etc., but there are a large number of other jobs on the paper which should be open to the public regardless of race or creed. These are not necessarily jobs on the editorial staff but even here we believe the dailies could profitably employ several capable Negroes, well acquainted with their race and especially the city in which they live.

Last week a story was reported in the daily press from Boston that Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Mizelle were suing a Boston hotel for discrimination. None of the papers carrying the story identified Mr. Mizelle as a solicitor for the Post Office Department or his wife as an Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of New York. This type of ignorance on the part of white reporters makes many of their stories sound absurd to Negro readers.

Altogether New York City supports more than a dozen daily newspapers printed in English, and several foreign language publications. We think we are safe in saying that these papers employ in all departments well over 25,000 people but out of this number, not more than a hundred are Negroes and they are largely employed as elevator operators, porters, etc.

The time has come for those "liberal" dailies that profess a desire for fairness in their editorial columns to show their sincerity by practicing what they preach. This is a subject on which we hope the Commission will hold public hearings and bring out not only the practice of racial discrimination on the part of the mechanical trade unions but also that of the Writers Guild and the publishers themselves, who seem to have an unwritten law among themselves that the Negro shall go only so far but no further.

Harlem Employment Committee Victory Over Edison Is a Firm Basis For Broad Democratic Front in Coming Congressional Elections

By Ben Davis, Jr.

In forcing the Consolidated Edison Company to back down from its notorious anti-Negro employment policy, the Negro people of Harlem have won an unprecedented victory over one of the most powerful monopolies in the city and nation.

After waging a militant fight which stirred the Harlem community like few issues before, the Coordinating Committee for Employment succeeded in compelling the Consolidated Edison to employ four Negroes as cashiers and service clerks in its branch at 32 W. 125th St. and at 31 Audubon Ave.

This is but a beginning, but it is an auspicious one which opens wide the door to other victories. More than 25 Negro women and men have received jobs in other Harlem stores in the wake of this victory.

Up to this time it has been the established policy of the Consolidated Edison and other such law-breaking public utilities as the American Telephone Company to bar Negro workers in open violation of the Civil Rights law of the State.

This victory places as the first order of the day in Harlem the rapid building of the democratic front, based on the unity of the Negro people, labor and progressive forces, against the absentee-landlords, the big trusts which gouge the Negro community.

It is worthwhile to go into the events leading up to this victory for they have lessons for the whole of America.

The Coordinating Committee represents labor and progressives from all walks of life. Among its affiliates are: the Association of Catholic Trade Unions; the State, County and Municipal Workers Union, CIO; Musicians Union Local 302, A. F. of L.; the National Negro Congress; the Communist Party; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, A. F. of L. and other groups.

Outstanding leaders of the organization are: the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor Abyssinian Church, chairman; A. Phillip Randolph, president of the National Negro Congress and of the Broth-

erhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Rev. W. Lloyd Imes, pastor St. James Church, vice-chairmen; Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes, Negro woman leader in the Democratic Party; A. W. Berry, Negro member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and Audley Moore, Negro woman Communist leader, Executive Committee members. A number of outstanding and progressive city officials are supporting the job campaign among them, Borough President Isaacs and City Councilman Michael Quill.

The Committee has followed a policy of demanding jobs for Negroes without displacement of white workers—a policy making for Negro and white unity.

VIOLATIONS ADMITTED

The Committee, under the excellent chairmanship of Rev. Powell, Jr., is a brilliant example of follow through upon the heels of the expose of job-discrimination in Harlem by the New York State Temporary Commission to investigate conditions among Urban Negroes.

It was before this Commission that officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company—give but one example—brazenly admitted their violations of the State civil rights law declaring "that they among other anti-Negro employers take into consideration the race" of applicants for jobs before hiring them. The utilities carry out similar discrimination against Porto Ricans, Spanish and the Latin-American population of lower Harlem—and against the Jewish people immediately thereafter was formed the historic Harlem Legislative Conference, sponsored by As- blymen, William T. Andrews, Robert W. Justice and Vito Marcantonio. These assemblymen represent Fusion, Republican, Democratic and American Labor Party progressives.

The stooges of the monopolies the Tammany Democrats and the reactionary Republicans will seek to break it up both from within and without, through the "divide and rule" tactic.

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS

The Amsterdam News appears anxious to do the dirty work of Tammany. Carefully rebuffing all efforts to unify the job campaign,

it subsequently set up a so-called job committee of its own which turns out to be a shield to protect the Telephone Company, Consolidated Edison and other big monopolies from the blows of the out-raged Negro people. Simultaneously, it carries on veiled attacks against the Coordinating committee.

In its May 7 issue the Harlem Negro weekly printed a statement of the Telephone Company that "Negroes would be hired as soon as possible." This could have but one aim—both for the Amsterdam News and for the Telephone Company—and that is to kill the drive of the Harlem community to force the Telephone Company to hire Negro workers NOW. The Negro people have been hearing that "as soon as possible" stuff for years—and they know it is only to hide the anti-Negro policies of the utilities and Big Business in general.

The Amsterdam News would turn the job-campaign against small business ALONE—when, in fact, small business people in Harlem are also crushed by monopolies and have a joint interest with the Negro community against these same monopolies. Besides by centering on the utilities, the campaign has been broadened and numerous jobs for Negroes have been opened up among other anti-Negro employers in the community.

REID'S ATTACKS

The anti-labor attacks of Arthur Reid, Negro head of the "Harlem Labor Union, Inc.," specifically against the Transport Workers Union, can only serve the interests of the very monopolies which the people of Harlem, are now fighting. In this Reid is merely carrying out the disruptive policies of his predecessor, the late Ira Kemp, who was a stooge of Tammany Hall.

But let us examine Reid's so-called arguments.

The subway, elevated, taxi and bus lines were in operation long before the TWU was formed—and it was these companies which instituted discrimination against Negro workers. Under the leadership of Michael Quill, International president, the Union has exposed discrimination on the city-owned Independent Subway System and helped open more jobs for Negroes there.

All Negro workers who were in the utilities industries in which the TWU signed contracts have shared these gains—among them, paid vacations, shorter hours, 10 per cent increase in wages, elimination of contributions to unsound pension plans, are shared by Negro and white workers alike. In addition the Negro workers benefitted most by the \$25 weekly minimum wage clause, since under the company unions most of them earned \$17 to \$20 weekly.

TWU STRUGGLES

Today the TWU is working vigorously to break down all the utility barriers against full seniority rights for Negro workers. It is struggling to win the right of union hiring—but that right is held now by the anti-Negro utilities.

The TWU Constitution holds: "Any person employed in, on or about passenger transportation facilities, except steam-railroad systems, shall be eligible to membership in the Transport Workers' Union of America without regard to sex, race, color or religious or political beliefs, or affiliation."

This is carried into life by the number of Negroes in the Union who have been on governing boards and leading positions.

There is discrimination in the organized labor movement.

But this discrimination must be traced to the Greens, Wolls and Hatchesons of the reactionary A. F. of L. Executive Council, who are today fighting the CIO because of its progressive policies for labor unity and Negro equality. The rank and file members of the A. F. of L. and many of the union leaders—as in Local 802 of the Cafe-Workers, the Brotherhood of Harlem—are in the forefront of the battle against discrimination by the anti-Negro A. F. of L. leadership. It is with these labor forces of progress that the Negro people must maintain the closest solidarity.

What would suit the American Telephone and Consolidated Edison more than a bloody war between the Negro people on one hand—thousands of whom are enjoying the benefits of full equality in the CIO—and the progressive trade union movement on the other?

But this campaign is also laying the foundation for a broad Democratic front in Harlem for the election of progressives in the forthcoming Congressional contests. And that is the key task before the people of the country, if reaction and fascism are to receive a stinging defeat this year.

But this campaign is also laying the foundation for a broad Democratic front in Harlem for the election of progressives in the forthcoming Congressional contests. And that is the key task before the people of the country, if reaction and fascism are to receive a stinging defeat this year.

What could more quickly tear apart and ultimately destroy the Committee?

The Coordinating Committee is holding a conference with T.W.U. and other trade unions to bring about the maximum unity between labor, the Negro people, and all other progressive forces in the fight against the A. T. Telephone Company, Consolidated Edison, the I.R.T. and other big monopolies. Such conferences of these also aid progressive trade unions in fighting anti-Negro practices in the labor movement.

A. W. Berry, Harlem Negro Communist leader, pointed out the central task before the Committee when he stated:

TOWARD A DEMOCRATIC FRONT

"The Committee for Employment now seek a firm alliance with the trade unions now harassed by the same greedy interests. A broader unity of all progressive forces opposed to the robber monopolies will assure some substantial concessions bringing broad social benefits to the Negro people."

Here Berry has expressed the devotion of the Communist Party in working for the unbreakable unity of the Committee from its very inception on Lincoln's birthday down to date. Moreover, this statement reflects the real desires and needs of the Negro people for unity in the present job campaign.

An indispensable necessity in the job campaign is that the white workers and progressives throughout the city should be in the forefront against the monopolies which plunder them also.

Followed throughout the nation, it would be giving flesh and blood to President Roosevelt's recent anti-monopoly message to Congress and hasten the enactment of sorely needed legislation to curb the trust.

But this campaign is also laying the foundation for a broad Democratic front in Harlem for the election of progressives in the forthcoming Congressional contests. And that is the key task before the people of the country, if reaction and fascism are to receive a stinging defeat this year.

WOMEN USE PICKS, SHOVELS IN SOUTH CAROLINA BEAUTIFICATION PROJECTS

Alfred E. Smith Replies To Charge That Colored Women Were So Used By Saying Women of Both Races Have Same Job — Push Wheelbarrows Also.

By WILLIAM FORSYTHE, Jr.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10—In reply to a report of R. H. Beatty, a Washington insurance agent, who alleges he saw eleven Negro women working as pick, shovel and wheelbarrow laborers on WPA projects in Aberdeen, N. C., Alfred E. Smith answers with a State WPA report on the same that both white and colored women are employed on these projects.

The report states that the workers, without exception, are registered with the U. S. Employment Office as agricultural laborers. Further, it has been brought out that the State Works Progress Administration in accordance with the practice of providing work on WPA projects for eligible workers in the fields for which they are classified, has found these projects, which are called "beautification projects" to be the nearest approach to the comparative skill of the workers, both white and colored. Mr. Smith reports that extreme care is being exercised to see that these projects are competently supervised so that workers will not be abused in any manner

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Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
January 26, 1938

NEGRO CCC CAMP GETS OPPONENTS

Unit Probably Will Not Be Located in Brunswick As Result of Letters

Southport, Jan. 25.—Half a dozen letters, all voicing bitter opposition to a Negro CCC camp being located here to replace Camp Sapona, were mailed Captain D. G. Wilson of Class "A" CCC at Fort Bragg, Saturday. Captain Wilson had been here the day before and learning of the very pronounced hostility to propositions of the State Forestry Department he stated that the Negroes would not be sent here.

At least two of the letters to Captain Wilson stated that there would never again be cooperation with the State Forestry Department, so long as certain officials were connected with it. It being contended that the disbanding of Sapona was a political move. The camp accomplished a great work here and was rated the No. 1 in North Carolina. It was badly needed on account of the huge forest area in the county and the removal was bitterly opposed. Congressman J. Bayard Clark was most active in the effort for Sapona to be retained at Southport. This despite the fact that the retention of Sapona would have called for the disbanding of another camp in his own home county.

He based his stand on Brunswick having the greater need for the camp and in a letter to State Forestry officials he painted Brunswick as the forgotten county of North Carolina.

State Forestry officials are alleged to have opposed original locating of Sapona at Southport, apparently wanting it in a bigger voting center. The Army sided the other way and won out. Later on when it became necessary to dispense with one of two camps the State was allowed to make recommendations as to which should be and the State selected Sapona for the axe. Recommendations were made to Washington without formal notice to local interests or Brunswick County.

The offer to locate Negroes at the abandoned Sapona camp is termed a soft-soaping move by the Assistant State Forester.

Whites Say 'No' To Negro Camp

SOUTHPORT, N. C.—(ANP)—So bitterly opposed were whites of this area to the replacing of Camp Sapona with a Negro CCC camp that the state forestry department has decided to abandon the idea.

Local citizens contended abandonment of Camp Sapona was a political move and said the camp had done a great work here and had become rated as No. 1 in the state. State forestry officials were accused of opposing its location here originally but the army took the other side and won. When it became necessary to abandon one of the two state camps, Sapona got the axe.

The plan to locate Negroes at the abandoned camp was termed a "soft soaping move" on the part of state forestry officials.

Thousands Employed In Carolina

*Journal and
Guide*

Members of Race In Positions of Responsibility

By A. T. WHITE, JR.
3-26-38

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—As one enters the city of Winston-Salem the aroma of tobacco is distinctly obvious, and to some who have sensitive nostrils it might be nauseating for a while. But that feeling doesn't linger long, for soon you will become accustomed to the aroma of the delicate blend of Turkish and domestic tobaccos which go to make the world's popular cigarette.

In Winston-Salem are located the world's largest cigarette factories—the home of Reynolds Tobacco Company, makers of Camels, and Prince Albert Smoking Tobacco.

Should you enter the city around 1:30 in the afternoon on route 421 from Greensboro you will see thousands

of Negroes going happily home, some walking, some riding on a Negro-owned and operated bus line, and still others riding in their Fords, Chevrolets, and what have you.

They are going happily home because they have completed a day's work and have received an honest return for their labor. They are happy because they know that they will have a job tomorrow, a job next week, a job next year, and the years to come. They are a contented people, and well have they a right to be, because they are treated like human beings by their employers.

KEY TO CONTENTMENT

If you stay in Winston-Salem long enough you will probably go through one of the factories of the Reynolds Tobacco Company. If you do, you will find the key to the contentment and well being of Negroes in Winston-Salem.

Suppose you are taken to Cigarette Factory No. 97, what will you see? Mr. Mulligan, foreman of this factory, will greet you pleasantly and will personally conduct you through the plant.

Inside the plant you will see rows upon rows of strange looking machines, which produce an endless stream of cigarettes, being operated by women, girls, boys and men. You will also see a white woman at one machine, and at the next machine you will see a colored woman operating the same kind of machine.

While you are thus marveling at the machines and the (interracial cooperation), Mr. Mulligan has been telling you how tobacco is fed now it is fed on to an endless belt, and then to a narrow strip of paper, and how that paper is folded and cut at the right length to give you a perfect Camel.

The employees may purchase stock in the company, and many have. As you leave the factory you will no doubt ponder over what you have seen. You now know why those people whom you saw going home yesterday afternoon were so contented and happy. They have a job, with a humane employer—the Reynolds Tobacco Company.

Big Firms Employ
Negro Sign Maker
4-23-38

DOVER, N. C.—Raymond Hill, a neon sign painter, has a standing contract with several large firms, including one of the largest breweries in America for neon signs.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
June 21, 1938

DURHAM'S CCC QUOTA IS ANNOUNCED AS 25

Durham's quota in the CCC for the new enlistment period beginning July 1 has been placed at 25, Superintendent W. E. Stanley of the welfare department said yesterday.

Fourteen of the enrollees will be from the white race and 11

will be Negroes. Unemployed youths between the ages of 18 to 24 who desire to enlist in the service are required to make application to Superintendent Stanley at the courthouse.

Another thing that will make an impression upon the first visitor is the cleanliness of the factory. The floors are constantly being swept, and pure fresh air is pumped into the room regularly.

They are going happily home because they have completed a day's work and have received an honest return for their labor. They are happy because they know that they will have a job tomorrow, a job next week, a job next year, and the years to come. They are a contented people, and well have they a right to be, because they are treated like human beings by their employers.

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CAROLINA CCC WINS PRAISE FROM MARINE

New Camp Is Called One Of U. S. Finest

FOREST CITY, N. C., Oct. 19
(By R. Farley Fisher for ANP)

—The CCC camp located here about 60 miles west of Charlotte on U. S. highway 74, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country and is a fine place for the young men of North Carolina.

Capt. John Thomas, a member of the U. S. Marine Corps, is in charge, ably assisted by First Lieutenant Evans, with Capt. Gregory, army chaplain, in charge of spiritual activities.

The educational program is supervised by Prof. B. H. Thornton, a graduate of A. and T. college, Greensboro, N. C., assisted by Howland Smith of Winston-Salem. Instruction is given in the following subjects: job training, safety, poultry raising, history, leadership, teaching, cabinet making, blacksmithing, soil conservation, and general educational subjects. The music department has a 15 piece band and a well trained quartet. There is also a soft ball team, champion among the colored camps of the state, and a basket ball team.

The religious side of the camp life, also, is excellent. There is a well organized Sunday school and church, and the Rev. J. J. Ridley, pastor of the New Salem C. M. E. church is camp pastor. Taken altogether, the camp, with its beautiful surroundings, well-kept grounds and well-rounded programs, is an excellent example of the benefit of the CCC camps to the country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Because of their dire circumstances, 11 Negro women are now working as pick, shovel and wheel-barrow laborers on WPA projects in Aberdeen, N. C., building tennis courts and playgrounds at white elementary schools at 20 cents per hour—8 hours per day—16 days per month, according to the personal observation of R. H. Beatty, local insurance man who has just returned from his native Tar Heel State after an extensive visit. On the other hand he reports that similar projects were being left undone at the Berkley High school for Negroes because of inability to secure WPA workers. According to Mr. I. F. McRae, school principal. Mr. Beatty discussed the matter with the white foreman, D. C. Fry, of Niagara, N. C., who expressed sympathy for these women and a hope that they might be given more appropriate work. Later Mr. Beatty brought the matter to the attention of William R. Johnson, colored, consultant and field agent on Negro Work, State Public Welfare of Raleigh, who promised to follow the matter through, with the hope that it will finally be brought to the attention of Alfred E. Smith of the WPA headquarters in Washington.

30,000 Women N. C. Pastor Scores Face Loss Of Tobacco Jobs

North Carolina Dealers

Unable To Pay Wage
Set By Law

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. (ANP)—

Thirty thousand Negro women, tobacco stemmers in Eastern North Carolina, faced unemployment when independent dealers and exporters refused and pleaded inability to pay the 25c an hour minimum wage prescribed in the Federal law which went into effect on Monday.

A delegation from the tobacco stemming industry, headed by J. C. Lanier of Greenville, informed Administrator Elmer A. Andrews of the Wage and Hour division of the Department of Labor that they sought exemption from the law because they were unable to fulfill its demands.

Mr. Lanier argued that the industry should be exempt because it is a seasonal operation and as such should be exempt from the hours limitations of the law; secondly, that is, is agricultural and therefore ought to be entirely exempt. Mr. Andrews declared that he was in sympathy with the situation of the industry, but that their only recourse is to file a formal plea of exemption.

NEARLY 30,000 MEN LOSE JOBS AS NEW WAGE LAW IS MADE

Colored Pastor in North
Carolina Protests Dismissals

WILSON, N. C. (ANP)—The Rev. Richard A. G. Foster, pastor of the largest Negro church in Eastern North Carolina, the St. John A. M. E. Zion church here, this week protested the action of the Southern industry, especially the tobacco stemming industry, in its treatment of Negroes. Approximately 30,000 Negroes all over Eastern North Carolina were dismissed last week because owners of stemming companies will not agree to pay 25 cents per hour for a 44-hour week, as demanded by the Wage and Hour law.

Rev. Foster says: "It seems that it is still the idea to keep Negroes poor and ignorant rather than pay them wages that will make for better economical conditions among them. It is putting a burden upon the city and county. The government, it seems to me, is trying to give each man an opportunity to make a living that will insure better conditions among all the people."

Continuing, the minister asserts: "Negroes are always effected by changes such as these that are being perfected by the government. It seems that the white South still feels that Negro labor is his slave labor, and that government or no government it will treat its Negroes just as it pleases. The great effected herd of Negroes that live in the South must turn their attention to self help. They must perfect their own industries to save themselves."

Durham, N. C. Sun

October 20, 1933

NEGRO JOB OFFICE HERE

RANKED EIGHTH IN STATE

The Negro divisional office here of the North Carolina Employment service ranked eighth in the state for placements during June, July and August, the service announced today.

The local division reported 85 placements in June, 81 in July and 356 in August for a total of 522. Greensboro was first for the three-month period with total placements of 1,485, Kinston second with 1,424, Rocky Mount third with 1,270, Raleigh fourth with 1,250, Winston-Salem fifth with 1,142, Asheville sixth with 1,030 and Charlotte seventh with 881. Trailing Durham were High Point in ninth place with 372 placements, and Wilmington tenth with 285.

N. C. Pastor Scores South's Labor Plan

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Labor - 1938

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Brakeman Honored After 32 Years Of Service

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Jan. 7—Henry Turner, 68, of this city, who for 32 years worked as brakeman on the Great Northern railroad was honored by being made a life member of the Veterans Railway association.

He is the first of his race in this district to be pensioned. He resigned on October 31, 1937. At that time he was one of the three Race brakemen in the system.

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

'National Malleable' Leads Way In Giving Chance To Race Workers In Industry

National Malleable list.

learning new arts and new crafts

The man around the National does the rest.

One of the major arguments that are brought up by the firms who do not hire Negroes — or any appreciable number of them — is that they cannot do the technical industrial work that a highly competitive field today calls for.

This series of articles would be incomplete if it did not show at least one concern that has hired a large number of Negroes consistently over a period of more than twenty years, and reports today that they are signally satisfactory in even the most technical industrial lines.

The firm is the National Malleable Steel Castings Co., and the references are from conversations with officials of the company. The 'National Malleable' began using Negro labor in the years of labor scarcity that followed the World War.

The concern admits that its Negro labor came to it from the agricultural district of the South, and was previously untrained for industrial work. In the face of this fact, however, the following is the company's record:

It has used from 35 to 45 per cent Negro labor in most of the years since 1920.

The Negroes employed have not only worked in strictly laboring pursuits, but have handled skilled and technical jobs with complete satisfaction to their employers.

The technical work done by the Negro has included core making, sanding, finishing, casting, moulding, and everything up to and including checking and inspection, which means that the Negro workers have been responsible for the shipment of perfect castings to some of the most critical customers on the huge

Malleable who does welding, joining, is responsible for the upkeep of many branches of the company's activities, and is an all-around man, is a veteran of the concern's employ for nearly twenty years, and there are dozens of colored employees who have been with the concern nearly a score of years.

And the loyalty of these men? Let Mr. Leroux, former personnel manager and now vice-president—one of the few men who can call some 1600 men by their first names—tell you. These men, he states, are the soul of loyalty to their company. They do not have an outside union, but have formed themselves into a club of their own which holds many of its meetings on the company's premises. More, the club has inaugurated several features in its nearly four years of history that tend toward making every man more conscious of the responsibility he has to his job, and the ways in which he might make himself more efficient.

All this might lead one to think that the National Malleable is the type of concern which supports its large number of colored employees into a 'company union' to dodge decent wages and fair conditions; far the opposite. A study over a period of ten years shows that National Malleable's wages and conditions have been equal to the Cleveland standards prevailing in most plants and superior to many. But the loyalty of the men formed the 'Diamond Club'; the loyalty of the Negro workers at National Malleable keeps them on the job until they are veterans of ten, fifteen and twenty years' service. The adaptability of the Negro worker to

Is there any reason, then, why the White Motor Company, the Fisher Body Company, the Willard Battery Company, the East Ohio Gas Company, the Ohio Bell Telephone Co., the General Electric Co., the Illuminating Co. and the Cleveland Railway Co. do not mention the railroads can not hire more of these loyal of scientific workers?

Of course, with some of these companies, like one or two of the auto or auto-parts companies it may be a case of clear prejudice; this should be stamped out. With others it may be a matter of asking for — and insisting on — more jobs. The answers cannot lay with a newspaper; it must be formulated in the minds and activities of the jobless workers themselves, who, though without permanent income, still continue to use products and service which do not reciprocate with jobs for their consumers.

Labor-1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

INDUSTRIAL MEET IS SUCCESS

T. Arnold Hill Has
Charge Of Confab

In Cincinnati

1,000-4-38

CINCINNATI—(A N P)—The two-day conference on conditions faced by Negro workers, sponsored jointly by the Division of Negro Welfare, Ninth Street YMCA and the West End YMCA, was the most far reaching observance of its kind ever sponsored in the Queen City, are the comments of numerous persons who attended the sessions. The sessions were attended by approximately 1,000 persons representing various civic, social, religious, governmental and lay interests, both Negro and white.

The interest and enthusiasm exhibited by the audience in the problems faced by Negro workers and the participation in discussion to remedy the situation was unprecedented. T. Arnold Hill, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, who was guest speaker during the sessions, brought a wealth of information on the problems, methods and techniques in meeting them.

Mr. Hill urged Negro leaders to acquaint themselves with the growing changes in industrial relations and to be more active with working groups in the solution of these problems. He advised Negroes to study the effect of pressure groups as a means of emphasizing their rights. All groups said Mr. Hill which have used intelligent pressure methods have in most instances achieved results.

Special sessions were held to consider the problems of Negro college youth and a special session on employer-employee relations. Perhaps the most interesting of the sessions was that on the Negro's place in the organized labor movement. Representatives of the C.I.O. and A.F. of L. presented the programs of each organization after which a spirited discussion led by Mr. Hill followed. NYA Employment center and Industrial agency representatives appeared on various programs during the conference.

A special committee will bring in findings and recommendations for a continuation program to remedy some of the problems presented in the conference.

STORE MANNED BY ALL NEGRO SALES STAFF Caution Needed

The need for jobs for Negroes in Cleveland is imperative, hence the central theme of the campaign being waged by the Future Outlook League is sound. But equally important as is the pressing need of jobs for Negroes, is the necessity of maintaining happy inter-racial relationships and peace between the races in Cleveland.

In other words, no campaign to force the employment of Negroes should go beyond the bounds of law and order and decency. Picketing is an accepted method in such a campaign as the Future Outlook League undertakes. But picketing that promotes violence and encourages lawlessness is a dangerous weapon for any organization to use.

A case in point is the incident as told in a special story elsewhere in this issue by our City Editor, Charles H. Loeb, who as an eye-witness of the demonstration of last Saturday by the Outlook League in front of the Woodland Market and the Woolworth Store, tells of a policeman being

attacked and jumped upon by sympathizers of a woman he sought to arrest for a violation of the law. In the melee one woman used her teeth on the officer of the law. That municipal Judge Bradley Hull, in sympathetic mein, suspended the woman's sentence—attributing the incident to her "zeal" for the cause—is beside the point. The fact remains that all Negroes, whether imbued with zeal for the cause of a job campaign or not, should respect the law and by all means conduct themselves decently and in order.

We want no reign of lawlessness in Cleveland—despite the fact that Negroes need jobs.

As the Future Outlook League grows in strength and scope, it is highly important that its campaigns be intelligently and carefully planned—and that the wise counsel of those whose judgments are sound and sane be sought. It will be dangerous to the future of the Negro in Cleveland if The Future Outlook League outgrows its leaders. This is the time, therefore, for us all to "stop, look and listen".

Resent Unemploy- ment Negro District

Dayton, O., May 17—(By Juanita Jackson for ANP)—Members of Dayton Negro Youth Movement are facing armed opposition in their attempt to secure employment by picketing those stores in Negro neighborhoods which refuse to employ Negro clerks.

Two weeks ago, Monday, April 25 the organization, after having gathered data about the volume of trade in the grocery stores in Negro neighborhoods, approached the proprietors

asking for the employment of Negroes of the picketers in a further clerks. The proprietors of some of attempt to break the boycott. the stores agreed to employ Negro The Dayton Youth Movement was clerks, and forthwith ten young Negroes were employed in various stores. The organization has checked of age, for the purpose of doing to see that these clerks are paid something about the racial discrimination wages complying with the in Dayton. For in Dayton, Ohio state wage levels,

Some Meet Demand
But the proprietors of the Velvet Ice Cream Parlors, Fifth and Wil- liams streets; Blaine's Market, Fifth and Hawthorne streets, and Est- ridge's Market, corner of German- town and Adelite streets, refused point blank. Two pickets were signed to each store and a boycott was started on Tuesday, April 26. After a day and a half of picketing, Velvet Ice Cream capitulated, hiring a Negro clerk. This was shortly followed by Blaine's Market. And signs were posted in these stores, reading, "This Store Co-Operates With the Dayton Youth Movement. We Em- ploy Negro Clerks."

When Edwin Buckner, president of the Dayton Youth Movement, went into the store with a committee to see if the proprietors were ready to conciliate, they were forced to leave at the point of guns. Mr. Buckner tried to get warrants out against these men for carrying concealed weapons, but Prosecutor Kruse refused to issue warrants. Emboldened by what they believed to be the backing of the police, the employees have continued to carry their rifles and guns openly.

Seek Protection

The Dayton Interracial Committee, of which Atty. Brice is chairman, has sought protection for the picketers, and brought pressure to bear on the police officials. As a result Frank Esters was picked up April 30 on the charge of carrying concealed weapons, reprimanded and turned loose.

In the meantime the picketers are continuing their activities. The Est- ridge's Market usually employs seven clerks on Saturdays and does a rush- ing business. Last Saturday, May 7th, there were only four clerks and few customers. However, it is re- ported that acid has been sprinkled on the sidewalk to burn the shoe

BEAUTICIANS OF OHIO TREK TO CLEVELAND; SEEK RECOGNITION

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15 —With representation for Race beauticians on the Ohio Board of Cosmetology and the appointment of Race in- spectors for the larger cities of Ohio as a special objective, beauticians from all sections of Ohio are headed this week end for Cleveland for the first state wide convention which begins Sunday July 17, and extends through Tues- day, July 19.

Already reservations from dele- gates and visitors from the larger centers of Ohio have been pouring in to the association's headquarters at 2316 East Fifty-fifth street. More than five hundred beauticians are expected to be in attendance.

Big Exhibits Promised

Arrangements for special exhibits at Phyllis Wheatley Association have been made through Mrs. J. C. Johnston, state organizer and chair- man of exhibits committee by a number of national beauty prepara- tion manufacturers, including the Madame C. J. Walker company and Poro college.

"This first attempt to hold a state wide convention of the beautician of Ohio will definitely demonstrate the growing place which the Negro business woman is coming to occu- py in the economic development of our race," declared Mrs. Minnie L. Dixon, state president of the associa- tion in speaking of the convention.

Prominent among those scheduled to speak at the public session to be held on Sunday July 17, at Shiloh Baptist church are Governor Martin L. Davey, of Ohio; Mayor Harold H. Burton of Cleveland; Elsie Aus- tin, assistant attorney general of Ohio, and Mrs. Marjorie L. Joyner national president of the Beauty Culturists' League. Special greet- ings will be extended from the pres- idents of the various chapters of the organization.

Other events scheduled for the convention include sightseeing tour of the city, open house at the vari- ous beauty schools and beauty shops of Cleveland, a banquet at the Cedar County club, and a party and dance at the Cedar Gardens.

Likelihood of the announcement of the appointment of several new inspectors seemed definite early this week as result of several appeals to Governor Davey for larger con- sideration of the claims of more than 3500 licensed Race beauticians now practicing in Ohio.

Door Is Closed On In Public Utility

Negro consumption cannot be as tangibly counted as some of the other industries --- do use Negroes in large numbers and report com- plete satisfaction with their work and loyalty. One of these will be mentioned in greater detail later.

But this series of articles is not primarily concerned with them at the moment. Perhaps whose Negro patronage can be measured and counted, the situa- tion is more acute. Before the first of these articles was writ- ten letters were sent to the ma- jor local utilities-- a railroad, a street car company, a telephone company, a gas concern, an elec- tric light plant, and others. Here are the results: only one concern, the Telephone Company, has yet given a direct answer to the question of "Do you employ Ne- groes and in what numbers?" In- direct information has been found out, though, about all of them.

One of the companies admits that it does not employ a great number of Negroes, but states that it has no objection to doing so. It apologized for the past lack, however, by a reminder that a large number of Negroes are em- ployed as DOMESTICS in the homes of the company's person- nel.

Another concern is known to use a large force of Negroes as messengers and have at least two --- and perhaps a few more --- em- ployed in really technical posi- tions. To its credit let it be said that this company --- the Illumi- nating Company --- uses very largely a highly-skilled type of work for which many Negroes may not have applied. One of their skilled colored workers has charge of his department in one of their largest plants, and another is re- ported to be on an important post in one of its garages. No report from the company itself, however, has yet reached this newspaper.

Several heavy industries, how- ever, like iron foundries, parts manufacturers, galvanizing plants and others --- whose profits from

Race Banks

and Negro labor, however, reveal The East Ohio Gas Company, which no report has been received on the number of their Negro employees. Close investigations into organizations which have made a study of Cleve-

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Oklahoma

Oxley Holds Conference With Officials of Oklahoma State Employment Service

Plans Laid to Place Colored Men on Grand River
Dam Project

Job Opportunities Frankly Discussed

Climaxing a three-day stay in Oklahoma, during which time he visited Tulsa, Langston, Taft, Muskogee, Boley and Oklahoma City, Lawrence A. Oxley, adviser on Negro Affairs to the Department of Labor and field representative of the U. S. Employment Service, held a conference Monday with Edward G. Burke, director of the Oklahoma State Employment Service, R. H. Lawrence, member of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, R. H. Krogstad, manager of Oklahoma City office and other members of the administrative staff.

"It was a most helpful and inspiring meeting that I had with your state men," declared Oxley, following the conference. "The sympathetic and broad approach made by all who participated in the discussion of the problems of Negro employment is a very healthy sign."

"The conference also faced frankly the question of insuring the employment of an equitable number of qualified Negro workers in the construction of the Grand River Dam, in the various occupational groupings."

"Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Burke are to visit Washington the early part of February for the purpose of presenting a combined unemployment compensation and employment service budget for the state of Oklahoma, effective March 1, 1938."

"Both officials have agreed to frankly present the picture of the needs of Oklahoma Negroes in the field of job opportunities and unemployment compensation."

"The conference also concerned itself with the problem of some adjustment of the Negro worker in relation to the agricultural picture in the state. A significant fact brought out in this phase of the

"Negro Boy Wanted"

The Daily Oklahoman desires a Negro boy to carry a paper route on East Second Street, and therein lies a story in which every Negro in Oklahoma City should be interested. The Black Dispatch is going to try to find a Negro boy who will meet the requirements of the state's leading daily. We want to do this for two reasons: First because we are always interested in finding honest employment for Negro youth, and secondly we do not like to feel that Negroes themselves are guilty of an attitude charged to them by white people.

Last year there was considerable agitation in the Negro section because the Oklahoman discharged its Negro carriers and replaced them with white boys. The charge was made by many Negroes that the Daily Oklahoman was discriminating against Negro carriers solely because of race. This writer was called into several conferences, and in two instances which we recall, some overheated individuals indicated that the Oklahoman should be boycotted in the Negro section.

We have never been willing to assume that the fault is always in the stars. We have known for many years that if you search long enough, it will be discovered that some errors and faults reside within ourselves. With this in mind, we dug in when these discussions arose to discover that the Oklahoman alleged the Negro carriers seemed unable to collect their accounts. White boys, so we were advised, could collect better from Negroes than Negro youths.

Since that time we have been probing this situation. We have been delving for facts. Several months ago we had a caller—a young white man who has charge of all of the Oklahoman's Negro districts in Oklahoma City. This young white man after much questioning told this story. He said he had lived in West Oklahoma City all his life and that on a route in the Negro section in west town he had put himself through high school and then college. During this period he said he had taken care of his mother and a younger child in the family. He stated reluctantly that his job at that time was to go into Negro districts and collect back accounts Negro carriers were unable to collect.

We talked at length with this young man who finally said this: "Why your people pay a poor, ragged, dirty white boy we hire from Community Camp before they will pay a Negro boy."

Now this is a serious indictment. Is it possible by reason of the fact that a white face effects Negroes differently Negroes themselves are preventing black boys from securing employment? This young white man during his last conversation, said that he had in three days completed collecting the back accounts on a Negro route, which a black carried for months had been unable to pull out of the red. Whose fault is this?

Why would Negroes dodge and fail to pay a Negro boy, and then when a white face shows up dig into their pockets and pay a delinquent bill? Why should we talk about

boycotting the Daily Oklahoman because of a situation we on the part of Negroes, and for which no one is responsible bringing about ourselves? Surely the Oklahoman is entitled to black folk. How many Negroes might be employed in its money. The Oklahoman has a right to dismiss an all lines of trade, if white people did not know what the individual who fails, when charged with this responsibility-management of the Oklahoman knows?

On the route in question on East Second Street it will be necessary for a boy to post a cash bond of \$45.00. The of the times without taking a daily newspaper. In the section of a daily publication it would be foolish to select here when black folk need jobs, where we wilfully refuse to al-

any other than a local publication. With 20,000 Negroes in the city there is a chance for at least 50 black youths to make a living if we only had the who read this editorial should search themselves to de-

sense and the vision to know what we should do. The termine whether they are guilty of belonging to the group Black Dispatch has probed this matter sufficiently to know we have referred to here. Isn't it a shame that 76 years that the representatives of the Daily Oklahoman tell the following Lincoln's freedom Negroes, who claim to be in-

truth when they say the white people can collect money telligent, do not have a type of vision that would take halt from Negroes more easily than Negroes.

Now here is an ugly picture we must face within black. If you know a boy in your community who can qualify life with which white folk have nothing to do. We talk for this position notify the Black Dispatch. Here's an op-

theoretically about the employment of Negro youth, but in opportunity for practical application of what you talk about practice we help to deny and prevent opportunities for Negro youth. It's been a long time since you saw a sign

extend. The white insurance agent who calls at your Negro ready for this opportunity? Do we have the boy, and is the home could be a black man but for this propensity

Occupation, Wages, etc

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"It was a most helpful and in-the state the Negro is not a radical spring meeting that I had with Tor from the standpoint of contentment your state men," declared Oxley, "of population and that machinery following the conference. 'The' was displacing white farm labor at synthetic and broad approach a fast rate, thereby accentuating made by all who participated in the problem.

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"The conference also faced the question of insuring the employment of an equitable number of qualified Negro workers in the construction of the Grand Dam in the various occupied states, where cotton is the chief product and where the grade of cotton grown is generally of an inferior quality, there is an abundance of local labor supply which is available for cotton picking at the low price of from 25c to 50c per hundred pounds.

ROYAL LONDON

Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Durr are to visit Washington the early part of February for the purpose of presenting a combined unemployment compensation and employment service budget for the state of Oklahoma, effective March 1938.

It was further brought out in the conference that in Southeastern Oklahoma most of the people, black and white, are uneducated and untrained for the draining the farm labor market Oklahoma."

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Now this is a serious indictment. Is it possible by reason of the fact that a white face effects Negroes differently than a black face? This young white man during his college days was employed as a janitor at the University of Chicago. He was very popular among the Negro students, and he was very successful in securing employment for them. He was very successful in securing employment for them. He was very successful in securing employment for them.

Why would Negroes dodge and fail to pay a Negro boy and then when a white face shows up dig into their pockets and pay a delinquent bill? Why should we talk about

boycotting the Daily Oklahoman because of a situation upon the part of Negroes, and for which no one is responsible
bring about ourselves? Surely the Oklahoman is entitled out black folk. How many Negroes might be employed in
to its money. The Oklahoman has a right to dismiss small lines of trade, if white people did not know what the
individual who fails, when charged with this responsibility-management of the Oklahoman knows?

On the route in question on East Second Street it will be necessary for a boy to post a cash bond of \$45.00. The route today, with 135 subscribers pays \$12.50 weekly. Here is an instance right in the heart of the depression, when black folk need jobs, where we wilfully refuse to allow

With 20,000 Negroes in the city there is a chance for allow a Negro youth to make \$50.00 each month. Those at least 50 black youths to make a living if we only had the who read this editorial should search themselves to discern the vision to know what we should do. They determine whether they are guilty of belonging to the group. The Black Dispatch has probed this matter sufficiently to know we have referred to here. Isn't it a shame that 76 years ago that the representatives of the Daily Oklahoman tell the following Lincoln's freedom Negroes, who claim to be intelligent, do not have a type of vision that would take half the money from Negroes more easily than Negroes. They would have to throw out a hundred black folk out of the bread line in Oklahoma City.

Now here is an ugly picture we must face within black. If you know a boy in your community who can qualify with which white folk have nothing to do. We talk for this position notify the Black Dispatch. Here's an opportunity about the employment of Negro youth, but in opportunity for practical application of what you talk about practice we help to deny and prevent opportunities for Negro all the time. It's been a long time since you saw a sign for Negro employment. How far does this boycott on our own reading: "Boy Wanted". Do we have the boy, and is the opportunity extend. The white insurance agent who calls at your door Negro ready for this opportunity? The home could be a black man but for this propensity

City Salesman For 5 Negroes Driven Sears Roebuck Co. From Norman Job

A 23-year-old, Oklahoma City Negro lad, Billie Burks, has been retained by the management of Sears, Roebuck and Company in the capacity of a salesman, the only colored representative of this firm to occupy such a position.

Young Burks, who has been an employee of the firm for two years, is an Oklahoma City boy and is well liked by members of his race.



BILLIE BURKS

He is a member of the Avery Chapel A. M. E. church of Oklahoma City, and is a favorite among the members of the city's social set.

Sears, Roebuck and Company of Oklahoma City, is the first branch of this firm to adopt the plan. Should it prove successful, it will be followed by other southern branches of the firm.

A breakfast given by the management of the firm, is to be held Thursday morning in the Biltmore Hotel, one of the city's finest, and Billie, along with all other Negro employees of the firm, will be among the guests.

The 52nd anniversary of the Sears, Roebuck and Company begins Thursday, and now will be a good time to go to the store and get acquainted with Billie. There will be many wonderful bargains to select from. If you fail to contact Billie at the store, pay him a visit at his home, 219 Northeast Second street.

O. U. Students and Churches Campaign Against County's Racial Ban

NORMAN, Okla.—Five Oklahoma City Negroes sent here to work by a construction company, were driven out of Norman last week by 10 men who professed to be aiding "the interests of working students at the University of Oklahoma."

An investigation of the incident has been made as result of protests from students and Norman church people.

Nena Beth Stapp of Oklahoma City, chairman of a Y. W. C. A. group for racial understanding, said the university organizations will make a detailed study of the situation and seek to repeal the "unwritten law" under which no Negroes are allowed to live or work in Norman, Moore, Noble or Lexington, Cleveland county's main population centers.

John B. Thompson, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Norman, who has faught racial prejudice in the university city, declared "it is time for students to investigate."

"Negroes have just as much right to work and probably greater need," he said.

"I'm opposed to discrimination against the Negro. I would like to have a list of those men who are assuming to act for the city."

The names of the 10 men could not be determined.

Negroes have been barred by "unwritten law" from Norman since territorial times.

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Settle Strike With Porters' Salary Jump

Department Store Work- ers Win Wage Equal- ization Fight

\$2 PAY INCREASE

Elevator Operators Go Back To Work Following Settlement

Negro porters at Gimbel's 9th and Market streets, re-
turned to work last week, with
an equalization of wages with
those of white porters and
membership in A. F. of L.
union.

The porters, numbering 75 in all,
12 of whom were Negroes, went on
strike in sympathy with the ware-
house employees of 4 mid-town stores.
However, at the same time the Negro
workers who were paid \$2 less than
the whites, petitioned for the equal-
ization of wages. As a result of ne-
gotiations this change was effected,
the porters being admitted to the
union at the same time.

Aiding the porters in their strike
was the Philadelphia Window Clean-
ers Union, which has a membership
of 300, split about 50-50 between the
two races.

The union has 3 Negro officers:
Jesse Newton, 1515 N. 20th street,
president; George B. Morris, 522 N.
56th street, treasurer, and Leroy
Holt, vice president. Morris has been
treasurer for 3 years.

The elevator operators at Gim-
bels also returned to work last week,
after they had struck in sympathy
with the warehousemen.

2 Colored Salesgirls Hired By White Stores

Two more colored salesgirls have
been placed in white stores on Lan-
caster avenue, as a result of a jobs
campaign being conducted by the
West Philadelphia Youth Civic
League.

Renels' Department Store, which
had previously employed a colored
girl, but discharged her shortly after-
wards, hired Miss Lillian Finn when
approached by the League. Mrs.
Beatrice Finn was the other saleslady
hired. She is working at the Key
Shoe Store, 4000 block Lancaster
avenue.

According to John F. Perdue, pres-
ident of the West Philadelphia Civic
League, the organization has ap-
proached numerous stores on the
avenue concerning employment for
colored youths. He said that the
League expects to have 15 more col-
ored clerks working before Septem-
ber.

The League is also attempting to
open the way for jobs at the Leader
Theatre, 41st and Haverford avenue,
and the Haverford Theatre, 60th and
Haverford avenue.

Civic Groups Picketing Wins Fight For Jobs

Theatre Owner Grants Demands Of 3 Civic Organizations

Picketing of the Haverford Theatre,
60th and Haverford avenue, last Fri-
day and Saturday bore fruit Monday
when representatives of the manage-
ment and of three colored civic groups
met in conference and reached an
agreement providing for the employ-
ment of colored workers at the thea-
tre, which has a large Negro patron-
age.

It was agreed to employ one full-
time usher and one full-time janitor
immediately. The management prom-
ised, in addition, that the next usher
to be employed would be colored; and
that they would work in conjunction
with the West Philadelphia Civic Le-
ague and Motion Picture Operators'
Union to secure a colored operator.

The conferees were: M. Gerson, own-
er; M. Gerson, Jr., general manager;
and H. Ben Ferbell, business manager,

representing the theatre; John F. Per-
due, Chas. Simpkins, Wm. Henderson,
Wilbur Jackson, Floyd Banks, Ida Per-
due and Mrs. Bonner Cook, represent-
ing the West Philadelphia Civic Le-
ague; Edw. Parnell, James Jennings and
John Wilder, representing the West
Philadelphia Civic Improvement Le-
ague; and Henry Naylor, representing
the North Philadelphia Civic League.

Calvert's "Rep" Here For 3 Weeks



ENEIL F. SIMPSON,

Special director of colored sales for
Calvert Distillers Corporation, will re-
main in Philadelphia for three weeks
conducting a special sales drive.

Calvert has employed three addi-
tional colored representatives since
Simpson was employed, among these
is the famous Jesse Owens who will
arrive in Philadelphia today.

Since Mr. Simpson has been work-
ing for Calvert it has been definitely
proven that large business corpora-
tions who see fit to employ colored men
of ability in sales positions will get re-
sults.

John W. Carter Retires from R.R.

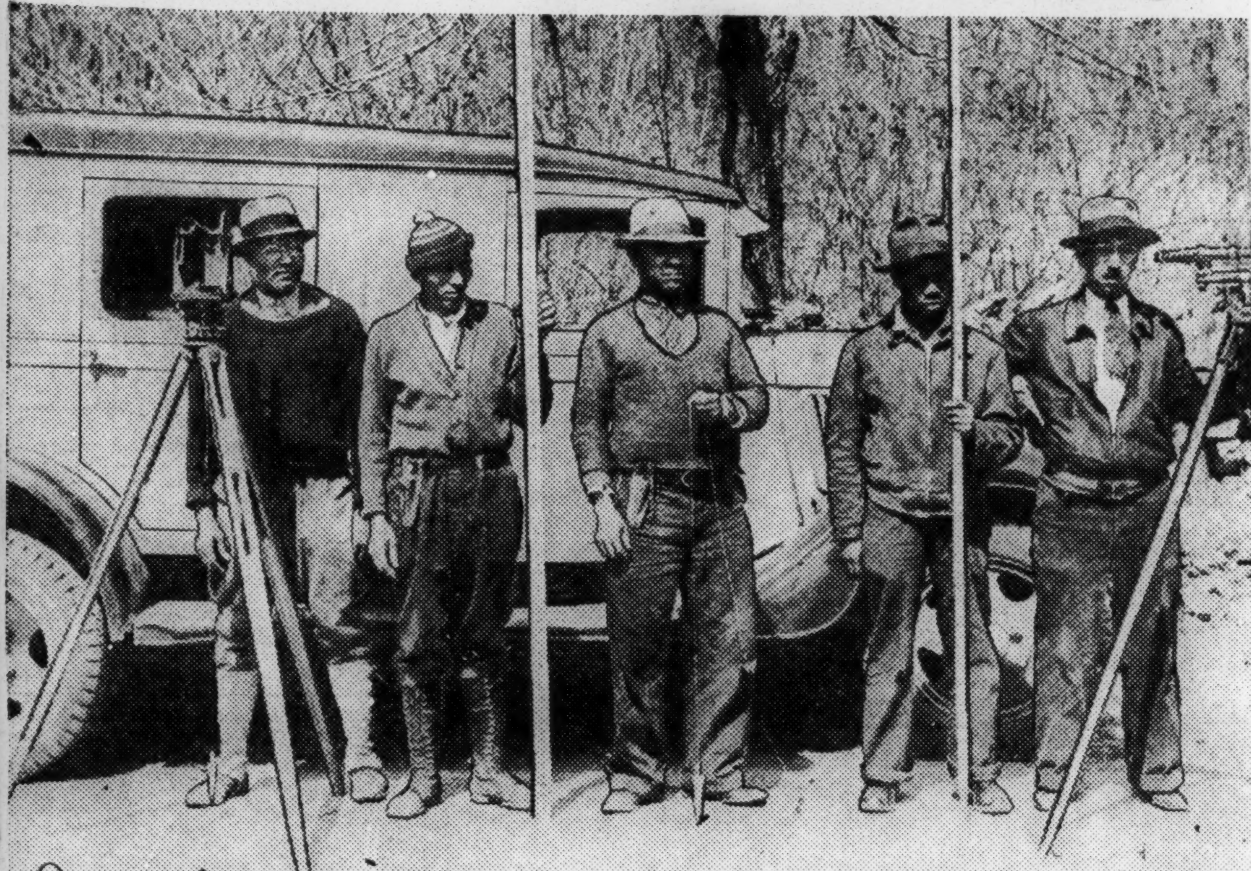
PHILADELPHIA — John W.
Carter, 70, of 5724 Arch Street,
retired from the employ of the
Pennsylvania Railroad after
thirty years of service as porter,
elevator operator and watchman

in the secretary's department of
the company, it was announced,
Monday.

Carter was placed on the
pension roll of the company and
will be presented with a meritor-
ious certificate of retirement from
the Railroad Retirement Board
at Washington, and one from M.
W. Clement, president of the
Pennsylvania Railroad.

He is a member of the Broad
Street Station Protective League,
and by unanimous resolution was
presented an honorary member-
ship exempting him from all
dues and at the same time deriv-
ing all the benefits of the
organization.

DEMOCRATS MAKE SURVEYERS



Afro American 11-5-38 Baltimore, Md.

Members of the special survey unit of the Pennsylvania State Highway department. The group, the first all-colored survey unit in the State, appointed under the Democratic administration in 1936, consists of (1 to 4): Pigavia Hardwin, instrumentman; Cural Lightfoot, rodman; Henry Dowdy, chairman; and W. Persifor Poug, chief of party.

52-60 PERCENT DECREASE IN EMPLOYMENT

Forty Million Dollars Present Annual Earnings Of Negroes Represent Loss Of Approximately 60 Million

[By ORRIN C. EVANS]

When and if Philadelphia's 1½ per cent wage and business tax is actually clamped down on an indignant citizenry it will mean that total tax proceeds from colored citizens in Philadelphia area to amount of \$600,000 will annually pour into

the depleted City Treasury.

That's the estimate, on a conservative basis predicated upon the approximate aggregate earnings of slightly in excess of 219,000 Negro residents in Philadelphia. *12-8-37*

Get your pencil and paper and figure it out for yourself. *Philadelphia, Pa.*

According to Census statistics showing the employment of Negroes in Philadelphia, the aggregate payroll of Negroes amounts to a trifle over \$40,000,000 yearly.

From there on it's simple. And persons most familiar with the economic status of the Negro in Philadelphia admit that they are being VERY conservative in arriving at the \$40,000,000 figure.

DARKER SIDE TO PICTURE

Too, there's a darker side to the picture in relation to the effect the threatened levy will have on Negroes.

During normal times the percentage of Negroes gainfully employed slightly exceeds their population ratio. In 1930 only 2.8 per cent of Negro families were without gainful workers, while 52.0 per cent had one worker, and 45.2 per cent had two or more workers.

However, since those rosier days Negroes gainfully employed have decreased, varying according to different authorities whose records were referred to, from 52 to 60 per cent.

Ten years ago 85 per cent of Negro males and 45 per cent of Negro women were regularly employed. The picture is a dismal one today.

SHARP SHIFT IN EMPLOYMENT

This sharp shift in the ranks of Negro employed has meant that in thousands of instances where two or more members of one family contributed to the maintenance of the family only one is carrying the load now—and usually at a greatly reduced salary.

Among the important employers of Negro labor a decade ago were the Philadelphia Gas Works, the Atlantic Refining Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the John Wanamaker Store, Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Horn and Hardart Baking Company, Bayunk Cigars, Inc., the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the Keystone Construction Co., and the Philadelphia Electric Company.

In the general reduction of payrolls, all of these employers found it necessary to dismiss Negro employees, along with white workers, although in many instances the Negro worker was hardest hit.

\$35,000,000 A YEAR

Ten years ago Negroes employed in the industrial and building trades earned \$35,000,000 a year. That figure today has been cut to less than \$14,000,000.

Ten years ago Negroes employed in domestic and personal service hit the employers' collective cash register to the amount of \$30,000,000. Today they obtain from this source less than \$12,000,000.

City Council is being bitterly attacked by Negro workers throughout the city as the new impost looms threateningly closer.

George Palmer, a tailor, of 1836 Wharton street, said,

These taxes are forced upon the people because the men controlling our city government are either corrupt or incompetent. These proposed taxes represent an admission of failure. They are just saying to us, 'We can't get you out of the hole; you'll have to pay more taxes, that's all'.

Labor - 1938

Rhode Island.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Salesman



Charles R. Wilson, well known young Chicagoan and former catering manager at Poro College, who has been appointed a salesman by the Rumford Baking Powder Co., Providence, R. I. His sales district will extend from Tennessee to Florida. He is the fourth colored salesman to be employed by the company.

Rumford Co.

**Employs 4th
Negro Salesman**

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—(ANP)—The Rumford Baking Powder Company just employed their fourth Negro salesman, it was announced this week.

Charles R. Wilson of Chicago, the new salesman, is a former student of Creighton University, Omaha, and a graduate of Sumner high school. In addition to business training in college, Mr. Wilson has had experience as catering manager of Poro College, and the Grand Hotel in Chicago. Wilson will work out of Memphis, his district extending as far south as Florida.

In 1932, Randall L. Tyus and Ramon S. Scruggs, both Fisk University graduates, were the first men of our group to be employed as salesmen by the Rumford Company. In 1935, Paul D. Morton, graduate of Virginia Union Uni-

versity, was employed as salesman. Scruggs resigned three years ago to take up "Y" work in Detroit, Mich. Associated with Tyus in the Chicago work is Mrs. Mattie L. Handy, famous food expert.

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In 1932, Randall L. Tyus and Ramon S. Scruggs, both Fisk University graduates, were the first men of our group to be employed as salesman by the Rumford Co. In 1935, Paul D. Morton, graduate of Virginia Union university, was employed by this same firm as salesman. Tyus, now working in Chicago area, and Morton, working the Mississippi territory, are still on the job. Scruggs resigned three years ago to take up "Y" work in Detroit, Mich. Associated with Tyus in the Chicago work is Mrs. Mattie L. Handy, famous food expert, who has been in the employ of the Rumford Company for more than ten years.

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Labor - 1938

South Carolina

Occupation, Wages, etc.

St. George, S. C., Eagle
February 17, 1938

COME ON, LET'S LYNN SOUTH CAROLINA

Lancaster News:

It is reliably reported that the state senate is going to pass the 40 hour bill.

Claiming to be the friend of labor they are going gallily ahead with the measure. It is certain of being signed by our irrepressible Governor if passed.

Who is going to be helped? Labor?

It means that the man (or woman) who has a chance to make a little extra money through "over time" cannot do so any more without violating the law. It means that if the mill where labor works happens to have a big order that must be gotten out on a certain schedule cannot ask (and pay) its operatives for working more than ten hour shifts; it is a violation of the law. It means putting the shackles on both the operatives and the mill management, and preventing the one from making extra money and the other from paying its people more for their services.

Further it means that it puts the mills of this state at a disadvantage with the mills of North Carolina and Georgia which are left free by their laws to work over time if orders necessitate so doing.

South Carolina industry is hand-cuffed by laws and taxes to the limit of its endurance as matters stand today. If the members of the Senate wish to see the mills of the state stand idle and its operatives go on relief, while sister states reap the benefit, they will pass the 40 hour measure. If, in their lust for votes next fall, they are willing to prostitute the greatest industry that their state has, and the one that directly and indirectly pays more than three-quarters of their salaries, they will pass this law. And it is to be hoped that in years to come they will see the ruin they have wrought and be made to pay the price of their own selfishness.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
May 10, 1938

Is an Anti-Negro Bill

In South Carolina are numerous little factories, some not so little, now employing negroes. We have in mind one employing 400 or more negroes.

If the wage and hour bill be enacted, if the operators of these factories be compelled to pay \$11 a week for forty-four hours' work, \$16 for a week of forty hours after three years, they will substitute white for negro labor. They will import the labor. That is certain.

Ever since "Emancipation" the Southern negroes have slowly been driven out of industries. Once negro brick-layers, carpenters, iron-workers, blacksmiths, cabinet makers, barbers, were numerous in the South. Not many are left.

The enactment of the wage and hour bill, so far as South Carolina is concerned, is at 6 o'clock next Tuesday morning anti-negro bill. As a sympathizer with the negroes, who have hard going at best, The News and Courier is opposed to the bill.

As a believer that the substitution of white for negro labor and the increase of white population in South Carolina would make it a stronger and richer state The News and Courier sees good in the bill.

As for the textile laborers now employed in factories in South Carolina it would scarcely affect them. They are now paid \$11 a week or its equivalent.

The wage and hour bill is a bill to drive people, especially negroes, to the poor lands and therefore to increase farm tenantry or to expel them from the South.

And the bill is supported by the pretended friends of the negroes in the Northern Democratic party.

Columbia, S. C. State
August 11, 1938

Negro Examiner Asked of Board

Association Committee Offers State Cosmetic Group Recommendations

A committee from the South Carolina Negro Beauticians association met with the state cosmetic board yesterday and asked that a Negro examiner be appointed to examine Negro students and apprentices.

Several names were suggested for the position of examiner. Other recommendations offered by the committee included: That examinations, both practical and oral, be conducted in a manner more suited for the race; a Negro inspector be appointed to inspect beauty shops owned by members of the race; that the license fee for Negro beauticians be lowered from \$5 to \$2.50.

The committee was headed by Julia Breeland, state association president.

It was announced after the meeting that the next association convention would be in Greenville.

Columbia S. C. Record
October 6, 1938

Richland Filling Allotment in CCC

Richland county's allotment of CCC enrols this quarter was being filled today by the county welfare department. Miss Charlotte Stevenson, director, said the county had been allotted 22 white enrollees and two negro enrollees.

Miss Stevenson said that persons selected would meet at the national

guard armory on Assembly street at 6 o'clock next Tuesday morning. The enrollees will be dispatched for duty at that time.

In addition to the 22 white enrollees, 12 alternates will also be selected.

The county welfare department director said today that the department would receive applications for CCC enrolment between now and January. The next allotment will be made for the first quarter of next year and enrollees will be selected the first of next January.

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib.
October 5, 1938
KEEP CAMP

The negro CCC camp, which is attached to the local soil conservation service outfit here, will be retained in Anderson for at least another six months, it was learned yesterday.

There was a threat last spring to abolish the camp, but an additional appropriation was rushed through congress to provide for retention of this and other camps in this state. During the next six-month period there will be 30 camps in the state, according to a schedule announced by officials of the Fourth Corps area.

Lake City, S. C. News
October 27, 1938

WAGES-HOUR LAW

The new Federal Wages-Hour law went into effect Monday and provoked a widespread howl on the part of employers and the public generally. Numerous protests are being made. There seems little doubt that the law is unpopular with the public in the South. Various plants have shut down pending a ruling as to exemption from this law. The tobacco redrying plants here have closed until further information can be secured as to their position under the law. The penalty is too severe to risk in fraction.

The closing of the redrying plants here will mean a decided hardship on the colored population and a falling off in the volume of business done. These plants furnish employment to hundreds of colored people. Their weekly payroll is sufficient to put into the hands of these colored people an amount of spending money on Saturdays considerable enough to be

decidedly felt in the business of our merchants. This redrying business furnishes employment to the colored people in the winter when most of them would otherwise be without employment and without means of support.

Of course, some of the shutting down in various parts of the country may be for effect. Doubtless some portion of it is for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear upon congress to repeal the act. At the same time, it must be admitted that the prices and hours fixed are out of line with practices heretofore prevailing in many businesses, especially those concerned with agriculture and the marketing of its products. It is probable that the president will say that any business that cannot pay the new wage scale ought to shut down, but it has been apparent for some time that the president and his close New Deal advisors have a rather vague appreciation of some of the problems of the South. It must be remembered that southern senators fought the present bill to the last ditch. In fact this bill only passed when certain concessions were granted.

Perhaps the most discouraging thing about the present situation is the view of construction expressed by Mr. Andrews, the administrator of the law. He says that it is his view that congress intended the law to apply to as many industries as it could be made to apply. His opinion is that where it is possible to construe a business as coming under it, this should be done. It is our belief that a contrary view of construction might do much to eliminate dissatisfaction about the law. Certainly it is our recollection that the general idea running through congress at the time of the adoption of this law was one for liberal exemptions. Certainly the exemptions as to agriculture, if given a liberal interpretation, seem broad enough to lessen the tension in this section considerable. It would seem that under such a construction the re-

drying plants could be relieved from the law.

For some time there has been in New Deal circles an apparent disposition to apply wage scales to farm laborers and domestic laborers and also to apply the social security law to these classes. If this should be attempted, it will undoubtedly create more confusion in the south than possibly any law that has been passed in this country since the days of reconstruction.

Sound reason seems to demand a liberal construction of the wages-hours law on the part of its administrators. What failure to take this view may do nobody can conjecture.

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner

July 28, 1938

THE RANKING INDUSTRY

Such a study of the publishing and printing business of Nashville as the local Business and Professional Women's Club has set for this evening as part of a series of events devoted to "Our Town's Business," naturally interests this newspaper whose own publication accounts for so much of the impressive total making Nashville a leader in the printing and publishing business.

To acquaint the public with the full significance of this branch of industry, second largest in Davidson County's list of industries, an open house will be held for two days for the exhibits displayed in connection with tonight's session, also at the Hermitage Hotel.

In point of this industry, Nashville ranks first in the South and sixth in the United States. It is the center for publication of religious literature, and ranks first in the nation from the standpoint of Negro religious and school periodicals.

The total payrolls for printing and publishing in this City in 1929 was \$3,587,258. In that same year the value of its products was \$11,257,084. In 1937 alone, 118,445,808 pieces of religious literature rolled from its presses.

According to information to be conveyed tonight to the women gathering for this study, THE NASHVILLE BANNER and Nashville Tennessean alone require enough paper each year to circle the globe fifteen times with a ribbon of newspapers 33 1/4 inches wide, and leave 11,599 miles of newsprint to spare.

Printing and publishing in all forms is the first industry of Nashville and second in Davidson County only to production of rayon and cellophane. It employs 1,577 persons whose pay, according to the state average, is \$1,133 per year, compared with the average of \$744 for all other industries.

With such statistics as these in mind, the average citizen must approach the exhibit of products making for such an impressive showing with profound respect for that which they represent.

550 NEGROES NOW EMPLOYED BY TVA

Courier
8-13-38

H. W. Tyler, Personnel Director, Says 478 Working At Chickamauga Dam — Max Bond Resigns.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 11—(Special) — Five hundred and fifty Negro workers from this city and its surrounding territory are now steadily employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, 478 of that total being engaged

in construction of the Chickamauga dam now going forward near here, it has been announced

by H. W. Tyler, colored personnel director for Federal projects in this section of the State. He said every effort has been made to distribute Negro workers, both skilled and unskilled, over as wide an area as possible, so that they can be assigned to duties for which they are best qualified, and spend their earnings along substantial lines.

Through Director Tyler announcement was also made of the resignation, effective September 1, of Dr. J. Max Bond, prominent sociologist and lecturer, as the Director for Negro work on all TVA projects in Tennessee. He has resigned, it was stated, to become Dean of Dillard University at New Orleans, La., at the beginning of the next term. He will succeed as Dean, his brother, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, who resigned last spring to accept a similar post with the faculty of Fisk University at Nashville.

Colored CCC Boys Check Traffic On Highways In Tenn.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
November 5, 1938

MEMPHIS, Oct. 13—The colored CCC workers at Mallory Station, Memphis, have been given the position of checking the automobile traffic on the Tennessee highways. There are 16 of these boys holding this position on effectively. The CCC boys claim, and they have figured out, that an average of 1000 cars, state and over Highway 61, pass over the bridge between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. In charge of this work is Capt. B. Anderson. The boys will soon begin checking at the Harahan Bridge leading into Memphis. This is somewhat of an unusual thing for Negro youths to be doing. Many places in the south this is considered too high for Negroes.

The remainder of the 195 boys at the CCC camp at Mallory Station are busy in the Shelby County Negro Recreation Park, in the southern part of the county. Captain Anderson reports they are working on soil erosion, bank sloping, surveying, and laying out trails, sodding and digging wells.

John T. Mahoney, Chattanooga district manager of the Tennessee State Employment Service, announced that unemployment was reduced by 344 people here during October.

"There has been a steady demand for trained operators and machinists in the textile industry, and for professional and technical men in all local industries," Mr. Mahoney stated. "There is also a constant demand for Negro domestics in the age range of 18 to 30." He further stated that there were plenty of people in Chattanooga qualified for these openings, but that it was sometimes difficult for them to contact the qualified applicants in their files, because many have moved and left no forwarding address. Delay in finally establishing that contact many times costs the applicants their jobs, Mr. Mahoney said.

"The employment service made 18,118 contacts with applicants, employers and persons requesting information during October," Mr. Mahoney said. "From this number, 1,913 filed applications. Approxi-

mately 9,000 applications are now on file for persons in Hamilton County seeking private employment. Many of these applicants are seeking more desirable opportunities," he declared.

Unemployment Rolls Here Drop



JOHN T. MAHONEY

Labor - 1938

Tennessee

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Memphis, Tenn. Scimitar
July 29, 1938

MEMPHIS TO MOVE EMPLOYMENT BASE

White industrial division of Memphis Public Employment Center, 150 Court, will be moved to 122 Union, in the Dillard Building, Union and Second. The negro industrial division will be moved to 199 S. Second. It gives the employment center four branches, with the farm employment unit at 227 W. Virginia, and professional and commercial employment offices in the Farnsworth Building. Expansion of federal services, including unemployment compensation, made the move necessary.

City Commissioner Ralph Picard said the move would mean better employment service for 1000 persons who daily visit the offices.

BLACK COMPANY SAYS BLACK NO MORE

The other evening reports came to my office that 21 young Negro porters had been suddenly dismissed by the Greyhound Bus Company in Memphis. Three of these young Negro porters came to The Pittsburgh Courier's southern headquarters at 362 Beale street and reported the incident. Immediately your correspondent got in touch with the company and they stated the story to be a fact. Negro porters have been replaced by white boys. There was no reason given why the Negroes were dismissed—neither did they get any notice as to what was going on. The sudden releasing of 21 Negro porters mean quite a blow.

Now fellow Negro men and women, let's use a little judgment here. There are a lot of you who ride the buses daily. You ride them because of the lower prices. But what about these Negro porters who have no jobs today? They will be walking the streets despite the money you spend with the company will help keep them in operation. But suppose all

the Negroes in the South stop riding the Greyhound buses—or anything connected with the Greyhound system. It should be kept in mind that the dollar is what makes things click. If all the Negroes in Memphis and throughout the country would stop spending their money with concerns that fail to give Negroes jobs, we'd be waiting somewhere. And if we fail to do this, we'll continue to be greater slaves than we were before the Civil War.

News In Swingtime

By WILLIAM GORDON

SOME WRONG THINGS ABOUT THE WORLD

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 3—BLACK MONEY SPENT THE WRONG WAY—Reports come from the files of Negro insurance companies here in the South that only four per cent of the millions spent by Negroes for insurance protection goes to the Negro concerns.

The other ninety-six per cent goes to the white concerns. This sounds like a bad note in a good piece of music, the tunes is quite true. Undoubtedly something is greatly wrong. It should be made clear that some of these white concerns won't even hire Negro porters. And in New York, where one of the largest of these concerns is located, Negro elevator boys aren't allowed around. Yet black folks spend millions to keep such a magnificent structure in existence. Hard earned black money, made scrubbing the kitchen and floors of the white man to keep young white insurance men on the job and young Negro men in the streets. It is time that somebody should start seeing the things. Negro companies give employment to black folks. It means that the little girl you are sending to college this year will be able to find a job in the office of these companies. It means that this year and will not have to take the wrong road because that

spending your money with is now able to give him a job—maybe as manager or clerk—who knows?

Memphis Greyhound Bus Lines Discharge 21 Colored Porters

NEGRO JOB CAMPAIGN MEETS WITH SUCCESS

MEMPHIS, Tenn. Nov. 3—Last week the Greyhound Bus Co. here laid off 21 colored porters. This report came directly from the Greyhound headquarters at 527 Main St. The porters were replaced by white boys.

Before the report came to the Pittsburgh Courier office at 362 Beale avenue, Memphis, three of the 21 young men came to the office and reported the incident. Inquiries at the Greyhound Bus Co. confirmed the story.

One of the young men who came to the Courier office stated that they were called into the office and given their pay checks and dismissed at the same time. They were ordered that white boys were to take their positions.

The event has aroused the Negro citizen here. There are many colored citizens who ride these buses every day, and the reason has been because the company has given employment to Negroes here.

Organization to Ask Dr. L. L. Patton, N. A. A. C. P. President, to Act or Hold Reelection.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 3—(Special by Jasper T. Duncan)—A number of years of positive lethargy on the part of Negro leaders and alleged leaders here, came into the open last week, when a committee of three from the Fifth Ward Voters' League, a South Chattanooga organization, succeeded in having a Negro, J. C. Darden, placed as manager at the Amusu Theatre for colored, on West Main street, and Chester Baldwin as a shoe salesman in the John Hardy shoe store on Market street.

The Hardy reply was equally as virile, according to Laws, and the men are on the job.

A move to induce the president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, local branch, to call a meeting and start some constructive activity or re-elect officers, is on foot by several citizens of the younger and more active group here, it was learned Saturday, following the announcement of the success of the Fifth Ward committee, and the ease with which results were obtained. Dr. L. L. Patton is the present incumbent of the presidency of the N.A.A.C.P.

According to Harvey H. Laws, chairman of the committee of three who succeeded in management of these establishments, it was so easy "we were shocked." Laws accompanied by Jasper Mitchell and George Freeman, called upon Mose Lebovitz, manager of the firm that owns the Grand and Amusu, the only theatres the 35,000 Negroes in Hamilton county can attend, and received the reply, "why certainly, the only thing we want is efficiency and honesty."

Labor-1938

Texas

Occupation, Wages, etc.

COOKS AND WAITERS GET RETROACTIVE INCREASE

HOUSTON.—After six months of persistent fighting, a mediation agreement was reached between the Western Pacific Railroad company and the Dining Car Employees Union, increasing wages by \$12.00 per month per man, effective October 1, 1937. This settlement provides more than \$300,000 per man in back time payable March 25.

Following the settlement, negotiations started for similar wage agreement with the Southern Pacific company. If the organization succeeds in its objective with this carrier it will get a gross wage increase of approximately one hundred and sixty thousand dollars annually.

Thus, materially increasing purchasing power of these workers and benefiting the communities in which they reside. The splendid work accomplished by this organization bespeaks well for the power and value of unionization of all workers.

Atty. Cobb In Dallas For R.R. Wage Fight

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 19—Judge James A. Cobb, former judge of the Municipal court of Washington, D. C., arrived in Dallas August 15 for the purpose of taking depositions in the wage and contract fight between the employees and Texas and Pacific railroad company.

Judge Cobb has been retained by the National Federation of Railway Workers and will spend some time in Dallas and Fort Worth working on this case.

30,000 Face Jobless Winter in Texas

San Antonio, Tex.—(By Elaine Ellis for CNA)—Because local governmental agencies have failed to sponsor additional projects to WPA workers, more than 33,000 Negro and white persons in this state are facing winter without prospect of employment. Of this number 17,485 are farmers for whom special funds are available for

their employment, but they are prevented from receiving it because of the lack of projects.

The failure of cities, counties, and school districts to do their share has resulted in this situation, which is preventing employment of more than one-third of the total number of persons awaiting assignment, according to State Administrator H. P. Drought.

John Turnage Honored By Texas Oil Company

Attends Banquet At Monticello; Gets Gold Pin

More than twenty-six years ago, John Turnage went to work with the Norfolk Terminal of the Texas Oil Company, and since that time has grown to be one of the most trusted and most versatile of the company's employees. Last week he was a guest of honor at a banquet sponsored by the company's officials at the Monticello Hotel here at which time he was awarded a gold medal, studded with a small diamond as a symbol of twenty-five years of service.

A native of Bennettsville, S. C., Mr. Turnage came to the South Hill section of Norfolk County, about thirty years ago. By diligent application to the job assigned him, he has enjoyed much success, has amassed eight pieces of valuable property in South Hill, has a beautiful home at 702 Middle Street, and is respected by the people in the community.

He is one of 11 colored employees of the Texas Company. He is fifty-three years old and eligible for retirement. He plans to retire later but for the present prefers to continue the work he likes so much.

He has been a general foreman, capper, weigher, fillerman, and head stoker and has at some time performed nearly every job at the

plant.

Mr. Turnage lives with his wife, Mrs. Maude Turnage, and his seven-year-old son, Donald Turnage. He has a grown daughter, Mrs. Sarah Turnage Burke, who lives in Newark, N. J. His son plans to become a doctor when he grows up and Mr. Turnage declared that he would see to it that the youth was trained for whatever profession he chose.

A. E. Manley, general superintendent of terminals, said, at the banquet, "I do not know a man with the company whom I could recommend any higher than John Turnage."

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Weather Is Factor In New Longshoremen's Wage Pact

Guaranteed Two Hours Pay In Event
of Rainy Weather

While labor unrest characterized the activities of longshoremen inactivity at least 3,000 union longshoremen employed in Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News. Meanwhile, deep water longshoremen resumed work at Jacksonville, Florida on Sunday ending a one-day strike for hour adjustment. More than 600 union men were affected by the walkout, it was estimated by southern representatives of the I. L. A.

The new pact was signed Saturday by local representatives of deep sea shipping interests, and George W. Milner, third vice president of the International Longshoremen's Association, following a series of conferences held in the directors room of the Hampton Roads Maritime Exchange.

Although the longshoremen are guaranteed the same hourly wage rate that was in effect last year, several minor changes have been made in the contract regarding working conditions.

One of these changes provides that when men are called to work and weather conditions prevent them from working, the employing company shall pay them for two hours' work at the rate of \$1.05 an hour. Overtime work is to be paid for at the rate of \$1.60 per hour, under the contract.

The committee representing the shipping interests was headed by Saunders Wright. Other committee members were: H. M. Walton, Jr., of the United States Lines, George W. Pierce of Furness-Withy and Co. In addition to Mr. Millner, the longshoremen were represented by W. C. Creekmore and J. W. Cherry.

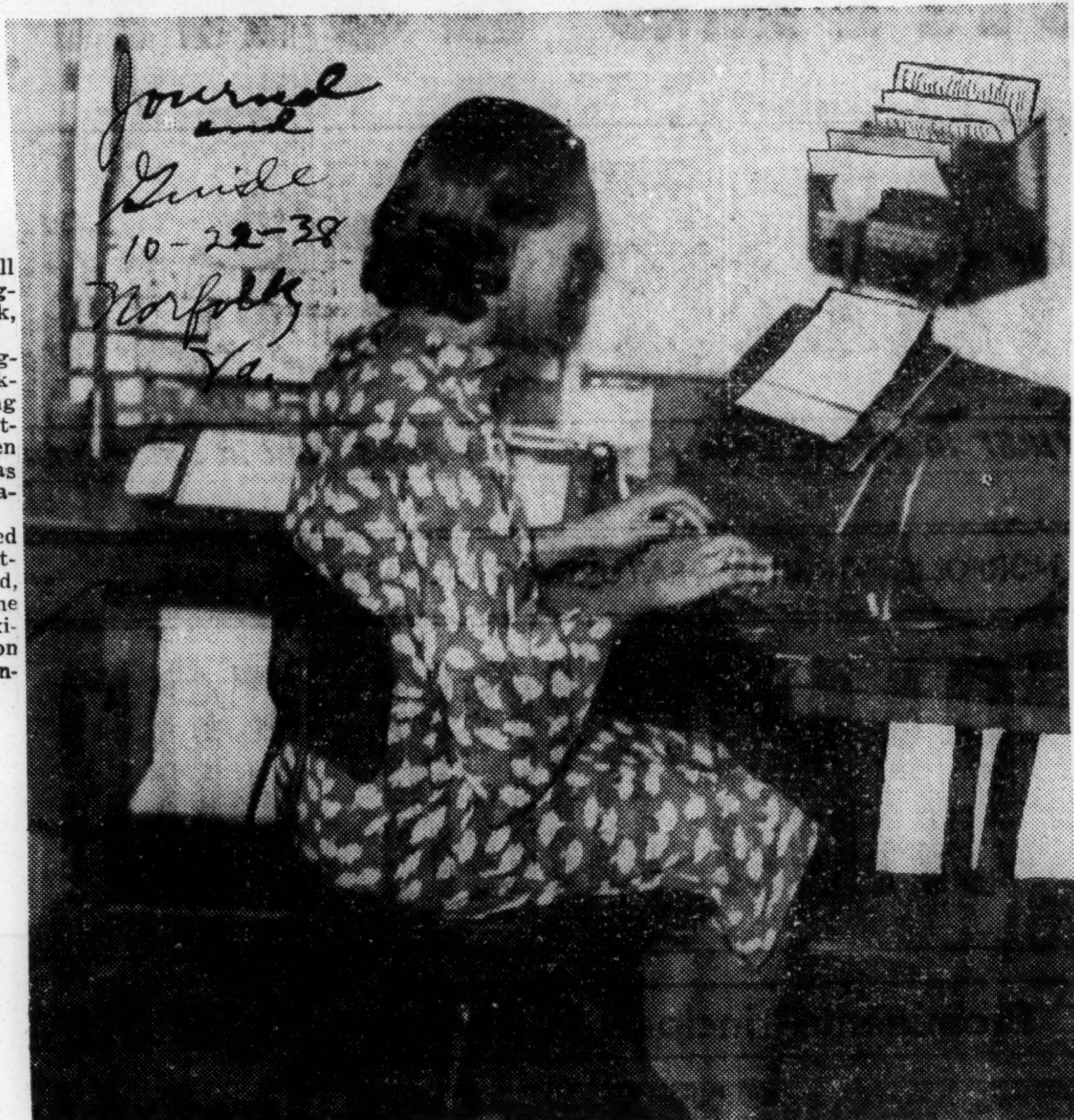
Serving as secretary of the conference was Harry M. Thompson, executive manager of the Hampton Roads Maritime Exchange.

The conference is held here annually following the return of Mr. Millner from the annual I. L. A. Wage conference in New York City at which wages and hours agreements are signed affecting deep sea and dockworkers from Maine to

Hampton Roads.

The new wage contract here will in effect at least 3,000 union longshoremen employed in Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News. Meanwhile, deep water longshoremen resumed work at Jacksonville, Florida on Sunday ending a one-day strike for hour adjustment. More than 600 union men were affected by the walkout, it was estimated by southern representatives of the I. L. A. Shippers agreed to a stipulated eight-hour day, replacing the eight-hour day within a 12-hour period, previously in effect. At the same time it was estimated that approximately 1,800 longshoremen were on strike at Charleston, S. C., Savannah, and Brunswick, Ga.

Guide Named Western Union Agency Protest Action of Tobacco Employers



As a further service to the community the Journal and Guide has been appointed an authorized agent for the Western Union Telegraph Company. The installation of a Western Union Teleprinter brings to the uptown section complete facilities for all telegraphic services. This machine which is pictured above being operated, speeds your telegrams to all sections of the country with amazing accuracy and dispatch. The public is invited to inspect this new equipment and see a demonstration of its efficient operation. (Journal and Guide Photo).

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)—In a wire last week to Elmer F. Andrews, wage and hour administrator at Washington, Francis Grandison, business agent for the Tobacco Steamers and Laborers Union, bitterly protested the action of several Richmond employers who have laid off hundreds of Negro stemmers and other piece workers, and increased task load 50 per cent to meet wage hour minimum to avoid increase pound rate as was the intent of the law.

I. N. Vaughn of the I. N. Vaughn Tobacco company on Tuesday, October 18, discharged 127 workers, all union members. The next day he went to the Federal unemployment office, and requested the supervisor in charge to send him 127 workers.

Larus Brothers Tobacco company has laid off 155 employees and threatens a layoff of 250 more. Carrington Michaux threatens the same kind of action.

As a result of strikes, wages for these workers are up now 50 per cent over a year and a half ago, and employers have fought paying higher wages and are in forefront of attack on the wage hour law.

Three Employees Receive N. and W. Diamond Insignia Barbers Split on New Closing Law

New Officers Elected At Annual Meeting

ROANOKE, Va.—The presentation of the diamond insignia to three veterans who have served the railroad more than 50 years; an address on "Our Economic and Industrial Situation" by Rev. A. L. James, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and widely known for his radio broadcasts; and the election of officers, featured the seventh annual convention of the Colored Division of the Norfolk and Western Veterans Association here Saturday.

L. C. Ayers, general superintendent of the railway's eastern general division, presented the association's 50-year insignia to Benjamin J. Traynham, retired machinery oiler, who has served the railroad 50 years and 10 months, and John H. Dagner, engine cleaner, who has served the railroad 50 years, 5 months, both of Roanoke; and to William Reese, of Disputanta, Va., retired section laborer, who entered the N. and W.'s service 50 years and two months ago.

James A. Anderson, of Bluefield, W. Va., labor foreman, was elected chairman, succeeding Rufus L. Edwards, and John H. Dagner, of Norfolk, Va., retired yard brakeman, was named vice-chairman.

MINISTER SPEAKS

About 300 veterans were present at the morning session, which started with invocation by the Rev. B. P. Jordan, pastor of St. Paul M. E. Church. The highlight of the morning session was the main address of Rev. James.

Rev. Mr. James said, "The nation is desperately in need of that sort of cooperation between labor and capital and between employers and employees which has always been essential to economic stability."

EXECUTIVE PRESENTS INSIGNIA

Following the introduction by Rufus L. Edwards, Roanoke chairman of the association, L. C. Ayers, general superintendent of the eastern general division, in presenting the diamond insignia said "This diamond insignia is a token or a reminder, of your company's appreciation, a recognition of the fact that the person to whom it is presented has given a half century of service. The diamond insignia

is not given as pay, nor as a simple reward for 50 years of service. Long, loyal service has its own reward in the inward satisfaction that these men must have in knowing that they have been faithful and true to their trust through so many years."

A short talk was made by R. P. Phenix, Roanoke president of the Veterans Association, who said that the Negro workers of the past and present have contributed a worthy share in the actual construction of the road, in the maintenance of property all along the line and many other tasks to which they have been assigned.

An octette composed of members of the N. and W. Male chorus, directed by James T. Williams, sang several selections and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Robinson sang a duet.

N. AND W. PRAISED BY SPEAKERS

Rev. Mr. James address, followed the report of the resolutions and nominating committees and the election of officers for 1939. Lauding the Norfolk and Western Railway system as one of the finest railway systems in America, he said, "that every person connected with the system can help to make it bigger and better or weaker and smaller. The continued growth and development of the system, must depend upon the cooperation of the least to the greatest person connected with the company, from the water boy on the railroad track, to the office of the president."

Turning to the problem of his people Rev. Mr. James said, "The American Negro by limitation is not competitor, and he must depend largely upon fair play and just dealings on the part of the members of the dominant race or we may never receive proper consideration."

"Our future economic and industrial well being must depend much upon the fair minded, conscientious white Americans who can enter into human sympathy with us as an underprivileged people, and be willing to give us a chance. In paying tribute to the honored workers he said, "Let these faithful veterans who have received the diamond insignia be worthy examples to you younger men, that you, too, may look forward to the day when you will be decorated also."

WHEEL JUGGLERS APPEAR

The afternoon session which was given over to entertainment featured the Vocafilm, "A Century Of Service," which presented in pictures and words, the story of the

Norfolk and Western Railway and its predecessor lines through the first hundred years. The Nationally known Roanoke Shops Car Wheel Jugglers, gave a demonstration of what can be done with a standard steel 800-pound freight car wheel in the hands of men who are accustomed to handling these wheels in their daily work. The jugglers were: Pleas Casey, Thelmore Logan, Thomas Campbell, Earl Dunning, Charles Wiley, and John Canty.

The wheel "Jugglers were applauded numerous times, and the world's greatest wheel "Juggler," John Canty was sensational in his handling of the 800-lb. wheel.

NORFOLK, Va.—Norfolk barbers who operate shops in residential districts and those who cater largely to working class trade, are up in arms against provisions of an ordinance, recently enacted by the city council and which became effective on December 9.

The ordinance requires that barber shops open not earlier than 8 a.m., and close not later than 6:30 p.m., on week days, except Saturday, when they may close at 9 p.m.; that no Sunday work be permitted, and that they remain closed on specified legal holidays. When the hours are too long, I prefer day, they must remain closed on the Monday following.

Passed at Request of Barbers The ordinance was passed at the request of a large body of white barbers, who sought the aid of city council in their question, said: "No other business for means of enforcing opening and closing hours. While those who operate shops in the business sections, as a rule, are either in favor of the ordinance or object not opposed to it, others are bittingly against it.

White shop owners in residential sections and many of the colored barbers in both business and residential sections are laying plans for a fight on the constitutionality of the ordinance. The colored Master Barbers' Association has employed J. Eugene Diggs as attorney for the association, after deciding not to accept the offer of the white barbers effected to join hands with them, they having employed an attorney, James G. Martin, white.

Interviews Colored Barbers The AFRO reporter interviewed several owners of shops to get their reaction to the ordinance first hand.

William Rhodes, proprietor of Monarch Barber Shop, 322 Church Street, said: "I consider the ordinance unfair, as my shop does a large business with customers from Princess Anne and Norfolk Counties, who cannot get

ate Saturday nights; so to close at 9 p.m., means the loss of a large portion of my income."

Depends on Working Men "The opening and closing hours, are up in arms against the ordinance, re-nen," declared Roland Tate, proprietor of the Dunbar Shop, 714 Church Street. "My shop depends largely upon men who are not able to get home from work and to the barber shop by 6:30 that barber shops open not earlier than 8 a.m., and close not after 8 a.m."

Favors the Ordinance Roscoe Warren, proprietor of the Collegiate Barber Shop, 1039 Church Street, said: "I have been opening my shop at 8 a.m., and closing at 8 p.m., and, realizing the hours are too long, I prefer to close at 6:30, as most of my patrons are of the professional class who can get in early."

Not Affected but Opposed Thomas D. Brazeal, president of the Master Barbers' Association, said: "No other business in the city is told when to open or close, and I object to having my constitutional rights as a citizen and as a businessman encroached upon. It does not affect my business seriously, but it is the principle of the thing to which I am opposed." Mr. Brazeal is the proprietor of Standard Barber Shop, 1220 Church Street.

Opposed by Realtors Appearing at the meeting of city council to oppose the enactment of the ordinance, in addition to James G. Martin, attorney, were representatives of real estate firms who rent shops to the affected barbers. Most of the opposition among white barbers comes from Jewish barbers, who have asked the colored barbers to support them, "since we are both fighting for the same cause."

Barbers Seeking Funds A meeting was held, Sunday, at 714 Princess Anne Road, at which members of the colored Master Barbers' Association continued the collection of funds to cover the expense of an attorney to represent them in their fight against the ordinance.



Wm. Rhodes

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Servants Receive \$3.50 Weekly In Lynchburg Three Grocery Delivery Boys Make Good By Using Their Brains

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Sweat shop conditions and slave wages for Negro servant girls were revealed here last week in reports on general conditions among domestic help among white families in Lynchburg made by a social study club. The report is being drafted for an AFL organization which is interested in a labor organization for the mass of workers.

Typical of what is appearing in Lynchburg dailies for servant girls is the following which appeared recently in one of the papers:

"WANTED—Clean, neat colored girl to help with house work and care for two children. Apply Wednesday morning \$3.50 a week."

If the work is no more than outlined in the above ad, the \$3.50 a week offered is fair wages in comparison with wages paid many colored girls in domestic service in Lynchburg when one considers how much they are required to do.

Reports indicate that the majority of colored girls in domestic service in this rich city receive \$4.00 or less a week and that their hours run from seven in the morning until eight at night. Some girls receive less than \$4.00 and work more than 13 hours.

There is naturally a large turnover of labor among the domestic servant class. Yet discussions at interracial meetings and institutes in the city indicate that many white families are little disturbed over this unsettled condition of this type of labor. Many families seem to prefer this condition with the opportunity to cut pay when new or "green" country girls are hired to paying decent wages to steady well trained and efficient help.

For years Lynchburg was rated the richest city in the United States per capita population. It is a rich, conservative backward city when considered from many angles. Wages generally are low, hours of labor long, except recently with the application of the provisions of the wage hour bill in certain lines of endeavor.

Food, clothing, taxes and other primary needs are high in Lynchburg. They are higher than they are in many other Virginia cities. Yet wages on the average for

white and black labor is low. The domestic service situation is probably the worst in this city.

Further pictures of the condition among domestic servants will be given after the study is complete.

Employers Have Confidence In Employees

Reprinted from the Atlantic Grocer

James Coleman is truly a delivery boy with a brain and James has a future—a future that any delivery boy can have, who wants to do his job well. James puts the best he has into his work because he realizes that if he does it properly his boss will always keep him on the payroll and as he grows older the future will hold bigger and better things for him.

Many times in his patience tried out always he holds his temper and maintains his usual pleasant disposition. Customers have learned to like him. Compliments about his polite manners are told his boss, Joe Miller, 4th and W Streets, N. E., Washington, for whom James has worked for several years.

KNOWS CUSTOMERS

It is nothing to have a customer call on the telephone to give an order and ask for James and he really knows how to handle them.

Not long ago he was making a delivery of several items including asparagus. As he took the order out of the box to put it on the pantry table, the customer said asparagus was too dirty and requested that James take it back and get her another bunch. James knew that a little water would take the dirt out of the asparagus immediately but he had enough diplomacy not to say so to the customer because it would infer that she was too lazy to wash the asparagus. His reply was, "Yes ma'am, I'll bring you another bunch of asparagus over in a few minutes."

After making another delivery back to the store James went with the dirty bunch of asparagus. Looking around he saw that all the asparagus had been sold. So without saying anything to Mr. Miller James untied the bunch, went into the back room and in two or three minutes had it all washed cleaned back up and ready for inspection by Mrs. Miller. He then told her what the customer had said and that he had washed the dirt out of the asparagus and was on his way back to the customer with the same bunch. When he arrived the customer thanked him for the fresh bunch of asparagus and said it was much better than the previous bunch he had brought.

Somewhat younger than James is Herbert Cook who work for S. M. Morton, 614 N. Lombardy St., in Richmond. Herbert's nickname is "Peep." He has won the good will of all the customers he serves by his good nature and his honesty. "Peep" isn't afraid of work. As the orders pile up in the delivery department "Peep" goes after them with a smile, saying, "Watch 'em melt."

SPEED IS HIS MOTTO
Mr. Morton says that "Peep" is the ugliest and the fastest delivery boy in Richmond. But it isn't always the speed by which "Peep" wins his customers. It is chiefly his courtesy and his honesty that draws a good salary.

When a customer makes a complaint, "Peep" says that he will try to get it adjusted for her. Not long ago a customer wanted a roast of beef returned because she said it wasn't the kind of meat she ordered. "Peep" made her no definite promises but said, "I'll take this back and try to get you what you want." The customer knew that when "Peep" said that he would try that he really would try and sure enough back he came later with the kind of meat she desired. It is service of this kind that has given "Peep" such a good reputation among his customers.

If "Peep" keeps up his good work as a delivery boy he need never worry about losing his job and some day as he gets older he'll command a good salary.

"Should 'Peep' doubt the wisdom of this prediction, let him read the story of James Brookins, who when nine years old, started delivering groceries in his spare time after school. Now James Brookins is past thirty and works for Max Nadel on Hampton Boulevard, Norfolk, Virginia. He still makes deliveries and Max Nadel says he is worth three

average boys.

HONESTY PAYS

James is as honest as the day is long and his customers think the world of him. One particular customer leaves the key under the door mat when she goes down town and permits James to go in with the order and actually put the food away, the meat and butter, in the refrigerator, the other things on the shelves and in the cabinet.

James takes orders, rings the money into the cash register and has just become a part of the Max Nadel store. Is nothing for a customer to call after six o'clock requesting a delivery, and no matter how tired James is the delivery is made with a smile.

One of the ways that James has of getting the goodwill of his customers is to take a special interest in their children. All the children like him and nothing gets closer to a mother's heart than to have someone make a fuss over her child.

One of James' particular good traits is that he never uses any strong language. Needless to say, he draws a good salary.

THRIFTY

Each week he buys a street car pass to get from his home to the store. Not long ago a customer was going down town and James suggested that she could save two tokens by using his pass as he did not have any more need for it until that evening. The customer thanked him and accepted his offer. It is a little thing like this that makes James Brookins a valuable asset to his employer.

But quite to the contrary is the story of Dan Carter of New Jersey, who one fateful morning decided he would take a shot at that delivery boy's vacancy at Grocer Gordon's.

He took that shot and scored a bull's eye. Grocer Gordon took on Dan Carter as the new delivery boy. Little did he realize it, but that was the beginning of the end of Grocer Gordon.

Dan Carter may have been mama's little angel at home, but as a delivery boy he surely was a first class junior model of the devil himself.

They Do Their Job Well

After a week of carting grocery orders, he had evolved a technique of delivering groceries all his own. Although he wasn't a union man, the thought of unnecessary labor irked little Dan, and he systematically began to adopt a host of interesting labor-saving devices.

Rightfully reasoning that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line, he completely ignored such vagaries as walks and pathways. It saved time, he found out, to dash across the lawn, and if the back door was to far, to ring the front door bell. Of course, Grocer Gordon's customers didn't mind it at all.

When the door was opened, Dan Carter would waste no time. He would step into the house, drop his load on the first convenient chair or table, and mutter something like "here's your groceries lady." Occasionally, when he had a particularly trying day, Dan Carter would simply let the groceries slide to the floor when the door was opened and he would vary his introductory routine with "this yuh groceries lady?"

If the customer requested Dan Carter to wipe the mud off his feet, Dan would counter with "It's all right, lady, I'm leaving in a second."

While he was waiting for the customer to extricate the charge slip from the mass of merchandise, Dan would leave the door standing wide open to permit plenty of flies to enter. And to be sure the door was closed when he left, he would grab the knob with one hand and give it a jerk as he started walking away. Sometimes the door slammed so hard that the key tumbled out. Other times, the door would obstinately refuse to shut. These of course, were incidentals and they didn't bother Dan in the least.

Another quaint custom with Dan was that he always forgot to take change with him. Dan, however, was a proven diplomat when he found he had no change. He usually would say, "Oh that's all right lady, I'll owe you the difference." The diplomacy of this reply always seemed to leave Dan's customers a little weak and table-clutching.

NOT CLEAN

One thing young Dan was most emphatic about — working clothes. Oh no, he wasn't going to doll up just to deliver grocery orders for Grocer Gordon. All he needed was a pair of paint stained old pants, a dirty shirt, and a baseball cap.

In justice to Dan Carter it must be said that he was 100 per cent loyal to Grocer Gordon. When customers accused Grocer Gordon of sending the

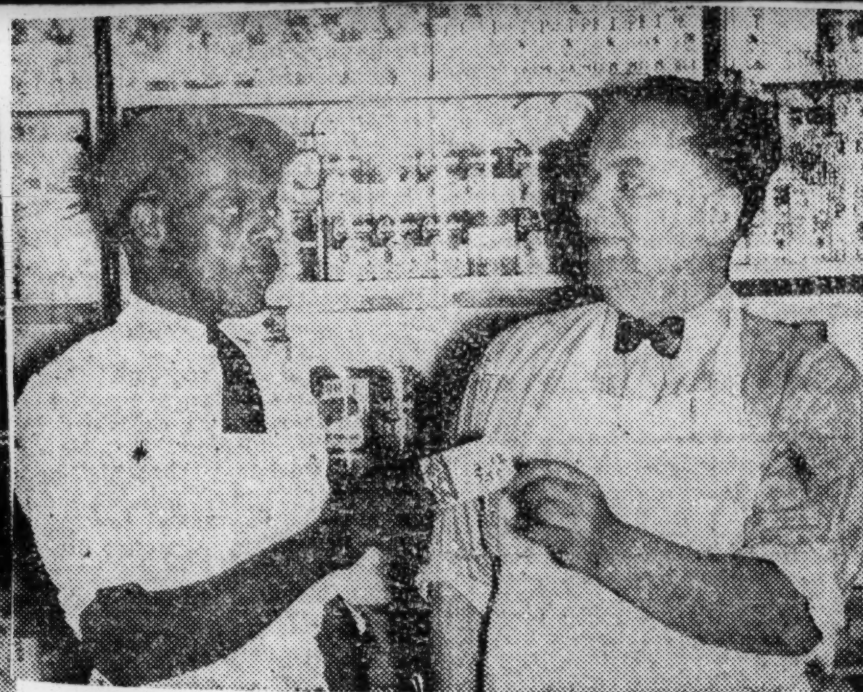
wrong order or overcharging, little Dan would swear by all the stars that his boss was right and that Mrs. Customer must have gotten things twisted up. You can imagine how touching customers found these demonstrations of loyalty to Grocer Gordon.

Well after a few weeks of this, Dan Carter volume. Poor Grocer Gordon began to feel a small though appreciable decline in sales. Never suspecting that Dan Carter might be the trouble, Grocer Gordon laid that blame to the market down the street. A month

went by, and business had fallen so low that Grocer Gordon was convinced that the depression was commencing again full blast.

While there's life, there's hope and Grocer Gordon could have easily remedied the situation by going after Dan Carter with a packing case slat. But Grocer Gordon never suspected that his delivery boy was at fault.

The end soon came. Business fell to less than a third of its pre-war volume. Poor Grocer Gordon finally concluded that the neighborhood had gone "sour." But if the truth be known Grocer Gordon brought failure upon himself by not instructing Dan Carter in the all important job of being a delivery boy.



James Coleman, top, Herbert Cook, center, and James Brookins are grocery delivery boys. But by doing their job in an unusual manner, they have made themselves well nigh indispensable to their employers. Their success story was published in the Atlantic Grocer, a trade magazine for retail grocers, and is reprinted in this issue of the Guide. Mr. Coleman's employer is Mrs. Joe Miller of Washington, D. C. S. M. Morton of Richmond employs Young Cook Jr. Brookins' boss is Max Madel of Norfolk. (Atlantic Grocer Photos)



Labor - 1938

Virginia

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The Barbers Have Friends

VIRGINIA'S General Assembly has again killed the barber union. If he is barred by the bill. It was urged this time as a health measure, which the State Health Department said was not needed. It was favored by organized labor which impressed its opponents as being something to gradually displace the colored barbers. Its defeat at least removes that class from the threat of discriminatory regulation and technical obstacles to plying their trade for another two years.

The barbers have been fortunate in Virginia in having friends in the General Assembly who have been firm enough to sense and to oppose what appeared to them a move to undermine their hold upon a trade or vocation upon which a large number of them depend for a living. Other tradesmen of the disadvantaged group have not been similarly protected by either public sentiment or restraint firmly applied by controlling legislative and administrative forces.

In the last issue of the Norfolk Labor Journal there appeared the following paragraph in an account of a report made by President Cullipher of the Central Labor Union:

President Cullipher also reported that the Negroes painting the Base Ball park had been replaced by members of the painters union.

The same could be said in Norfolk for not only colored painters, but for bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, electricians, plumbers and other skilled tradesmen.

When one appeals to the American Federation of Labor one is told that labor unions are "autonomous" bodies and cannot be re-

quired to admit to membership any other classes of toilers citizens skilled mechanic. simply because he is such and desires to join the union. If a group of his own color is denied a union charter, that is the business of organized labor.

Virginia's legislators and editors of influential daily newspapers have been constant in their devotion to the cause of making secure the right of the colored barber to work and earn a living, but they are as silent as death on the equally important matter of securing the right to work for colored men who are skilled in other trades. Every one is grateful for the splendid, noble sentiments uttered in the halls of the General Assembly for the barbers. Likewise there is gratitude for the high ground the State press has taken in protection of this group. But why have all these powerful agencies and individuals been so silent while other forms of sabotage, other forms of economic brigandage have been permitted to all but eliminate the colored skilled mechanic?

Why—it is also timely to inquire—were these powerful agencies unconcerned when colored men in the clothes cleaning and pressing business were gyped out of their investments and occupations by trick monopoly laws, some under the guise of health measures? Is there much difference between the personal service of cleaning clothes and that of shaving one's face and cutting one's hair?

Why does the interest of Virginia legislators and Virginia's molders of public opinion cease with protection of barbers? Are

Opposition To Barber Bill Is Revealed

Measure Before General Laws Committee

Considerable opposition to the proposed state barber bill scheduled to come up for hearing before the general laws committee of the General Assembly in Richmond on Wednesday morning, February 23, was expressed by local colored barbers this week.

Opponents of the measure which is sponsored by Senator A. L. Bivins of Newport News, pointed out that, if passed, it would eventually eliminate the colored barber who caters to white trade. The bill provides for the appointment of a State Barber Board, the personnel of which would have the authority to pass upon all applicants for barber licenses.

At present there are only seven barber shops in Norfolk operated by colored barbers for white trade, and one at Virginia Beach. One of those in the city, it is understood, is owned by a white proprietor.

RICHMOND BARBERS OPPOSED

The original hearing before the general laws committee was scheduled for Monday. Colored barbers in Richmond are strongly opposed to the measure and have made preparations to fight it to the limit, it was learned. Dr. I. G. Riffin, state commissioner of health, is also strongly opposed to the proposed new law.

The state health commissioner takes the stand that no more legislation is needed to govern the operation of barber shops in the state, and that that is the proper function of the health department if the proper budget is provided. Claims made in Richmond recently that all barbers in Norfolk

both colored and white, were in favor of Bivins' Bill, were found to be in error, in a survey conducted by the Journal and Guide.

In addition to being queried relative to their attitude about the proposed state barber law, local barbers were also asked about their reactions to the city barber ordinance adopted a few years ago under the terms of which a barber inspector was appointed.

Local barbers interviewed represented a cross section of those engaged in the trade in the city and included members of the Colored Master Barbers Association (owners of colored shops); journeymen barbers (employees of colored shops), and proprietors and employees of shops catering to white trade.

HOSE INTERVIEWED

Among these were A. D. Smith, resident of the Colored Master Barbers Association; H. McGee, resident, Journeymen Barbers Benevolent Association; Robert R. Pope, secretary, Colored Master Barbers Association, W. H. Tyler, and others.

The survey revealed that opposition to the city barber ordinance was concerned principally with the additional five-dollar license fee. A few local barbers have been forced to relinquish the trade because of the health provisions of the law, it was revealed.

THE DEFEAT OF THE "BARBER BILL"

At least three consecutive sessions of the General Assembly have rejected the so-called "Barber Bill." The sponsors of the measure should now realize that the lawmakers of Virginia are satisfied with the efficacy of the sanitary regulations prescribed by the Virginia State Board of Health to protect the health and safety of patrons of barber shops in this state. We are of the opinion that the position of the members of the General Assembly represents the views, on this subject, of a vast majority of the citizens of Virginia. We already have enough and perhaps too many boards, commissions, bureaus, bureaucrats, autocrats and whatnots interfering with business and business men. The "Barber Bill"

Protest Action Of Va. Tobacco Men

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)—It was wire this week to Elmer F. Andrews, wage hour administrator at Washington, Francis Grandison, business agent for the Tobacco Stemmers and Laborers Union, bitterly protested the action of several Richmond employers who have laid off hundreds of Negro stemmers and other piece workers of average working capacity and increased task had 50 per cent to meet wage hour minimum. A 50 per cent increase pound rate as was the case under the law.

I. N. Vaughn of the I. N. Vaughn Tobacco company on Tuesday discharged 127 of his workers, all union members, assigning no reason for such action. The very next day he went up to the Federal unemployment office, and requested the supervisor in charge to send him 127 workers. Larus Brothers Tobacco company has laid off 155 employees and threatens a layoff of 250 more on Monday. Carrington Michaux threatens the same kind of action.

was particularly obnoxious because it affected small business men and they are always the goats, when bureaus and bureaucrats swing into action.

March 3, 1938
Moton Pleads for Negroes

Skilled Negroes To Participate In Symposium

Representatives of various industries and types of business endeavor will speak at a symposium of Negro skilled workers at 4 P. M. tomorrow at Fifth Street Baptist Church under auspices of the Richmond Urban League, an agency of the Community Fund.

Principal speaker at the symposium, which is being held to acquaint Negro young people with advantages and disadvantages of different vocations, will be William M. Cooper, director of extension service at Hampton Institute. He will discuss working conditions in Virginia and throughout the South.

Other speakers will discuss "Opportunities and Handicaps Met in Following My Trade in Richmond." They will include Harry Williams, representing carpenters; W. A. Carter, plumbers; Robert E. Lee, barbers with white clients; F. Theodore Hamlet, barbers with Negro clients; A. L. Cheeseman, painters; Alphonso L. Jenkins, paper hangers; J. B. Willis, tailor; R. W. Johnson, cabinet makers; John Thornton, shoe repairing, and James A. Banks, auto mechanics. Two other speakers who had not been selected last night, will represent brick masons and plasterers.

Nation-Wide Observances

Tomorrow's symposium will be part of the nation-wide observance of the Sixth Vocational Opportunity Campaign, sponsored by the National Urban League. The local program will include another meeting on March 27, library displays of occupational material, a study of occupational opportunities of Negroes in Richmond and programs in public schools.

The Richmond activities are under the direction of a committee headed by Thomas H. Henderson of the Armstrong High School faculty and including representatives of fraternities, sororities, civic and social welfare organizations.

The Vocational Opportunity Campaign has been indorsed by President Roosevelt in a letter to officials of the National Urban League.

Dr. R. R. Moton, former president of Tuskegee Institute, now living in Gloucester County, at Capahosic, said hundreds of Negroes, formerly working for York River oyster planters, have been forced, with the decline of the industry, to leave the county in search of employment elsewhere. Ninety per cent of the Negroes owned their own homes, he said, but many have lost everything they had, and hundreds of others have boarded up their little homes and gone to northern cities. Many are on relief and are being supported by the taxpayers and many of those who have had to remain at home are a burden on the community, he said. Dr. Moton said both industries are needed. After talking with scientists and engineers, he said, he had become convinced that paper mills could operate without contaminating streams and urged the committee to report the bill, which he believed would save the seafood industry in the York River and would not work undue hardship on the pulp mill.

Tradesmen Hold Meeting In Richmond

Discuss Ways and Means of Getting More Chances

RICHMOND, Va.—Means of enlarging the vocational opportunities for Negroes locally were discussed here Sunday at the First Baptist Church in the first of several meetings marking the observance of the sixth annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign sponsored the country over by the National Negro Urban League. 3-26-38

The meeting, under the auspices of the Richmond Urban League, was well attended by skilled workers, representing many trades.

Wiley A. Hall, president of the league, William M. Cooper, director of extension service at Hampton Institute, discussed general conditions among Negro workers in Virginia and the South.

Thomas H. Henderson, member of Armstrong High faculty, presiding, introduced the speakers. Among the principal ones were: F.

Theodore Hamlet, barber, operating a shop for white patrons; Robert E. Lee, owner of a shop for Negroes; James A. Banks, auto mechanic; James C. Flowers, brick layer; R. W. Johnson, carpenter; A. L. Cheeseman, painter; A. L. Jenkins, paperhanger; W. A. Carter, plumber; John Thornton, shoe repairer; and J. B. Willis, tailor. All speakers agreed that Negro craftsmen were not receiving the proportion of work to which they are entitled by actual merit.

It was announced that another meeting of the series will be held in Leigh Street Baptist Church, next Sunday, with Lester B. Grainger, secretary of the Workers Bureau of the National League, as principal speaker.

Urge Skilled Tradesmen To Answer Questionnaire

Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va.—A questionnaire designed to solve some of the pressing problems facing skilled Negro tradesmen was sent to many skilled workers recently by Lester V. Hill of this city. Mr. Hill issued a statement in which he urged those who received the questionnaire to fill them out and return to him at 1719 Blair Street, Richmond. All skilled workers interested in the problem who did not receive the questionnaires are urged to write to Mr. Hill for them. 3-26-38

The questionnaire was prepared in cooperation with the Trade and Industrial Education Department of the Virginia State Board of Education. Mr. Hill told the Journal and Guide this week that he believed that the study will offer a sound basis for the needed changes in trade schools.

In an informal discussion, Mr. Hill expressed the importance of some sort of answer or solution to such questions as: Why are so many occupations by which Negroes have obtained a livelihood

so rapidly passing into other hands? How are Negro craftsmen to overcome the difficulties they encounter in pursuit of economic livelihood and social security? What new occupational opportunities should our schools train its students? Will unionization of Negro craftsmen really relieve pressure caused by groups of the opposition? Are trade training institutions really effectively preparing Negro youth to be efficient workers and intelligent citizens?

"Any adequate answer or solution to these issues should be derived directly from the working experience of the men on the job, and these tradesmen should be

given a chance to express their views and air their difficulties. That is why I am taking the problem direct to the tradesmen, and think that out of the richness of their experience they should have a voice in the preparation of future Negro craftsmen. I am especially anxious that tradesmen be interested and again I urge them to return to me the questionnaire at once," adds Mr. Hill.

Newport News, Va. Press
August 28, 1938

NEGRO CLERGYMAN PRAISES CCC WORK

Holmes Declares World War Responsible for Depression in United States

YORKTOWN, Aug. 27.—(Special)

—The following statement of appreciation for the civilian conservation corps has been prepared by Rev. J. T. Holmes, file clerk in the Negro Co. 1351 of the CCC here. Holmes, who comes from Lynchburg, is a world war veteran. His statement, in part, follows:

The benefits derived from any organization depend on its fitness, virtue, and stability. These give it the right to function. This age has outgrown some organizations, which are of little value. The world war gave rise to 75 per cent of our depression, millions were out of work. To meet these conditions President Roosevelt offers a timely, workable program, which suits this age and may be adjusted to the future. He selected the "brain trust," called the bank recess, fostered PWA, AAA, and many other alphabetical codes. Transient bureau and the CCC, all named organizations, was the President's gi-

gant struggle to get the country out of the hole. In this time of economic depression the CCC came into being. The paramount objective of CCC is to give the youth of the land a chance for developing lines in keeping with their aptitude and general make-up. Whenever the youths are neglected, development of natural resources and lower animals placed above them, it is then we stand over earthquakes, which will some day swallow the czars of humanity. Rome conquered the barbarians, but these in turn conquered Rome.

The set-up offered the youths in the CCC is a reality, practicable, workable, vocational and industrial training, along with teaching in citizenship, health, and sanitation. The past seven years millions of people are out of work, therefore 15 per cent out of 75 per cent do not know much about work. Some cannot read or write, while others are trained and even cultured. The CCC program is suitable for the needs of all. So that these will be able to do better work demand more money on leaving CCC. Since 1933 CCC was organized, over two million youths and their families have eaten CCC bread, drank CCC drink, and some ABC drink, too.

To be trained for the future is a benediction to youth. To get \$30 per month while in training is another blessing; 40 hours per month, no work Saturdays, no rainy-day work except in shops; books by the thousands, magazines, papers by the score; recreational trips occasionally. It cost our government \$90.61 per head monthly to operate the CCC. To some of us veterans country-born, who have worked for 40 cents per day and board from sun to sun, no chance for training, no recreation, and sometimes no hope—to us this is a new heaven and a new earth.

To youths, CCC helps to fix their destiny, for some who were born in serfdom, where fathers, mothers, and all the dear little ones lived below the bread line in unsanitary huts. To veterans, CCC is a relief station. We are here because it is the best we can do for the present. Few jobs or positions really want or need old men. This is an age of youth domination; some machines move too fast for some of us.

Virginia

Labor - 1938

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Women Compelled To Perform Labor Usually Assigned To Stalwart Men



*Journal and Guide
1-22-38
Norfolk, Va.*

Working on a Norfolk WPA project, the women shown above are digging and filling on the grounds of Truxton Welfare Center. They handle wheelbarrows, shovels and other heavy tools. These women have found that this is the only work open to them under the city's plan for assisting the unemployed. Bravely, they under-

Given Shovels Wheelbarrows And Picks

*Journal and Guide
1-22-38
Norfolk, Va.*
**60 Transferred
From Sewing
Room Project**

The startling revelation that by

take this strenuous work, rather than suffer themselves, or see their dependents, usually young children suffer. In midwinter it takes long jump, but the women took it gracefully. (Journal and Guide Photos).

Last week 60 colored women were transferred from sewing room work to outdoor jobs at the city nursery farm. From thread and needles and running sewing machines to planting trees is a long jump, but the women took it gracefully. (Journal and Guide Photos).

REASON FOR ACTION

The facts were brought to light during the course of an investigation into reports that colored women employed for the past several months at the local WPA sewing project at the Norfolk Community Hospital, had been ordered transferred to outdoor projects and had been replaced in the sewing room, moved elsewhere, by white women.

Governmental requirements that the city become responsible for an expenditure of \$2,000 per month for materials to be used in the sewing room, prohibited the continuance of this type of project so far as the city was concerned, Mr. Parker said.

Archdeacon B. W. Harris acted as spokesman for the committee which included Mrs. Mildred D. Peters, principal of the Laura E. Webb School; Mrs. Wanser I. Webb, secretary of the citizens committee; and the Rev. W. L.

COMMITTEE ACTS

Rev. Mr. Hamilton served as chairman at a meeting of the citizens committee late Monday, Jan. 10th, in the directors room of the Metropolitan Bank Building at which reports of the replacement of the colored women were discussed. It was decided at that meeting that the matter would be taken up with Mr. Parker and Rev. Mr. Hamilton was empowered to name a committee to confer with the welfare director.

Mr. Parker told the group on Jan. 12 that the city would cooperate to the fullest in trying to remedy the situation as long as it did not require any large capital outlay. He recommended that the committee work out some type of

projects which would meet the requirements of the WPA. A sewing room project in which used garments would be reconditioned for subsequent distribution to needy families and school children, was recommended by Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Webb, and approved by Mr. Parker. The hope was expressed that sufficient used garments and other material could be assembled to insure work for a number of women at least until the early Spring.

The sewing room project will get under way just as soon as sufficient materials are on hand, the welfare director promised. A request to the public for old clothing and other material to be used in the project is being made by the sponsors this week. The materials may be left either at the Colored United Charities, 614 East Brambleton Avenue, or the clinic room at the Norfolk Community Hospital.

local citizens committee, or

EDUCATIONAL PROJECT

An educational project suggested by Archdeacon Harris, will be investigated by Mr. Parker to see whether or not it meets the requirements of the WPA. Tentatively, it calls for classes in household duties, including cooking, sewing, and general care of the household. For those who cannot read and write, elementary education subjects would be taught in a limited way.

It was pointed out by Rev. Mr. Harris that very little outlay would be required to get the project under way.

It was emphasized that only a limited number of women can be employed on the sewing room project and that quick action is necessary. At present there are only seven colored women employed in this capacity while there are 60 white women so employed, it was stated.

At the meeting of the citizens' committee on January '0 it was brought out that these seven colored women were the only ones retained when the original crew was replaced by white women.

The replacement order came through on Saturday January 8 just before the women stopped work for the day the committee was informed. One of those ordered transferred said they were told that the change was being made so that provision could be made for 60 white women.

MANUAL LABOR

Some of the colored women had been employed on the sewing room project for more than a year, and many had become proficient in the use of the needle and sewing machine.

The revelation that women were being required to use shovels, axes, and wheelbarrows was made last week during an investigation of the replacement reports.

A total of twenty-seven colored women, including one forewoman, are employed on one of the projects at the City Welfare Center in Princess Anne County, where the shovels, axes and wheelbarrows are being used. These women, however, are not included among those who formerly worked on the sewing room project.

These are divided among projects at the City Park, Calvary Cemetery, and a nursery project on Cottage Toll Road. The work on these projects it was found is somewhat less strenuous and consists of chopping down small trees, repotting plants and small shrubs, and other similar tasks.

Women and Labor

STUBBORN opposition to the passage of an eight-hour day work week for women in industry and labor by the General Assembly of Virginia is a social shame, and indicative of the need for greater social knowledge by some of our legislators.

The majority of women who are compelled to work more than eight hours a day in industry and labor are of the marginal and underprivileged groups. After working for their employers they return home to do a variety of chores—wash and iron and do housekeeping, because they cannot pay to have it done by someone else; they must take active part in church work, in civic and community activities; all of which tax their physical and mental resources and send them back to work the next day tired and temperamental for the day's task.

The argument that such a law would work hardship on the women falls down because most of them who show an inclination to work more than eight hours a day do so from fear of losing their jobs rather than because of pecuniary benefits derived thereby.

A nation which forces its women to become industrial and domestic slaves is committing racial suicide, because no woman, however strong physically, can long endure as a healthy mother, wife and employe, under the existing sweatshop system in Virginia.

Such an inanimate thing as a railroad locomotive is given a rest after a run of two or three hundred miles. A man is ready to rest after eight continuous hours of work. A woman's physical make-up prohibits her enslavement in labor for a longer period.

Virginia legislators, in refusing to pass the eight-hour day work week for women, are out of step with social progress. Sweat-shop industries are a drawback to Virginia. Failure to pass the eight-hour law for women would be a shame the State does not deserve.

Barber Bill Voted Out Of Committee

Measure Hit As Discriminatory On Racial Basis

Characterized as legislation that "discriminates against human beings because of race," the proposed State Barber bill was reported by the Senate General Laws committee in Richmond on Monday afternoon.

The action virtually assures the measure, sponsored by Senator A. L. Bivins of Newport News, a place on the Senate calendar. Just when the proposed legislation, which would set up a state barber board to regulate the trade, would come up for a vote in the Upper house was not indicated.

The bill was reported at its second committee hearing on Monday by a vote of 6 to 5. At a previous hearing before the general laws committee on Wednesday of last week the measure was tabled until Monday by a vote of five to five vote tie.

The bill which would have become known as the "Virginia Barber Act," if passed, had the strong support of labor organizations and the Master Barber's Union.

Opposing the measure at the hearing were the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation, the Virginia Barbers Protective Association, and the State Department of Health headed by Dr. I. C. Riggin, state health commissioner.

Introduced under the guise of a health measure, perhaps the most deadly blow was struck by Senator Gordon Ambler of Richmond who characterized it as a labor bill pure and simple.

the underdog," Senator Ambler declared. "I am opposed to any legislation that discriminates against human beings because of race."

PRICE FIXING DENIED

A denial that the proposed measure was aimed at price fixing was made by W. D. Anderson, chairman of the legislative committee of the Virginia Federation of Labor, who spoke in support of the bill. The purpose of the law, Mr. Anderson told the committee, was to set up clean barber shops through regular inspections.

Mr. Anderson denied that the measure was in any way discriminatory, and declared that the only objection to it came from barbers who object to the physical examination it provides.

Only one other state, New York, he said, has no law regulating its barbers, and failure on the part of the Virginia General Assembly to enact such a law will result in an influx of undesirables to practice the trade in the state.

Others who spoke in support of the proposed statute were the Rev. C. P. Madison, D.D., pastor of the Second Calvary Baptist Church, Norfolk, and president of the Virginia Baptist State Convention; N. W. Blount, white of Norfolk, president of the Association of Master Barbers, and C. J. Healey of Richmond, representative of the Journeyemen Barbers of Virginia.

A charge that proponents of the measure had camouflaged its real purpose under the guise of health protection, while it was actually intended to unionize barbers, was made by Parker Cherry, counsel for the Virginia Barbers' Protective Association.

B. C. Gatlin, Newport News barber, also spoke in opposition to the bill, charging that members of his race were being discriminated against.

A claim that Negro barbers would be driven out of the barber trade into the bread line if the law is passed, was made by T. C. Walker, advisor and consultant on Negro Affairs for the WPA in Virginia.

Port News, Va. Press
August 14, 1938

COUNTIES AT FAULT

The pay of porters and janitors in the State liquor stores is higher than the average pay of white teachers in the county elementary schools, according to the Richmond Times-Dispatch. The liquor store porters receive \$720 a year, while white teachers in the county elementary schools receive \$617 a year and Negro teachers \$394.

The ABC board, of course, is not to be blamed for this state of affairs. The wage which it pays is only a reasonable one, which is more than can be said for the wage paid the school teachers. The pay of teachers is woefully low in some of the counties. But for this the counties themselves are largely to blame. Some, of course, cannot afford to pay as much as others can. But all can afford to pay more than they do.

The State some years ago attempted to put into effect a pay equalization plan by increasing its appropriation for schools. But the attempt was a failure, due to the fact that most of the counties where the pay is lowest cut the county appropriation by the amount of State aid which had been made available.

The problem is as intricate as it is important. But what to do about it we do not know. Education is a joint function of the State and the localities under the present system. For our part we think that it should remain such. Otherwise local self-government will receive another serious blow.

But unless the counties pay more attention to education than they have in the past—unless they pay their teachers better salaries—the State is going to step in and take over complete control of education. It has been moving to this end for a number of years, and the movement is steadily gaining force.

The trend, we think, is very much to be regretted. But for it the counties which have failed in their duty to their children are to blame. Yet the politicians who control those counties will be the first to holler when they are no longer able to run their schools.

Labor-1938

Alabama

Peonage

PEONAGE LAID TO LANDLORD

Baldwin County Farmer Is
Indicted On 10 Counts
By Federal Jury

Thomas Jefferson Blair, Baldwin County farmer, was indicted today by a Federal Grand Jury in Mobile on a charge of violating the Federal peonage statute on 10 counts.

Blair was arrested by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation here, who charged that the farmer had subjected a Negro family to a state of servitude for the last two years.

White neighbors of Blair, sympathizing with the condition of the Negroes, attempted to get them away from him on several occasions but were unsuccessful, according to John S. Bugas, in charge of the FBI office here.

Refuses to Take Money

Blair claimed that Jim Dailey, head of the Negro family, owed him money and that they were on his farm working the debt off and when the white neighbors got up money to pay themselves to pay off the alleged debt Blair refused to take it, according to Mr. Bugas.

On Dec. 1 Blair left his farm and the Negro family, with the aid of the white neighbors, moved away, Mr. Bugas said.

Enraged to find them gone when he returned, Blair went to where the Daileys had moved, fired five times into their house and at the point of his gun forced them to return to his farm, according to Mr. Bugas.

Local authorities arrested him on an assault charge and out of this charge grew the Federal one involving the peonage statute.

Faces Stiff Fine

There were five members of the Dailey family who had to work for Blair and at least on three occasions he threatened their lives with a gun, Mr. Bugas said.

If convicted, Blair faces a maximum penalty of 50 years in jail and a \$50,000 fine. The maximum penalty for each count in the peonage charge is 10 years' imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000.

Blair's farm was located near Robertsdale, a community about 25 miles southeast of Mobile.

PEONAGE CHARGE FILED

Indictment Returned Against South
Alabama Farmer

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 25.—(AP)—An indictment, charging peonage, today was returned by a Federal grand jury here against Thomas Jefferson Blair, 36-year-old Loxley farmer.

Dist. Atty. Francis H. Inge said the indictment charged Blair forced a negro, Jim Daly, his wife, Leila Daly, and son, Angus Daly, to work for him for two years. Inge said Blair claimed the negroes were working out a debt to him.

Alabamian Draws Peonage Sentence

MOBILE, ALA., March 23.—(AP)—Thomas Jefferson Blair, 36-year-old Baldwin County farmer, today entered a plea of guilty to Federal charges of peonage in U. S. District Court here.

Judge John McDuffie sentenced him to pay a fine of \$200 and to serve 18 months in the Atlanta Federal Prison. Two two-year suspended sentences were imposed on additional counts. The suspended sentences do not run concurrently.

Blair was arrested last December by Sheriff M. H. Wilkinson, of Baldwin County, on a charge of assault in connection with "firing several shots" at a family of negroes who had fled his farm during his absence and forced them to return.

Federal agents entered the case and charged Blair with enslaving the negroes, Jim Daly, his wife and three children, for two years for the payment of a debt of \$50 which Blair claimed they owed.

The farmer was given a hearing on charges of peonage and held to the grand jury which indicted him here Feb. 25.

PEONAGE PLANTER GETS 18 MONTHS IN FEDERAL PRISON

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

BAY MINETTE, Ala., March 31—Pleading guilty to a charge of violating the Federal Anti-Peonage law in connection with the holding in virtual slavery for payment of an alleged \$50 debt, Jim Daly, tenant, his wife and three

children, Thomas Jefferson Blair, white Baldwin County plantation owner, was sentenced by Federal Judge John McDuffie, the U. S. District Court at Mobile, to serve 18 months in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary and pay a fine of \$200. This sentence was based on a single count in the indictment returned against Blair.

In connection with two other counts, suspended sentences of two years each were imposed.

Fired at Family

Last December, Blair was arrested by Sheriff M. H. Wilkinson, of Baldwin County, on a charge of assault, for firing pistol bullets into a house where Daly and his family had taken refuge after fleeing from the Blair farm during the owner's absence, and by threats, forcing them to return there with him.

After details in connection with the arrest became public, an investigation was made by agents of the U. S. Department of Justice, and the indictment of Blair followed.

Part of the testimony developed by the prosecution was to the effect that owners and tenants of neighboring plantations, informed of the plight of the Daly family, had subscribed the amount of the debt Blair claimed they owed him, and had offered the money to Blair to release the Dalys, but that Blair had refused to accept it.

Labor - 1938

Peonage

WHITE LAWYER SAYS PRISONERS ARE HELD IN VIRTUAL SLAVERY

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 22—(ANP)—Declaring that all of the prisoners working out fines on the private plantation of J. C. Cherry, white, near Parkin in Cross county were living in "virtual slavery," K. T. Sutton, white Helena attorney, filed an application Monday with Governor Bailey for a discharge of every prisoner on the farm. The governor ordered an immediate investigation by State police.

Sutton is the attorney who a few weeks ago obtained a release under an appeal bond for Tony Hicks after charging that peonage existed on the Cherry plantation. Hicks was serving out a \$100 fine assessed in a justice of the peace court in St. Francis county for trespass on railroad property.

Sutton's application for a wholesale discharge said

HELD ILLEGALLY

"Prisoners are being held and illegally incarcerated on the said plantation for reasons that the county judges of the various counties from which said prisoners were sent failed to advertise for bids to hire out prisoners as required by law, that no designated agent has been appointed by the contractor, J. C. Cherry, upon whom service could be obtained in their respective counties; that the contractor failed to comply with the law in posting bond."

The attorney also said that county judges neglected to see that the prisoners were cared for properly and that the prisoners were not given adequate food, sanitation or medical attention.

"Some prisoners are chained and others locked in chains to contractors and cultivators," his petition said.

REIGN OF LOUIS 14TH

"Conditions under which the prisoners are required to work are equal to, if not worse than, the condition of slavery and serfdom during the reign of Louis 14th of France."

Sutton did not list the names of the prisoners in his application. Attaches of the governor's office said they knew of no previous applications filed in the history of the state seeking wholesale pardons for a group of prisoners.

Under state law, counties may lease prisoners to "responsible land owners" who agree to pay the fines and court costs assessed against these prisoners. The landowners work the convict from sunup to sundown for 50 cents a day. Thus if a prisoner owes a \$100 fine, he must work for 200 days for the plantation owner before he wins his freedom. Meanwhile the landowner treats the prisoners just about as he wishes. The system, once prevalent throughout the South, has been outlawed in the more progressive states.

AGAINST SYSTEM

Many smaller planters who do not hold contracts for working prisoners are against this leasing system as well as the fee system used by counties in this area to pay officers and justices of the peace.

When a Negro laborer is arrested, he is generally fined the maximum amount under this system. The costs on a minor charge amount to from \$30 to \$50. In the Hicks case, Justice of the Peace R. E. McCutcheon was given a fee of \$4.10, the arresting officer, \$8.50, the prosecuting attorney, \$10, and other fees for transportation, jail and hiring bond amounted to \$8.25.

This system causes frequent ar-

rests of those unable to protect themselves, for the more arrests the greater the amount paid to the justices and officers involved. They are assured of getting the amount of their fines through such landowners as Cherry.

GOT 'CLEAN BILL'

Many Eastern Arkansas counties have contracts with the Cherry plantation to work their prisoners. The Cross county grand jury, composed of planters like Cherry, recently gave the Cherry plantation a clean bill of health after "investigating" Sutton's charges aired in the Hicks case.

"We find at this time there are 76 prisoners on the farm, of which 30 are from Cross county, 45 from St. Francis county, and one from Woodruff county," the report said. "Five of these are whites from Cross county, with the other 71 Negroes."

The report added that the prisoners' quarters were "well ventilated and sanitary," the convicts had "sufficient food," and although chained "there were no weights on the chains." The investigating committee added, "Records on the farm show that in most cases the prisoners improve in weight during their stay on the farm."

ENCLOSED STOCKADE

The report also stated, "The stockade is enclosed with a six foot woven wire fence. Above this fence two barbed wires are stretched. These two wires are charged with 110 volts of electricity. This is not sufficient to cause death."

Since Hicks was freed, a group of white Brinkley citizens, including the chief of police and other city officials, have protested against the holding of Franz Momman, 19, a gin worker, on the Cherry farm.

The colored youth is said by H. L. Herron, white, his employer to be the victim of the fee system in order that officials there might increase their revenue.

Slave Charges Dropped As Whitewash Report Reaches Hands of Ark. Governor

State's Chief Executive Raps Fee System Putting Reward on Conviction

Blanket Pardon Denied 72 Convicts

FORREST CITY, Ark.—(ANP)—As far as the state of Arkansas is concerned, there is no peonage at the privately owned J. C. Cherry prison farm, despite detailed charges of "virtual slavery" made by K. T. Sutton, white attorney of Helena.

A justice court conviction of and fed, quarters were clean, medical attention was provided, and the strap appears to have been used sparingly for punishment." Tony Hicks, whose case started the investigation, was affirmed Tuesday by a St. Francis Circuit Court jury, but the \$100 fine assessed against him for trespassing on a freight train was reduced to \$5.

Hicks' release was obtained last month when Chancellor A. L. Hutchins granted appeal bond at a habeas corpus hearing after Sutton charged he was being held in virtual peonage on the Cherry plantation. Sutton then appealed to Governor Carl E. Bailey for a blanket pardon of all 72 prisoners on the Cherry farm where convicts from three Eastern Arkansas counties are worked. The governor ordered state police to probe conditions.

When the report was made Thursday, the Cherry farm was whitewashed of all charges and Governor Bailey refused to pardon the misdemeanor prisoners. He did, however, sharply criticize the fee system used to pay officials acting in misdemeanor cases. Justices of the peace and constables receive a fee if a conviction results.

"I have a terrible prejudice against the fee system in criminal cases," Bailey said. "It puts a reward on a conviction and is wrong in principle."

Sutton said conditions on the Cherry plantation were "worse than slavery and serfdom during the reign of Louis the 14th of France." State Police Chief Gray Albright reported to Bailey that

Arkansas Digs In For Peonage Case Facts

SEP 24 1936

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 23—(Special)—Findings of an investigation of practices on the J. C. Cherry plantation which, according to K. T. Sutton, Helena attorney, "stink to high heaven," were being prepared into a report this week by state police for submission to Governor Bailey. Comment on details of the investigation of conditions on the plantation, located two miles south of Parkin, Cross county, were declined by Police Chief Gray Albright.

County prisoners from Cross, St. Francis and Woodruff counties are worked on the Cherry farm under a lease agreement with the counties. Governor Bailey ordered the inquiry September 12 after a request was filed in his office asking for a "wholesale" pardon of 76 prisoners now working on the Cherry farm and a personal plea by Attorney Sutton that the governor stamp out practices which he said "stink to high heaven."

Attorney Sutton's application charged that: "Prisoners are being held and illegally incarcerated on the said plantation for reason that the County Judges of the various counties from which said prisoners were sent failed to advertise for bids to hire out prisoners as re-gin worker, on the farm. He is said quired by law; that no designated contractor, J. C. Cherry, upon whom service could be obtained in the respective counties; that the contractor failed to comply with the law in posting bond."

No Adequate Care Provided
Sutton further charged that the County Judges neglected to see that the prisoners were cared for properly and that the prisoners were not given adequate food, sanitary conditions or medical attention. He said that some "prisoners are chained and others locked in chains to tractors and cultivators."

"Conditions under which the prisoners are required to work are equal to, if not worse than, the condition of slavery and serfdom during the reign of Louis 14th of France."

Sutton asked the Governor to make a full investigation "to verify the allegations."

Applications for any type of clemency usually list the names of prisoners, their sentences, charges against them and names of citizens recommending the action.

Attaches of the Governor's office said they knew of no previous applications filed in the history of the

state seeking wholesale pardons for a group of prisoners.

Contracts With Several Counties
Several Eastern Arkansas counties have contracts with the Cherry plantation to work their prisoners. The Cross County grand jury last week reported that the Cherry plantation was in good condition, the prisoners well cared for and that living conditions were satisfactory. The special committee of Cross County planters serving on the grand jury in making the investigation said the recent criticism of the Cherry plantation, with its electrified stockade, now serving as a private prison farm for several Eastern Arkansas counties, was unwarranted.

Sutton obtained a release under an appeal bond for Tony Hicks, several weeks ago after charging that peonage conditions existed at the Cherry farm. Hicks was served with a fine assessed in a Justice of Peace Court in St. Francis County for trespass on railroad property.

Effort To Free Another
Hicks went free on a \$100 bond from the farm on last Aug. 24 in a habeas corpus hearing brought before Chancellor A. L. Hutchins of Forrest City by Sutton. Since that time a group of Brinkley citizens, including the Chief of Police and other city officials, have protested against the holding of Franz Momman, 19-year-old Race to be the victim of the fee system in Cross County under which he was alleged to have been placed on the Cherry farm.

Five Whites, 71 Race Prisoners
In making the report the grand jury said:

"We find at this time there are 76 prisoners on the farm, of which 30 are from Cross County, 45 from St. Francis County, and one from Woodruff County. Five of these are whites, all from Cross County."

"The quarters in which the prisoners are kept at night are sanitary and well ventilated. The whites and Negroes have separate quarters, separate showers and toilets. The building is provided with fresh running water and the sewage disposal is entirely adequate. Apparently the prisoners have sufficient food, the kitchens are well kept and clean."

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Peonage.

Would Blot Out Peonage

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP)—Declaring that all of the prisoners working out fines on the private plantation of J. C. Cherry, white, near Parkin in Cross county were living in "virtual slavery," K. T. Sutton, white Helena attorney, filed an application Monday with Gov. Bailey for a discharge of every prisoner on the farm. The governor ordered an immediate investigation by state police.

Sutton is the attorney who a few weeks ago obtained a release under an appeal bond for Tony Hicks after charging that peonage existed on the Cherry plantation. Hicks was serving out a \$100 fine assessed in a justice of the peace court in St. Francis county for trespass on railroad property.

HELD ILLEGALLY

Sutton's application for a wholesale discharge said:

"Prisoners are being held and illegally incarcerated on the said plantation for reason that the county judges of the various counties from which said prisoners were sent failed to advertise for bids to hire out prisoners as required by law; that no designated agent has been appointed by the contractor, J. C. Cherry, upon whom service could be obtained in their respective counties; that the contractor failed to comply with the law in posting bond."

The attorney also said that county judges neglected to see that the prisoners were cared for properly and that the prisoners were not given adequate food, sanitation or medical attention.

SOME CHAINED

"Some prisoners are chained and others locked in chains to contractors and cultivators," has petition said.

"Conditions under which the prisoners are required to work are equal to, if not worse than, the condition of slavery and serfdom during the reign of Louis 14th of France."

Sutton did not list the names of the prisoners in his application. Attaches of the governor's office said they know of no previous applications filed in the history of the

state seeking wholesale pardons for a group of prisoners.

Under state law, counties may lease prisoners to "responsible landowners" who agree to pay the fines and court costs assessed against prisoners. The landowners work the convicts from sun-up to sun-down for 50 cents a day. Thus if a prisoner owes a \$100 fine, he must work 200 days for the plantation owner before he wins his freedom. Meanwhile the landowner treats the prisoners just about as he wishes. The system, once prevalent throughout the South, has been outlawed in the more progressive states.

OPPOSED BY MANY

Many smaller planters who do not hold contracts for working prisoners are against this leasing system as well as the fee system used by counties in this area to pay officers and justices of the peace.

When a Negro laborer is arrested, he is generally fined the maximum amount under this system. The costs on a minor charge amount to from \$30 to \$50. In the Hicks case, Justice of the Peace R. E. McCutcheon was given a fee of \$4.10, the arresting officer, \$8.50, the prosecuting attorney \$10, and other fees for transportation, jail and hiring bond amounted to \$8.25.

This system causes frequent arrests of those unable to protect themselves, for the more arrests the greater the amount paid to the justices and officers involved. They are assured of getting the amount of their fines through such landowners as Cherry.

Many Eastern Arkansas counties have contracts with the Cherry plantation to work their prisoners. The Cross county grand jury, composed of planters like Cherry, recently gave the Cherry plantation

a clean bill of health after "investigating" Sutton's charges aired in the Hicks case.

76 ON FARM

"We find at this time there are 76 prisoners on the farm, of which 30 are from Cross county, 45 from St. Francis county, and one from Woodruff county," the report said. "Five of these were whites from Cross county, with the other 17 Negroes."

The report added that the prisoners' quarters were "well ventilated and sanitary," the convicts had "sufficient food," and although chained "there were no weights on the chains." The investigating committee added, "records on the farm show that in most cases the prisoners improve in weight during stay on the farm."

The report also stated, "The stockade is enclosed with a six foot woven wire fence. Above this fence two barbed wires are stretched. These two wires are charged with 110 volts of electricity. This is not sufficient to cause death."

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The colored youth is said by H. L. Herron, white, his employer, to be the victim of the fee system in Cross county where he was placed on the farm in order that officers there might increase their revenue.

Peonage Claim

Voided After

Police Probe

9-22-38

Arkansas Plantation Is

Exonerated; Prison Work Plan Upheld

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Sept. 21.—(AP)—A State police investigation today exonerated the privately-owned J. C. Cherry Prison Farm of peonage charges, resulting in Gov. Earl E. Bailey refusing to pardon 72 misdemeanor prisoners being worked there under contract with four counties as authorized by State law.

The Governor coupled with his refusal sharp criticism of the fee sys-

tem used to pay officials who participate in the handling of misdemeanor cases. Justices of the peace and constables receive a fee if a conviction results.

"I have a terrible prejudice against the fee system in criminal cases," asserted Bailey. "It puts a reward on a conviction and is wrong in principle."

K. T. Sutton, Helena lawyer, recently asked "wholesale" pardoning of those held on Cherry's east Arkansas plantation, charging that "conditions under which the prisoners are required to work are equal, if not worse, than the condition of slavery and serfdom during the reign of Louis 14th of France."

State Police Chief Gray Albright reported to Bailey that prisoners were well clothed and fed, quarters were clean, medical attention was provided and that the "strap appeared to have been used sparingly" for punishment.

Sutton's request followed his successful effort to free Tony Hicks, 25-year-old negro from the farm, after the negro had been fined \$100 and assessed \$39.10 in court costs for trespassing on a freight train in St. Francis County. Sutton obtained Hicks's freedom through habeas corpus proceedings and then appealed the justice court conviction. A circuit court jury yesterday reduced the fine to \$5 and recommended that this be waived.

The 1,300-acre Cherry plantation near Parkin, Ark., houses prisoners from Cross, Woodruff, St. Francis and Poinsett Counties.

Bailey said Cherry agreed to correct minor matters criticized in the State police report.

"This is the only system that has been devised in Arkansas up to date to meet the problem of incarcerating misdemeanor prisoners without putting an impossible burden on tax funds," said the Governor.

"If there are any evils in the system it appears to me that the evils are the outgrowth of the archaic fee system by which township officials are paid for their services"

Asks Wholesale Freedom For Ark. Peonage Prisoners

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (ANP)—Declaring that all of the prisoners working out fines on the private plantation of J. C. Cherry, white, near Parkin in Cross County, were living in "virtual slavery," K. T. Sutton, white Helena attorney, filed an application last Monday with Gov. Bailey for a discharge of every prisoner on the farm. The governor ordered an immediate investigation by state police.

Sutton a few weeks ago obtained a release under an appeal bond for Tony Hicks after charging that peonage existed on the Cherry plantation. Hicks was serving out a \$100 fine assessed in a justice of the peace court in St. Francis County for trespass on railroad property.

Sutton's application for a wholesale discharge said: "Prisoners are being held and illegally incarcerated on the said plantation for reason that the county judges of the various counties from which said prisoners were sent failed to advertise for bids to hire out prisoners as required by law; that no designated agent has been appointed by the contractor, J. C. Cherry, upon whom service could be obtained in their respective counties; that the contractor failed to comply with the law in posting bond."

IMPROPERLY CARED FOR
The attorney also said that county judges neglected to see that the prisoners were not given adequate food, sanitation or medical attention.

"Some prisoners are chained and others locked in chains to contractors and cultivators," his petition said.

"Conditions under which the prisoners are required to work are equal to, if not worse than, the condition of slavery and serfdom during the reign of Louis XIV of France."

Sutton did not list the names of the prisoners in his application. Attaches of the governor's office said they know of no previous applications filed in the history of the state seeking wholesale pardons for a group of prisoners.

Under state law, counties may lease prisoners to "responsible landowners" who agree to pay the fines and court costs assessed against these prisoners. The landowners work the convicts from sundown to sundown for 50 cents a day. Thus if a prisoner owes a \$100 fine, he must work for 200 days for the plantation owner before he wins his freedom.

MAXIMUM FINE
When a Negro laborer is arrested, he is generally fined the maximum amount under this system. The costs on a minor charge amount to from \$30 to \$50. In the Hicks case, Justice of the Peace R. E. McCutcheon was given a fee of \$4.10, the arresting officer, \$8.50, the prosecuting attorney, \$10, and other fees for transportation, jail and hiring bond amounted to \$8.25.

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"We find at this time there are 76 prisoners on the farm, of which 30 are from Cross county, 45 from St. Francis county, and one from Woodruff county," the report said. "Five of these are whites from Cross county, with the other 71 Negroes."

Arkansas Governor Asked By White Attorney To Free Negroes Held In Peonage

Many Blacks Locked in Chains to Tractors and Cultivators in Delta

Leasing and Fee System Condemned

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Labor — 1938

Peonage

Man Held Prisoner 20 Days, Forced To Work, Talks

AN EXCLUSIVE STORY

Allegations of peonage and virtual slavery were made this week by Thomas C. Moody in an account given of a recent trip he made with three other men to McGhee and Holly, Ark.

Moody declares in his story that he and his three companions, Andrew Mitchell, 5340 Indiana avenue, Chicago; Clarence Johnson, 2549 Lincoln street, Gary, Ind., and Louis Haydell of Houston, Texas, were seized and held captives for 20 days under heavy guard

and forced to do farm work. A complete account of the experiences of the four men and their observations while enslaved follows.

Halted At Camp Point

The quartet arrived in McGhee, Ark., on October 31, 1937, ostensibly to see a friend of Mitchell. On leaving the bus station, a couple of white men halted them and asked if they desired work—"farm work." They informed their questioners that they wanted work but could not do farm chores and departed in search of their friend's home.

As they neared the home of their friend, according to Moody's account, the white men pulled up beside them in a car and with drawn guns commanded them to get in. They were then taken to jail where they were searched.

Moody had \$17, identification card and some pictures in his billfold. The other men had varying amounts. These Moody says were confiscated but only after they were almost freed under the impression they were G-men.

Johnson, Mitchell and Moody had no police identification cards which stated that their names and fingerprints had been filed with the department of justice in Washington. The McGhee officers not having seen such documents before mistook them for government officials and would probably have

read them with an apology had not a smart young man from Little Rock, brimming over with worldly knowledge, exposed the cards for what they were.

Taken To Farm

The next morning the quartet was driven about six miles out of town to a large plantation and locked up in a stockade with about 30 other unfortunate Race men, varying in ages from 15 years to "no limit," Moody continues.

Later a man described by Moody as Captain John R. Minson, big trapping white boss, ordered the men to the fields to pick cotton. Moody and his three companions, not being used to that type of work, fared pretty badly.

The quartet, Moody declared, was soon treated to a spectacle that Moody said he would never forget. Three young men were whipped that first morning. One, a little mite of a lad, 16 years old, was made to lie on his stomach and lashed 15 times by a big white guard weighing over 200 pounds. The weapon used was a leather strap four inches wide.

Five Race Guards

The boy was so viciously beaten he could hardly walk afterward. His name according to Moody, was "Washington" and he came from St. Louis, Mo.

There were eight guards at the camp, three whites and five Race members. Moody decided the best thing to do was get acquainted with

the guards and learn all he could about the system.

The Race guards he said, refused to have anything to do with him so he incurred the favor of a white "rider" by giving him a shirt and lumberjacket. Moody stayed there 20 days and got much information from his white "friends."

Spots All Strangers

A white farmer, Guy Courtney, owns a large plantation out of Holly, Ark., to which is taken every Race man seen on the streets of McGhee or the village of Holly. Moody stated. Courtney recently built a large stockade which the guards patrol with 30-30 rifles. Or the side of the stockade is a burial ground for all those who take a chance for escape and fail. There are plenty of graves in that burial ground, he said.

A Race man is used as a "spotter" at the railroad and bus station. He points out every strange Race man seen alighting at the stations to a white man, Johnnie Dee, the same man who first picked up the quartet.

Dee questions the "suspect," according to Moody, takes his money, locks him in jail as a prisoner and then carts him off to Courtney's farm.

Dee, Moody charges, gets \$5 for every Race man "sold" to Courtney. A "Big Nigger" brings a larger price, anywhere from \$7 to \$10, Moody reveals. "Whites bring slightly more because they are used for other than domestic purposes."

The fate of Mary described by Moody, might throw an interesting sidelight on the treatment accorded Race women.

Mary was a good-looking girl when taken to the camp, now she is showing the marks of the rough treatment from her white masters. Being the "Missus" of a white guard was not enough for he knocked two of her front teeth out, when she did not address him as "Sir" one day in the cotton field.

Mary is a prisoner because she and her husband were walking down the highway in search of a job. The husband was killed by one of the guards.

Plan Determined Fight

Moody and Johnson escaped on Nov. 20, 1937, after 20 days in slavery. They managed to get Mitchell and Haydell from the farm on Feb. 12, 1938.

Shortly after gaining their freedom the men reported the peonage system to Mr. Meyers, president of the N. A. A. C. P. branch of the N. A. A. C. P. So far as is known no action has been taken in the case to bring the slavers to justice.

Mr. Moody is determined to expose the Arkansas peonage system

and is working untiringly for the liberation of the many Race men and women, unable to force their way to freedom in this Democratic America—the home of the free and the brave.

'Peonage' Prisoner Freed On Bond

FORREST CITY, ARK., Aug. 24.

(AP)—Tony Hicks, 25-year-old negro misdeedmanor prisoner described by his attorney as a victim of peonage practices, went free on a \$100 bond today when he won a habeas corpus action in Chancery Court.

By order of Chancellor A. L. Hutchins, the negro, from nearby Helena, Ark., was removed from a private plantation in adjoining Cross County where he had been working out a fine and court costs amounting to \$139.10 assessed on a trespass charge in this, St. Francis County, in July.

The chancellor remanded Hicks to the custody of Sheriff J. M. Campbell, of St. Francis, who at once approved a \$100 bond for him pending appeal of his justice of the peace court sentence to the September term of Circuit Court.

The bond was signed by J. P. Epps and Henry Reed, Helena citizens.

K. T. Sutton, Hicks's attorney, described the procedure under which his client went to the plantation to work out his fine and court costs at 75 cents per day, allegedly in chains and under guard, as "a revival of the feudal system." He charged at today's hearing that "a conspiracy" existed in connection with such labor in the eastern Arkansas plantation belt.

Hicks was arrested at Hughes, Ark., after leaving a freight train south of Memphis.

After Justice of the Peace J. E. McCutchen, of Forrest City, testified he had fined the negro on a trespass charge, Sutton asked:

"Isn't it a fact there is a conspiracy to bring men in here, both black and white, fine them the maximum fine and place them out on plantations to work?"

"I don't know anything about that," McCutchen testified. "There is no conspiracy on my part."

He said the negro was given "a fair and impartial trial, did not ask for counsel and pleaded guilty of his own accord. He denied imposing excessive court costs."

White, Negro Peonage Charged In New Case

FORREST CITY, ARK., Aug. 23.

(AP)—Hearing on an attorney's charges of peonage "and a revival of the old feudal system" in Eastern Arkansas' cotton country was set down for tomorrow morning following filing of a habeas corpus action in chancery court here.

K. T. Sutton, Helena attorney, filed the action. He alleged that one Tony Hicks, described as a 25-year-old Helena negro, was arrested June 1 in nearby Cross County on a trespass charge, tried and fined \$100 in this, St. Francis County, and then was removed to Cross County to work out the fine on a private plantation at 75 cents per day.

Sutton asserted a number of prisoners were being so worked on that plantation, that whites and negroes were housed together there and prevented from escaping by an electrically charged wire around the quarters, and that the prisoners were forced, under armed guard, to work with chains on feet and waists.

His petition asked that Sheriff J. M. Campbell of St. Francis County be required to produce Hicks in court as a basis for further proceedings, but Sutton added: "I want to say that Sheriff Campbell of Forrest City had nothing to do with the cases I am referring to."

PEONAGE PRACTICES CHARGED IN PETITION

Negro Prisoner Allegedly
'Farmed Out' In Cross County

Special to The Commercial Appeal
HELENA, Ark., Aug. 21.—Charges of peonage practices inwatched over by armed guards on a Cross County with the "connivance" planation in Cross County and that of St. Francis County officials were he had bought freedom for two Ne-made yesterday in a petition forgroes. He said the men, arrested on writ of habeas corpus filed in St. Francis County by K. T. Sutton, local attorney.

Mr. Sutton alleged in the petition for writ of habeas corpus filed in St. Francis Chancery Court by K. T. Sutton, local attorney.

Mr. Sutton alleged in the petition that Tony Hicks, 25, negro, had been "farmed out" to a Cross County planter named Cherry to work out a fine imposed by a Forrest City justice of the peace. He asked that Sheriff Campbell of St. Francis County be required to bring Hicks into court to substantiate the charge.

According to Mr. Sutton, Hicks was arrested at Hughes about June 1 while returning to Helena from Missouri. A justice of the peace at Hughes refused to hear the case, the petition charges, and Hicks was tried at Forrest City, where a fine of \$100 and costs was imposed. Costs, he said, included transportation of witnesses to Forrest City and "\$5 for transporting the defendant to the plantation near Parkin where he is being held."

The petition charges further that Hicks was not allowed to communicate with relatives and that several other prisoners, "both black and white," are being forced to work out the fine and costs at 75 cents per day on the Cherry plantation. The prisoners are housed together in disregard of color and are prevented from escaping by an electrically charged wire around the house, the petition continued.

Mr. Sutton charged that Cherry paid the costs but not the fine and then forced the prisoners to work out both.

"I have requested Chancellor A. L. Hutchins to have a hearing on the case Monday," Mr. Sutton said, "and I am prepared to prove the charges because I got two negroes out of the place about 10 days ago by paying the costs. I saw armed guards working the men, many of them in chains, although it is a private plantation."

Mr. Sutton absolved Sheriff Campbell of blame. "Sheriff Campbell of Forrest City had nothing to do with cases I am referring to," he said.

PEONAGE IS CHARGED ON ARKANSAS FARMS

By United Press.
HELENA, Ark., Aug. 22.—Attorney K. T. Sutton charged today in a petition for writ of habeas corpus filed in St. Francis County Chancery Court that peonage practices were prevalent in Cross County.

Sutton asserted that prisoners, whose legs were chained, were made to work out fines at 75 cents per day on the plantation.

NEGRO HELD ON FARM FOR 'TRESPASSING'

"Hired Out" to Pay
Heavy Fine

FORREST CITY, Ark., Sept. 1.—(ANP)—This section of Arkansas scene of the case two years ago in which a city marshal was fired and fined \$3,500 for violation of the federal anti-slavery laws, is in the news again with charges that both white and colored men are arrested, fined, and farmed out to plantation owners to work out their fines in chains.

Principals in the current case are Toney Hicks, 25, of Helena, held as the prisoner; J. C. Cherry white plantation owner, charged with peonage; K. T. Sutton, white Helena attorney who entered the case on Hicks' behalf, and several local officials charged with collusion.

Sutton Wednesday won the first round in the fight for Hicks' freedom when he obtained an order from Chancellor A. L. Hutchins on a habeas corpus proceeding to remove the prisoner from the plantation. He was placed in the hands of Sheriff J. M. Campbell until a trespass fine of \$100 could be appealed. After bond was posted, Hicks was released from custody.

According to Sutton's petition for a habeas corpus writ, Hicks was arrested at Hughes for trespass after leaving a freight train. When a Hughes justice of the

peace refused to hear the case, he was brought to Forrest City in another county and tried and fined before Justice of the Peace J. E. McCutchen, who afterwards turned him over to Cherry, the plantation owner, in a third county. The fine was \$100 and the court costs \$39.10 which included the expense of movement about three counties before being farmed out. He was to work out his fine at the rate of seventy-five cents a day.

Claims "Hiring Out" Legal
Chancellor Hutchins in court said Arkansas law permitted sheriffs to hire out prisoners "to reputable citizens" and added "that seems to have been the method followed here," but sharply criticized the amount of the fine.

When Justice of the Peace McCutchen admitted to Chancellor Hutchins he had fined Hicks, Sutton asked, "Isn't it a fact there is a conspiracy to bring men in here, both black and white, fine them the maximum fine and place them out on plantations to work?"

McCutchen denied any conspiracy on his part, declared Hicks had "a fair and impartial trial," and did not seem frightened and pleaded guilty of his own accord. He denied court costs were excessive.

"The fact that this boy had never been convicted before and that he had a good reputation did not influence you at all, did it?" Sutton asked.

"Scared," Pleads Guilty
Sutton, in his petition, also said that prisoners on private plantations were detained behind an electrically charged wire fence and forced to work under armed guards with chains on feet and wrists, and were housed together in complete disregard of color and race. He also declared that Sheriff Campbell had nothing to do with the Hicks matter.

When Hicks testified in court, he said, "I was scared to say I was not guilty, so I pleaded guilty."

In the case two years ago, City Marshal Paul D. Peacher of Earle was convicted of working county prisoners on private property in violation of the U. S. anti-slavery laws. After drawing a \$3,500 fine, he was given two years' suspended sentence.

REVEALS NEW PEONAGE CASE IN ARKANSAS

Recalls Marshal's Arrest
In Texas 2 Years Ago;
Man Released

FORREST CITY, Ark., Sept. 1.—(ANP)—This section of Arkansas scene of the case two years ago in which a city marshal was fired and fined \$3,500 for violation of federal anti-slavery laws, is in the news again with charges that both white and colored men are arrested, fined, and farmed out to plantation owners to work out their fines in chains.

Principals in the current case are Toney Hicks, 25, of Helena, held as the prisoner; J. C. Cherry white plantation owner, charged with peonage; K. T. Sutton, white Helena attorney who entered the case on Hicks' behalf, and several local officials charged with collusion.

Sutton Wednesday won the first round in the fight for Hicks' freedom when he obtained an order from Chancellor A. L. Hutchins on a habeas corpus proceeding to remove the prisoner from the plantation. He was placed in the hands of Sheriff J. M. Campbell until a trespass fine of \$100 could be appealed. After bond was posted, Hicks was released from custody.

NEGRO'S CONVICTION SUSTAINED BY COURT

But Fine Assessed In Justice
Court Cut \$95

HELD ON PRISON FARM

Defendant's Release Obtained
Several Weeks Ago When
Attorney Charged He Was
Held In Virtual Peonage

Special to The Commercial Appeal
FORREST CITY, Ark., Sept. 20.—A justice court conviction of Tony Hicks, negro, released recently under bond from a Cross County plantation where county prisoners

are worked under contract, was affirmed today by a St. Francis Circuit Court jury. But the \$100 fine was reduced to \$95. Hicks was charged with trespassing on a freight train.

Hicks' release was obtained last month when Chancellor A. L. Hutchins granted an appeal bond at a habeas corpus hearing after he negro's attorney, K. T. Sutton of Helena, charged he was being held in virtual peonage at the J. C. Cherry plantation near Parkin.

Appealed to Governor
Mr. Sutton appealed to Governor Carl E. Bailey for a blanket pardon for all prisoners on the Cherry place, where prisoners from three Eastern Arkansas counties are worked. The Governor directed the state police to investigate conditions at the farm. Results of the investigation have not been made public.

At the request of the jurors the \$5 fine was waived by the court and Hicks was released from his appeal bond when Mr. Sutton told the court officials to mail him the cost bill.

Costs Mount Up
Circuit Clerk Ben Fogg said the court costs in the appeal, including transportation fees for out-of-state witnesses, amounted to \$72.55. Court costs in the justice court trial amounted to \$39.10.

Hicks had served 45 days at the rate of 75 cents per day when his release was obtained last month.

Circuit Judge W. D. Davenport today ruled out state's evidence attempting to show that Hicks was free-taken from the same train from dom when he obtained an order which a shot was fired at an officer by an unknown trespasser. He also refused to allow submission of testimony regarding conditions on the penal farm.

Murder Trial Continued
Hicks was convicted and fined by Justice of Peace J. E. McCutcheon. Attorney Sutton contended at the hearing for bond that both the fine and official casts in the case were excessive.

Georgia

Labor - 1938

Peonage.

Another Slaveholder
Convicted

Christian Century
With the recent conviction of a Georgia planter on a charge of peonage the federal courts have chalked up their third victory in this realm of crime within the past two years. The first conviction occurred in Arkansas, the second in Mississippi. The system of extra-legal slavery in which thousands of ignorant Negro farm workers have been held since the Civil War seems on the point of being broken up. But—the opponents of federal anti-lynching legislation should bear in mind—through the federal courts, not through the state courts.

Labor - 1938

Peonage

Louisiana

REVEAL PEONAGE CONDITIONS EXISTING IN NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Parish Officials Refuse to Accept Farm Security Loans

By RICHARD H. THOMAS

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22 — Recently an unidentified Negro (ANP) — Examples of attempts at farm peonage of Negro tenants by farmers in West Feliciana parish were expressed through the refusal of parish officials to accept Farm Security Administration loans and the ejection of Negro tenant farmers who are too prosperous or who refuse to buy from the landlord's commissary.

The parish was among those designated to receive FSA aid for a high school for Negroes, most of their farmers, and is reported to have refused because Negro churches that are virtually shacks would be benefited. Negro tenants that applied for loans were told by Millard Springs, parish supervisor of FSA, that he knows of no such loans being made. When approached by representatives of the Louisiana Farmers union he said that one was qualified.

In some parishes the use of one of the regulations is being emphasized to refuse the tenants' applications. This regulation states that "emphasis will be placed on the ownership of sufficient stock, and family equipment to operate a family sized farm, and the ability of the borrower to make a down payment." As many farmers in the parish pay a yearly rent of from \$85 to \$100 and buy their own equipment and improve their homes and property, this regulation would not disqualify them. Of these conditions Gordon McIntire of the Farmers union stated, "FSA, due to lack of national policy that could protect such cases, is failing to reach them."

Tenants Forced to Buy and
Sell to Landlords

Investigation revealed that Negro tenants in the parish are limited to the number of livestock they may raise by the landlord. Recently an unidentified Negro who did not buy at the commissary and who sold livestock without giving the landlord first preference was ejected. A law recently passed by the state legislature permits the landlord to eject the tenant, and with the parishes refusing FSA loans the tenant is in a sad plight.

Attention was attracted to the poorly provided schools for Negroes in the parish. There is not a high school for Negroes, most of their schools being held in old Negro churches that are virtually shacks. The farmer's children in numerous instances walk six or more miles to some of the schools, and some go into the bordering state of Mississippi because the schools are closer. It will be remembered that West Feliciana parish now among the 61 that used funds apportioned by the state for Negroes for other purposes.

Boy Tells Of 19 Years' Slavery In Louisiana

Work in Field
From 5:30 A. M.
Until 8:30 P. M.

LOS ANGELES—(A N P)—He thinks his name is Robert Perkins; he thinks he is about 19 years old. He knows he was held a slave on a Louisiana plantation from early childhood until his escape about seven months ago. On that plantation, there are about 60 Negro men and about 20 women. The men and women are kept separate and forbidden to even hold conversations with one another.

The men work in the field from 5:30 a.m. until 8:30 at night. The plantation is encircled by a high wire fence, and if any person dares try to escape, he is shot and bars of his window on stormy night when thunder and lightning then beaten to death while his fellow slaves hold him hand and foot.

At night the slaves are locked each in a separate cabin without any toilet facilities. Bloodhounds keep an eternal vigil to check any attempts at escape.

NEVER GET PAY

Slaves for the plantation are recruited from the neighboring town of Lafayette and induced to go to the farm under the promise that they will be paid \$25 per month. They are never paid and their families never see them again.

Perkins, if that is his name, thinks he may have been born on the plantation. He does not remember his father or mother, and his earliest memories are those of seeing his brother and sister sold to a neighboring plantation owner.

He escaped by stealing a steel saw and cutting through the iron

drove the vicious bloodhounds to few pieces of old pork. No man dares, under penalty of death, to speak to any other man and no man knows his neighbor.

EXHIBITS SCAR

Those are the highlights of an amazing story here last week by a young Negro who exhibited scars of living death, tries to escape. Perkins never knew one who was successful. He has seen them run wildly across the fields, seen the hounds leap to the chase and helped hold the unfortunate victims while they were beaten to death. Then they were flung into open graves without caskets since "lumber is too valuable to waste on N—."

Details of the story are being checked to determine if this revelation of 20th century slavery is true and if it is, a demand will be made for an immediate federal investigation.

Perkins, young and stocky but evidently broken physically by some sort of maltreatment, speaks French fluently and English with some difficulty. He claims that his masters spoke both languages but that French is the usual speech. Most of his English has been picked up in the seven months since he escaped and during which he has wandered over the western part of the country.

His story has the ring of plausibility to it and careful questioning found him sticking stubbornly to details and refusing to be trapped into making any admissions that would cast doubt on the story as he originally told it.

CAN'T SHAVE

The men on the plantation, he says, are a motley group, some of them old and broken with long beards, "because white man say razors can be used to cut throats."

These men, he says, rise at 3:30 and perform the farm chores. At 5:30 they are sent to the field where they work until breakfast is served at 10:30. Then they return to work until 3:30 when they are fed again.

The food is served from buckets and is a mixture of corn bread, greens and some vegetables. There is never any meat unless it is a

Life is cheap on the plantation, Perkins says, and death is no solemn occasion. You live, work, work, and die, and you are thrown into a hole in the ground and some other unfortunate is found to take your place. Perkins says none of the other men on the plantation ever went to the neighboring town. He did because his master "liked" him, but while in town, he never spoke to a living soul; that was against orders. The night he escaped, he fled to that town and fell in with a bunch of hoboes who told him about California. He got here by a long and round-about tortuous process.

Now he is going to night school, where he is learning to read and write. He lives as best he can by the kindness of friends. The future? He doesn't know.

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Peonage

Mississippi.

WHITE PLANTER WHO FORCED COUPLE INTO PEONAGE. SENTENCED

GETS FINE

PLUS LONG
JAIL TERM

CLARKSDALE, Miss.—(SNS)

—Convicted on a charge of violating the peonage laws, Joseph Shelly Decker, 29-year-old Tallahatchie county farmer, white, was sentenced to serve three years in the penitentiary and fined \$3000 last Friday by Judge Allen Cox in the Federal court. The maximum sentence under the law was a fine of \$5000 and a five-year sentence.

During the trial of the Decker case which has been nationally publicized as one of the most notorious instances of peonage practice, even surpassing in ruthlessness the Preacher case in Arkansas a year ago, the Government showed that the Tallahatchie farmer had held James W. Wiggins and his wife in servitude for indebtedness.

Mrs. Wiggins, while on the witness stand, told the court that she was struck over the head with a gun, beaten and whipped, chained to a bed at night and forced to work in the field in the daytime under guard. Her testimony was substantially verified by a statement from the Sheriff of Tallahatchie County.

Speaking on his behalf, Decker denied the charges, but admitted he went after Wiggins and his wife to make them pay off an indebtedness of \$175.00. He claimed he had advanced the sharecroppers \$12.50 per month as a furnish throughout the year. The defendant admitted having chained the

couple to a tree for 30 minutes because they had been unruly and talked disrespectfully to him. He denied that he chained the woman to a bed for five nights but admitted that he did chain her to her bed on two occasions.

The government called five witnesses—James W. Wiggins, share cropper, Ethel Lee, his wife, two white officers and Joe Hyde, a planter—to present its case against the Tallahatchie County farmer.

Wiggins testified that he was paid \$12 a month to make a crop on Decker's 200-acre plantation. When he received his money on July 3, 1937, he said, he and his wife fled to the home of a relative. Decker traced them, he testified, forced them to return at the point of a gun and chained them to a tree.

Later, Wiggins said, Decker took them to Hyde's farm and attempted to 'sell' them for \$175 which he claimed they owed him. In his testimony, Hyde supported that part of Wiggins' story.

When they returned to the Decker plantation, Wiggins said, they tied a second time only to be recaptured the next day. Later, he said, he managed a third escape and went to Sheriff Harry Dogan for aid.

Dogan testified that he went to Decker's farm and found Mrs. Wiggins chained to a bed. She told him, he said, that Decker had chained her five nights, had beaten her and that Decker's wife had forced her at gunpoint to hoe cotton.

The sheriff took Mrs. Wiggins to Sumner, Mississippi, where she and her husband were held as government witnesses until the start of Decker's trial.

U. S. Deputy Marshall C. W. Whithead, who arrested Decker, testified that the planter had admitted having chained the Ne-

DECKER'S ATTORNEYS
EXECUTE APPEAL BOND

Delta Peonage Case Will Be
Taken to Higher Court

Special to The Commercial Appeal
CLARKSDALE, Miss., Feb. 7. — An appeal bond of \$250 was executed in Federal Court here by attorneys for J. Shelly Decker, who was recently sentenced to three years in the penitentiary and fined \$1000 by Judge Allen Cox for violation of the peonage law.

If Decker is able to raise a \$5000 bond he will be freed from jail, pending the appeal, but otherwise he will remain in the Coahoma Jail until the higher court hears the case.

Decker's appeal was taken on the interpretation of the law defining peonage.

He was convicted after the Government introduced evidence showing he had held two negroes in chains and attempted to sell them for an alleged indebtedness of \$175. Decker denied that he forced the negroes to perform labor to satisfy a debt.

Bristol, Va., Herald Courier

February 2, 1938

Peonage And Lynching.

A white planter has been convicted of forcing a Negro man and woman to work for him and has been sentenced to three years in prison and fined \$1,000. The planter is Joseph Shelley Decker of Tallahatchie County, Mississippi, and the charge against him was that he chained the woman to her bed. He denied that he chained her but admitted that he held her because he knew that if she stayed on the plantation the man would stay, and the man owed him money. Commenting on this case, the Chattanooga Times says:

"It would be reassuring if the Decker conviction could be cited as evidence that the people of Mississippi are determined to stamp out peonage and other crimes involving the denial of civil rights. Southern Senators who are filibustering against the anti-lynching bill would doubtless like to contend that the trial in Mississippi reveals that the people in Southern States are capable of dealing with such crimes and that if let alone they can solve their social problems. But they can not cite the Mississippi case in defense of their opposition to Federal action in such cases."

The filibustering Senators can not cite the Mississippi case in defense of their position for the simple reason that, as our Chattanooga neighbor points out, Decker was not convicted by the State of Mississippi but by the Federal Government. "A Sheriff made the preliminary investigation which led to action," the Times continues, "but Decker was arrested on a Federal charge after an investigation by agents of the Federal Department of Justice. Peonage is a Federal crime. The defendant was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury and tried in a United States District Court. If his conviction is upheld by higher courts to which it will be taken on appeal, the man will serve a prison sentence in a Federal Penitentiary."

Decker is by no means the first Southern employer to be accused of practicing peonage, nor even the first to be convicted of the charge. But there would have been no convictions had punishment of the offenders remained to the States in which the offenses were committed. Few if any Southern States have peonage laws, or if there are such laws they are not enforced. Peonage may not be widespread in the South, but it is known to exist, and there is a Federal law to deal with it. That is how it happens that Decker was brought into court—into a Federal Court—on a peonage charge, which was proven.

If the Federal Government can take a hand in combatting peonage in the States, there is no reason why it should not take a hand in combatting lynching in the States. Southern Senators probably do not realize just how most of their constituents view their filibuster against the anti-lynching bill. The Southern people are utterly opposed to lynching and peonage and other crimes involving denial of civil rights, they are more than willing that the Federal Government should assist in suppressing these crimes, and more and more Southern newspapers are coming to voice their sentiments.

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Peonage

PEONAGE TRIAL JURY FINDS DECKER GUILTY

Tallahatchie Farmer Given
Three-Year Sentence

\$1000 FINE ALSO IMPOSED

Government Charges Two Negroes Were Held In Bondage Until They Promised To Pay Debt

Special to The Commercial Appeal
CLARKSDALE, Miss., Jan. 27.—Joseph Shelley Decker, 29, Tallahatchie County farmer charged with holding two negroes in bondage for debt, was convicted by a jury in Federal Court here this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock of violating peonage laws. The jury deliberated 20 minutes.

Judge Allen Cox sentenced Decker to three years in the penitentiary and imposed a fine of \$1000. The maximum sentence under the law was a fine of \$5000 and a five-year sentence.

Decker was taken back to the Coahoma jail after the sentence. Attorneys for the defense have not yet determined whether the case will be appealed.

Defendant Voices Denial

The Government introduced evidence to show that James W. Wiggins and his common-law wife, Ethel Lee Davis Wiggins, negroes, were held in servitude for indebtedness.

Ethel Lee testified yesterday she was struck over the head with a gun, beaten and whipped, chained to a bed at night and forced to work in the field in the daytime under guard.

Decker on the stand in his own behalf today denied that at any time he attempted to force the negroes to perform labor to satisfy their indebtedness.

Decker testified that Wiggins was a sharecropper on his farm; that he had 13 acres of cotton and four acres of corn. He said he had advanced him \$12.50 per month as a furnish throughout the year.

Forced Labor Dispute

Given Three Years



J. S. Decker

Decker acknowledged that he went after the negroes and brought them back to his place after they had abandoned his crop, owing him \$175. He said they were unruly and talked disrespectful to him and he chained them to a tree for 30 minutes. He denied that he released them only when they promised to work out the debt, but said they voluntarily agreed to continue the crop without coercion.

Decker also testified that he took the negroes with chains about their necks to the homes of two white men. He said the negroes asked these men to pay their indebtedness for them and they refused. Decker denied that he chained Ethel Lee to her bed for five nights and forced her to work in the day.

Decker said he did chain her on two different occasions to her bed, after he had heard that her husband was in the neighborhood and would probably return to the place. He said he wanted to get hold of her husband and turn him over to the officers because he had stolen corn, gasoline, chickens and hogs from him.

No Thefts Reported

Decker testified, however, that he did not report the theft to the officers when they came to his place

and released the Wiggins woman from her chains.

On cross-examination, Decker said he had served 120 days in jail on a Federal whisky sale charge.

Mrs. Decker, wife of the defendant, corroborated the statements of her husband and declared that the negroes were never forced to work out their indebtedness. She denied that he guarded the woman in the field and forced her to hoe cotton at the point of a gun. She said her husband kept the couple chained only a short time and that they voluntarily agreed to continue their crop.

Instructions of Court

Guy Masters, Olan Hays and O. C. Osborn, all of Tallahatchie County, were introduced by the defense as character witnesses for Decker. They testified his general reputation as a law abiding citizen was good. All three, on cross-examination, denied they knew that he had served a sentence for violation of the whisky laws.

Defense attorneys based their efforts for an acquittal upon the contention that the two negroes were not held in peonage because Decker did not force them to perform actual labor to satisfy the debt.

The court ruled that if the jury believed that either one of the two negroes by intimidation, fear or force were required to perform labor to satisfy an indebtedness, that the peonage statute had been violated and a verdict of guilty should be returned.

Planter Convicted In Peonage Case

CLARKSDALE, MISS., Jan. 27.—(AP)—A white planter convicted of forcing a negro man and woman to work for him was sentenced today to three years in prison and fined \$1,000.

A jury brought the conviction verdict against Joseph Shelley Decker, 32, of Tallahatchie County, this afternoon.

The government charged he held James W. Wiggins and Wiggins's common-law wife, Ethel Lee Davis, in peonage because the negro man owed him \$175.

Decker was arrested last July after Wiggins complained to Federal officers that the Davis woman was being chained to her bed by Decker.

Decker, testifying today, denied that he violated the peonage act. He said he did not chain the woman in her cabin but that he wanted her to stay on the plantation "because I knew Wiggins would stay and he owed money, but I never offered any harm to either of them in any way."

Sheriff W. H. Dogan, previously testified he found the woman chained to a bedpost "with a trace chain that was locked around her neck."

The woman said she worked in the field by day but at night a chain was placed around her neck and ant, corroborated the statements of her husband and declared that the negroes were never forced to work out their indebtedness. She denied that he guarded the woman in the field and forced her to hoe cotton at the point of a gun. She said her husband kept the couple chained only a short time and that they voluntarily agreed to continue their crop.

CHAINED AND BEATEN, NEGROES TELL COURT

Government Completed Case
Against Coahoma Farmer

FACES PEONAGE CHARGES

J. S. Decker Admits Holding
Woman for Week—Pair Assert He Forced Them to Return After Abandoning Crop

Special to The Commercial Appeal
CLARKSDALE, Miss., Jan. 26.—

Declaring that she was whipped, struck over the head with a pistol and chained to a bedpost for nearly a week, Ethel Lee Davis, negro, took the witness stand in Federal Court here this afternoon as one of the Government's witnesses against Joseph Shelley Decker, 29-year-old farmer of Tallahatchie County, who is charged with violation of the peonage laws.

The woman and her husband, J. W. Wiggins, testified that they were held by Decker after they had left his 200-acre farm owing him approximately \$175, which he advanced to them as a year's furnish.

Received \$125 Supplies

Wiggins, the first witness for the Government, testified that on July 3, 1937, that Decker paid him \$12 in cash to purchase food and supplies for that month. He acknowledged that he and his wife had previously agreed to abandon their crop and that they had moved their belongings to a neighbor's house. After receiving the advance for the month's supplies, the two negroes left the Decker place, west of Tutwiler.

They testified that Decker came to Tutwiler where they were staying at night and forced them at the point of a gun to return to his place. They charged that he placed them in chains and tied them to a tree and whipped them. Later, according to their testimony, Decker took them to the home of Mr. Joe Hyde and Captain Sevier, where they tried to raise the money

Decker claimed they owed him. They were unsuccessful and Decker took them back to his place.

Fled After Release

Wiggins testified he told Decker if he would release him from chains that he would work out the debt and drive the tractor by the day. Wiggins said he and his wife were then released.

According to their testimony, after their release they fled from the place that night. The following night, it is alleged that Decker found where they were staying and entered the house with a gun. Wiggins jumped out of the window, he said, and escaped, but his wife was detained by Decker. She testified he struck her over the head with a gun and took her back to his home, whipped her and chained her to the bed.

The woman said that each morning she was released to work in the field and was guarded by Mrs. Decker, who also hoed cotton and carried a pistol.

Saw Woman In Chains

Joe Hyde, a planter, testified that Decker brought the negroes to his home in chains. John Pitts, another planter, declared that he went to the farm of Decker and saw the woman in chains.

Sheriff Harry H. Dogan of Tallahatchie County said that after Wiggins escaped he came to him and told him that his wife was held a prisoner on Decker's place. He said he and his deputy went to the Decker farm. He declared that Decker accompanied them to the cabin where the woman was chained and that he ordered her release.

United States Deputy Marshal G. W. Whitehead stated that when he arrested Decker for violation of the peonage laws that Decker admitted to him that he held the woman in chains for a week, but said he released her each morning to carry water to the hands.

Judge Adjourns Court

The Government completed its case at 4:50 o'clock this afternoon. Judge Allen Cox, before whom the case is being tried, adjourned court at 5 o'clock after over-ruling a motion filed by the defense stating that the Government had failed to show that the negroes were held in a state of peonage.

Defense testimony will begin in the morning at 9 o'clock.

The case is being tried by agreement with eleven jurors; Neely Hill Jr., Tupelo, was excused this afternoon when he received a message stating that a near relative had died. This reduced the panel to 11.

George W. Mitchell, United States district attorney and Lester Sack, assistant, are prosecuting Decker. Bradford Dye of Charles-

ton and Lester Sack, assistant, are prosecuting Decker. Bradford Dye of Charles-

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Peonage

Virginia
6

Woman, 29, Talks To One Of Own 1st Time

Staff Correspondence

LITHUA, Va. — Ruby Burns will remember Thursday, November 10, just as long as she lives.

For that was the first day in all of her twenty-nine years that she ever talked with a member of her own race. It was her first opportunity to realize just what race she belonged to.

For 26 years she has been the ward of a white family in the little village of Lithua, in Botetourt County in Western Virginia, living in virtual isolation from the people of her race. A writ of habeas corpus secured from the Federal Court in Roanoke by the local NAACP branch enabled her to go to Buchanan, about five miles away, where she had her picture taken for the first time, and where she was able to appear in a Journal and Guide reporter the troubles of a girl who never knew she could leave the little village in which she had been secluded since she was two and one-half years old.

It thrilled her more when she was told that her 12-year-old son, whose father is a white man, can now go to school, to church and to Sunday school like other boys. Almost unbelievable to her was the reality of freedom and a world that her most fantastic dreams never before conceived.

From reliable sources it was learned that Ruby Burns at the tender age of two and one half years was taken from the Botetourt County Poor Farm by the white family. For more than twenty-five years she has wondered what her fate might be. Her mother is reported as living, an inmate at the Central State Hospital. She doesn't know the whereabouts of her father or a brother, her elder.

At the age of seventeen, she had a son, Raymond, born to her. His father is reported serving a prison term at the State penitentiary. Raymond has never had the opportunities as other boys of his race.

For two years, the Roanoke branch of the NAACP has interested itself in the case. Miss Burns

had written several letters to persons in Roanoke with the desire of contacting some eligible bachelor who would be interested in taking her as his wife. These letters led to an investigation of one of the strangest inter-racial paradoxes ever revealed.

J. A. Reynolds, president of the Roanoke Branch of the NAACP and J. Henry Claytor, the local attorney of the branch, made an attempt to visit the girl at the home in Lithua. They were turned back with the statement that Ruby did not wish to see them.

Attorney Claytor returned to Roanoke and obtained a writ of habeas corpus returnable to the Federal Court of the Western District of Virginia, and with Reynolds returned to Lithua to see Miss Burns. Again the door was slammed in their faces and state and county police summoned. The family construed the call as an attempt to kidnap the young woman.

Upon the presentation of the writ of habeas corpus, the officers informed the family that they could not prevent the girl from going anywhere that she chose to go.

Miss Burns was taken to Buchanan for the interview, and here she told the story of her life for the first time to members of her own race.

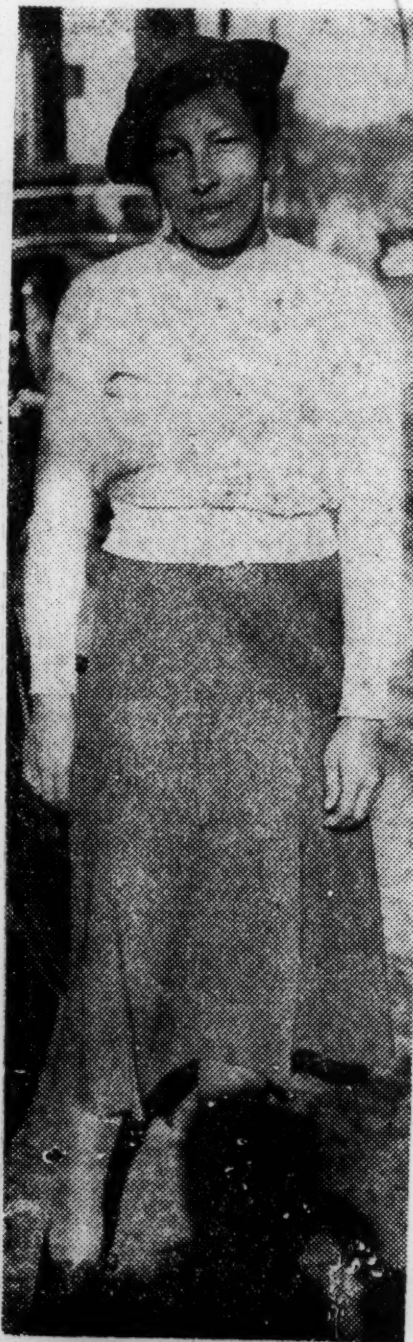
Ruby Burns is undecided about her next step. She states that the farm of the white family will become her property when they die, according to their statement. However, under no circumstances will she continue to live on the farm if the wife of the former owner dies.

In her own words, she told the interviewers that at no time during her whole life has she drawn any salary. Her newest dress was purchased about two years ago. At the interview, she wore a skirt about four years old, and a sweater given her by a white girl friend.

Miss Burns has had little opportunity to talk with any one except friends of the family with which she lived without their being present. She lives in the same house with the whites, and according to reports she lived in the same room with the family. On very few occasions has she been permitted to go places alone.

Without any schooling, Miss Burns writes quite legibly, and uses fairly good English. Miss Burns now remains at Lithua, in a dilemma as to her next step. Will she live the remaining days of her life as she has lived the last or will she move away to face a new world of which she knows little. But making either choice, Ruby Burns has realized for the first time in her life that she is free to do anything that she wishes.

A New Life



MISS RUBY BURNS

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Peonage

Bondage Charged To Whites

Allege Treatment
of Virginia Girl
Is Inhuman

Special to Journal and Guide

ROANOKE, Va.— G-Men called in by the United States district attorney in one hands, this week with the Roanoke branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in investigating widely circulated reports that a young colored woman is being held in virtual bondage by a white family in Lithia, Va.

The girl, said to be subjected to inhuman treatment and denied the chance to see anyone, is thought to be about 28 years old.

It is reported that the girl wrote a letter to a friend and that this letter was turned over to the N. A. A. C. P. Facts brought out by preliminary investigation were reviewed at a recent mass meeting of the Roanoke branch, at which the principal address was made by William Pickens, director of branches for the N. A. A. C. P.

It was reported that the girl had been living with the white family since she was three years old. It is alleged that she has had no schooling, that she has one child, which appears to be white.

Lawyer J. Henry Claytor, attorney for the local N. A. A. C. P. branch is pushing the investigation into the case for that organization. Joseph H. Chitwood, United States district attorney and Mr. Kincaid, federal investigator, are looking into the case for the federal government.

It is expected that Mr. Chitwood will go to Lithia this week or early

next week to open the case and to begin whatever legal steps may be necessary to free the young woman from the alleged conditions of slavery.

At the mass meeting addressed by Mr. Pickens and held in connection with the local membership drive, an appeal for funds to aid in this case netted \$18.

E. P. Nabors, manager of the Virginia Theatre, and head of the membership drive, announced that twenty new members were added at the mass meeting.

Mr. Pickens declared that the Negro is entitled to positions of trust in the federal government departments.

He urged colored citizens to organize, to vote, and to elect to the United States Congress many race legislators. He pointed out that the Negro should have representation commensurate with its population and added that other appointed offices would come when the race was voting strongly.

J. A. Reynolds is president of the branch and W. C. Rose is secretary.

Virginia

Labor-1938

Alabama

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Unity of Negro, White Coal Miners Sets Example for Unions in South

Poll Tax Battled by Progressives in Both Unions

(This is the second of a series of articles on the growth of the progressive movement in the South by a special correspondent touring the states below the Mason and Dixon line.)

By Ernest Mooror

ARTICLE II

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 31.—

When Lister Hill went to the U. S. Senate after his resounding victory over the reactionary Tom Heflin, he boasted that he had "sold the farmers" of Alabama or wages and hours legislation. It would be more correct to say the workers of Alabama "sold" Lister Hill on the measure.

It was no accident that Hill's predecessor, Associate Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, was the sponsor of wages-hours legislation. Hugo Black was a son of the soil, child of a North Alabama sharecropper family and an astute politician. He sponsored progressive legislation because he knew that the people—the non-voting mass as well as the franchised fraction—demanded it. Lister Hill staked his chances with the people and so defeated the agent of the Wall Street landlords.

UNIONS GROW

But the source of Hill's power and strategy came from the merger in the coal mines, in the steel mills and on the farms, newly articulate because of the rapid rise of the United Mine Workers of America in Alabama, the growth of the steel, metal miners', textile and farmers' unions.

Allied with other progressive groups, the militant trade unions of this highly industrial area are today far ahead of their erstwhile progressive elected spokesmen. This is clearly evident in the action of the recent state CIO and Farmers' Union conventions

Meeting six weeks apart, the two conventions moved without evasions to set up progressive pro-



Photo shows Negro worker in one of Birmingham's steel mills, each perfectly complementing the other.

Both groups struck directly at the Alabama poll tax law through our support in every possible way to further its aims of organizing the unorganized and winning economic security for the nation's wage earners."

CIO unionists:

"The poll tax is the instrument through which democratic government is reduced by more than 80 per cent in Alabama... we demand the immediate abolition of the poll tax."

Farmer-labor unity was the keynote of the farmers' convention. A resolution placed the

BACKED BY CIO

The CIO replied with resolutions calling for land for landless farmers through federal land capitalization and a sound cost of production farm relief measure declaring that the "Alabama Farmers' Union is the only democratically governed organization

of working farmers in the state.

Fascist war-makers were condemned by both groups and the President's demand for a "quarantine of aggressor nations" was endorsed by both.

These are important weather-vanes in Alabama where for generations the political lackeys of the local landlords and the Northern mill owners have successfully separated wage earners and farmers through manufactured prejudice.

But more significant is the rising tide of unity between white and Negro workers, perhaps more

Mine Union Laid Solid Foundation for Present Work in State

apparent here than any other section of the Deep South.

MINE UNION WORK

Credit belongs largely to the United Mine Workers.

Five years ago William Mitch came to Birmingham from Indiana as organizer for the coal miners' union. He had to start from scratch. The union had been wiped out by vigilanteism in the years after the World War.

The operators called him "Carpet Bagger Bill" Mitch and laid groundwork to wreck his organization plans through playing the whites against the Negroes.

Mitch, an old-timer in trade union fights, planned his work cautiously. Prejudice, he knew, though artificially planted, had deep roots among white miners.

The first step was the organization of all-white locals. Strikes followed and the union was defeated because the Negroes, not being organized, and lacking leadership, did not strike. But the white miners had learned an important lesson. The next step was a brief period of "Jim Crow" unionism—the separate organization of white and Negro locals.

SECOND DEFEAT

Mitch recalls the union's second defeat.

"When the strikes came," he said, "a white stooge appeared in the white local who said he had 'a tip' that the Negro local

was going to scab. While the white stooge was saying his piece a colored stooge was doing the same thing in the Negro local at the other end of the mine village."

Today the picture is completely altered. Organized into solid locals, Negro and white miners work for their union's program shoulder to shoulder. Negroes share with whites highest official positions in the unions. The result was illustrated in the 100 per cent successful strike of the Alabama miners last spring, a particularly significant victory because it struck directly at the Southern wage differential.

The educational process was more rapid with the metal miners and the steel workers. They had the benefit of the experience of the coal miners.

Thus, in the recent state CIO convention we see the progressive trade unionism in Alabama taking a direct stand for the freedom of the five remaining Scottsboro boys and condemnation of the anti-lynch bill filibuster.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald

February 8, 1938

LOYALTY LEAGUE TO COMBAT REDS

Series Of Meetings To Be Held In Churches Of City

A series of meetings designed to aid in the "suppression of Communism" among Negroes will be held at churches in Birmingham and the district with the first session to be held at 8 p.m. Tuesday at St. Luke's African Methodist Episcopal Church, Twenty-First Avenue North, and Twenty-Eighth Street. Meetings will be held at St. Luke's nightly through Friday.

Sermons and lectures throughout the series will be delivered by the Rev. D. G. Garland, president of the American Loyalty League, organization sponsoring the campaign, and the Rev. J. S. Brookens, secretary. Leaders stated Monday that the sermons and lectures will deal with "the injuries Communism will cause Southern Negroes whose best friends are the Southern white people who employ Southern Negroes

and who are largely responsible for the Negroes' progress and security. "Communism," declared leaders of the league, "seek to break down the harmonious relationship between the two races by agitating radical activities against those who have been the Negroes' best friends through the years. American civilization . . . is able to adjust all problems arising between the race. . . . Communism, Russian-born, and subject to the Russian government, has done nothing for the Southern Negro but make promises."

"The American Loyalty League formed in Mobile, has done efficient work in Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, Anniston, Florence, Dothan, Pensacola, Gulfport and New Orleans. The Chambers of Commerce of all these cities have given the organization excellent letters of approval."

Mass meetings similar to those scheduled at St. Luke's this week, will be held next week in Smithfield and other sections of the city. Several widely-known white ministers and other leaders will take part. Music will be furnished by St. Luke's choir.

The public has been invited.

Birmingham, Ala. News

May 6, 1938

10 NEGROES NAMED IN MUSCODA BATTLE

Witness At NLRB Hearing Tells Of 1936 Gun Fight In T. C. I. Strike

Ten Negroes were named as participants in the May 31, 1936, gun battle at the Muscoda Mines by I. V. Robinson, Negro head miner for the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, who testified today at the National Labor Relations Board hearing on charges against the company.

All of the Negroes named, according to company officials, were union members and strikers and told him he was present at the all but one are complainants shooting and had a gun, against the company in the Dulaney, who in his own testimony denied having been on the mountain during the shooting, was identified by two other witnesses, Thomas Haynes and J. H. McKinney, as one of those who were there.

Robinson balked when asked to name white men who were among those who fired on the mine and when pressed to do so by Trial Examiner Paradise, said he did not recognize the white men.

Robinson testified he charged up the mountain with white employees of the company when men reporting for work on the afternoon the strike opened were fired upon. He said he fired at several Negroes in the other group, whose members fled down the other side of the mountain as the employees advanced.

Yesterday afternoon John White, former member of the union executive board, testified in behalf of the company. He said that several days after the battle, Pete Dulaney, a former president of the Muscoda local of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers,

Letters To The Editor

THE ANNISTON LABOR DISTURBANCE

Editor The Advertiser:

I am encouraged to hope that you will again give me space to throw light on a vexed labor situation in your State. As you doubtless know the Huntsville situation now promises to work out to a mutually satisfactory conclusion.

The Anniston situation is just this for several years previous to the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, the United Textile Workers of America had an agreement with the Utica Knitting Mills of Anniston. When the T. W. O. C. was set up the friendly relations between the Union and the management were carried through and a contract was signed and is still in effect between T. W. O. C. and the Utica management.

About the first of this year E. D. Long and other representatives of the A. F. of L. went into Anniston and began work on an A. F. of L. organization among the employees of the Utica Mills. A few disgruntled members of the T. W. O. C., some of whom had been unsuccessful candidates for office in the T. W. O. C. union, responded to the appeal of Mr. Long and his associates. Mr. Long set up a small A. F. of L. (Federal Local) affiliated directly with the A. F. of L., because there is no textile union in the A. F. of L. This local tried to take the funds from the T. W. O. C. treasury, amounting to about \$1,400, but the courts sustained the T. W. O. C.'s demurrer and this effort was successfully resisted.

A constant check has been made by the T. W. O. C. on attendance at the regular meeting of the A. F. of L. local and not more than 56 members had been in attendance at any time, it is said. The mill employs between 500 and 600 people, practically all of whom were T. W. O. C. members. The A. F. of L. made a proposal to the company suggesting that the T. W. O. C. petition the Labor Board for an election. Naturally, with a contract still representing the greater majority of the workers, T. W. O. C. declined the suggestion. Showing the weakness of the A. F. of L.'s position, it has at no time requested the Labor Board for an election, knowing full well that a hearing would disclose its weakness.

In order to satisfy the company, which had assured R. R. Lawrence, director of the T. W. O. C., that it wishes to fulfill its contract, the T. W. O. C. had an affidavit petition circulated among its members and signed with ink. This petition showed an overwhelming majority remaining loyal to the T. W. O. C. When the petition was presented to the company, it agreed that there was no further question and that the T. W. O. C. represented the majority of the workers. The company then wrote Mr. Lawrence saying that they intended to abide by all terms of their contract.

The contract contained a clause that in case of part time operation, work should be divided equally among the members of the T. W. O. C. union. As the company was operating on short time, the T. W. O. C. submitted a list of 15 persons to the company, who were no longer members of the union, and asked that they be laid off during the slack season. The company delayed complying with this request, claiming apprehension lest the A. F. of L. file a claim against them for discrimination against their members. The T. W. O. C. pointed out to the company that in order to live up to the agreement it was necessary to lay off these people because there was not enough work to give anything like full time to union members. After some deliberation, on

June 6, the company laid off 15 non-union members. These people immediately formed a picket line and were successful in persuading some of the members of the Molders' Union of the A. F. of L. to aid them in picketing the plant. Of course this was to prevent T. W. O. C. union members from going to work and living up to their contract with the company.

There have been some disturbances on the picket line, chiefly fist fighting and a T. W. O. C. representative and several of the union members were arrested and nevertheless sufficient number of people went through the picket line for the mill to operate on June 6.

On Tuesday when the union people attempted to go to work, they met the same picket line and the company did not open the main mill gate. The union members went to a small gate and some of them were successful in entering the mill after a scrimmage on the picket line, although enough to operate the mill, the power was not turned on. During the picket line disturbance the police sprayed the T. W. O. C. people with tear gas.

The mill announced it would remain closed for two days, reopening Friday, June 10. Responding to a telephone call from Mr. Lawrence, Gov. Graves has today sent a personal representative and law enforcement officers into Anniston to investigate the situation. The Governor has conscientiously taken the position that union contracts must be lived up to by both parties. His reputation for fairness in this respect can be relied upon in the Anniston situation.

In the interest of fair play and a statement of the facts, I trust that you will give space to this letter in the columns of your paper.

LUCY RANDOLPH MASON.

Atlanta, Ga., Atlanta National Building.

THOMASVILLE FIGHTS

COMMUNISTIC PARTY

THOMASVILLE, Ga., June 23.—A citywide mass meeting of Thomasville Negroes was held to discuss the suppression of what was termed Communistic activities among Negroes of the South.

Prominent white residents were invited to attend the meeting and join in the discussions, in which prominent Negro leaders made talks.

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Alabama

Birmingham, Ala. News

June 24, 1938

UNIONISTS HAVE RALLY IN AVONDALE PARK



HERE IS A PORTION OF THE SEVERAL HUNDRED UNIONISTS who met at Avondale Park yesterday afternoon to hear a series of addresses by leaders of organized labor.

Upper left, W. H. Huey, district representative of the United Mine Workers of America and, below, Noel Beddow, Southern director. Steel Workers Organizing Committee, two of the speakers.

Workers Are Told To Stand

Firm In Demands For
High Pay Level

Company unions, anti-labor legislation and the alleged tendency of some employers to reduce wages in the South came in for repeated condemnation at a mass meeting of several hundred organized workers at Avondale Park yesterday afternoon.

While police, under Inspector Lyons, patrolled the park area, a half-dozen speakers called upon trade unionists to stand firm in their demands for increased pay and better working conditions, and warned forces were at work which would junk all forms of labor or-

ganizations if the membership did not keep eternally vigilant. Thomas V. Pate, S. W. O. C. organizer, branded the meeting as a "sympathetic gesture" toward employees of Continental Gin Company who, the union claims, are locked out because of a proposed wage slash of 10 per cent.

Noel Beddow, Southern director for the S. W. O. C., who moved the meeting to Avondale Park after a conference with police officials, warned it was the duty of trade unionists not to violate the laws but to set their combined strength behind efforts to amend certain laws which he charged are discriminatory toward organized labor.

"Don't condemn the police officers and the sheriff's deputies," Beddow declared. "They are doing nothing more than their sworn duty in enforcing the law. We must use our best efforts to amend discrimi-

Beddow declared the unionist wants nothing more than a fair deal and pledged his best efforts toward preventing law violations.

Belton Youngblood, district representative for the C. I. O., read from the Congressional Record citing salaries paid ranking steel executives and launched a bitter attack on all forms of company unions.

W. H. Huey, district representative of the United Mine Workers of America, defended the Roosevelt administration and the recovery program, declaring it is the duty of the working man to affiliate with labor organizations to protect the gains made under the New Deal. Hartford Knight, Negro, district representative of the U. M. W. A., promised cooperation of the Negro workers.

The meeting originally was sched-

uled to be held on a lot in the rear of Avonwood service station, directly across the street from Continental Gin, but was ruled within the 300-foot zone prescribed by the city. Several names are heard as Mr. Moore's successor, and most prominent among those mentioned is Hugh Brown, of Birmingham, a vice president of the Alabama State Federation of Labor. Nothing definite has as yet been heard, but it would not be surprising were the friends of W. O. Hare, secretary of the state federation, active in his behalf. Whether Mr. Hare would accept the place, however, is problematical.

Birmingham, Ala. News

July 3, 1938

LABOR

BY BOB KINCEY

Organized labor from many sections of Alabama will concentrate at Brilliant Monday to celebrate the Fourth of July with a typical program.

Because there is no other regularly scheduled program for the Fourth in the industrial district, it is expected the Brilliant program will be among the most widely attended ever held in Alabama. Albert Dickinson, in charge of arrangements, said he had made arrangements for several thousand members of organized labor, their families and friends, and would have an adequate supply of food in addition to an entertainment program.

The program will include two baseball games, a wrestling match and numerous contests in which hundreds are expected to participate.

William Mitch, president of the United Mine Workers of America in District 20, and directing head of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in the South, and Yelverton Cowherd, regional director for the C. I. O., will be the speakers.

Incidentally, this column wishes to acknowledge an invitation to be present and, unless unforeseen circumstances prevent, will do so.

A tragic and heart-rending scene was enacted at Praco Friday and until the early hours of Saturday when a falling wall of rock snuffed out the lives of six men and injured three others. At the scene were nine officials, union officials and members, officials of the United States Bureau of Mines, newspaper men and others. No division of thought or opinion was evident. The grim fact was that men—human beings—were entombed far below the surface of the earth. The task at hand was to rescue those men. Volunteers were at work—white and Negro—and there was a unanimity of purpose that speaks volumes for the brotherhood of man in time of peril. Which leads to the inevitable conclusion that most men are good at heart regardless of their station in life, and regardless of their creed or color.

Among the prominent speakers to address the opening session of the eighty-second annual convention of the International Typographical Union, in Birmingham during September, are Frank Morrison, Washington, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and William Mitch, U. M. W. A. head of this district. Jack M. Gregory, who recently was reelected president of Local 104, host to the convention said an imposing array of outside speakers has been invited. They include William Green, president of the A. F. of L.; Gov. Graves and others.

Birmingham, Ala. News

July 17, 1938

FIGHTING COMMUNISM
SELMA, Ala.—A campaign to combat communistic propaganda among Negroes of Dallas County, conducted by the Rev. J. S. Brookens, local secretary of the American Loyalty League, is being supported by business men of Selma. The Rev. Mr. Brookens reported considerable communistic literature appearing in the county.

COMMUNISTS DENIED USE OF COURTHOUSE

They Wanted To Hold Rally
For Senate Candidate

Request of Jefferson County Communist leaders for use of a Courthouse room for a political meeting the night of Oct. 14 was denied by the County Commission today on the ground that no quarters are available.

W. E. Corning, chairman of the commission, said: "Due to the fact that a number of Courthouse rooms are already being used by Works Progress Administration projects and all of the courts will be in session on that date, we regret that no room is available."

The request stated that the purpose of the meeting is to give R. F. Hall, Alabama secretary of the Communist Party, opportunity to speak on his candidacy for state senator in the November general election.

The request said that about 200 whites and 100 Negroes were expected to attend the gathering.

Birmingham, Ala. Age Herald
October 20, 1933

COMMUNIST PROBE SLATED IN SOUTH

Radicals Said To Be Active
Among Negroes Here

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 — (P) — Chairman Dies (D., Tex.), of the House committee on un-American activities, said Wednesday night he planned to appoint a subcommittee to investigate Communistic activities among Negroes in the South.

The subcommittee would be headed, he said, by Representative Starnes (D., Ala.) and would visit Atlanta, Birmingham and perhaps one other Southern city. Other members of the subcommittee have not been appointed.

Representative Joe Starnes in Guntersville, Ala., said Wednesday night he had not known he would be named to head a congressional subcommittee to investigate Communistic activities among Southern Negroes.

Dies said the committee had information that a number of Communists were working among Negroes in Georgia, Alabama and other Southern states. He added that the committee also had Communist publications dealing with their plans for activities among the Negroes.

Ralph Knox, a deposed official of the United Automobile Workers testified Wednesday that Communists and revolutionary Socialists "absolutely dominate" that union.

ROSY FUTURE SEEN FOR DIXIE'S UNIONS

"True Collective Bargaining" Looms
Economists Here Are Told

"Industrial autocracy and industrial paternalism" are destined to give way to "true collective bargaining" if labor unionism's new hold on the South can be maintained.

This is the opinion of Dr. F. T. de Vyver, of Duke University, expressed in an address before the Southern Economic Association, which closed its annual session Saturday at the Tutwiler Hotel.

Declaring that "labor unions in the South have reached a new high within the past two years," Dr. de Vyver predicted.

"If this new ground can be maintained, industrial autocracy and industrial paternalism will give way to true collective bargaining in which representatives of the workers sit down with representatives of management to attempt amicable solutions of the labor problems."

Labor unionism is no longer "an insignificant movement" in the South, Dr. de Vyver said. Several points he mentioned as bringing considerable activity to the Southern labor movement are:

1. The national labor relations act, which "attempts to protect the rights of workers to self organization and collective bargaining . . . Since the Supreme Court upheld the labor relations act, employers in the South, as elsewhere, have been careful to engage in no obvious discrimination because of union membership."

2. Through a section of the Wagner act which condemns refusal to bargain collectively as an unfair labor practice, Dr. Vyver said "the Southern worker is being shown that a union is more than a temporary weapon of rebellion, that it is also a very normal method of carry on simple negotiations through organization and collective bargaining."

3. Interfactional disputes between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. "has caused organizers to redouble their efforts and the South is a fertile field for such activity."

- (4) "Southern workers apparently are beginning to realize that social intercourse need not necessarily follow economic cooperation with Negroes, and that unions are interested only in equality of wages and working conditions."

Concerning the C. I. O.-A. F. of L. dispute, Dr. Vyver said, "the C. I. O. is a comparatively unknown quantity whereas the A. F. of L. is more familiar and is generally regarded by employers as less obnoxious."

WPA policies have affected labor history in the South, the speaker revealed. "Striking workers have obtained WPA hobs," he explained, "by which their with-

(D., Texas) made known in Washington yesterday.

Simultaneously, stories carried by Washington and Baltimore newspapers said the committee was facing the possible necessity of temporarily discontinuing its investigations due to its fund of \$25,000 being virtually exhausted. Dies was reported to be endeavoring to obtain more money from one of the New Deal emergency setups to carry the committee over until Congress meets in January.

The Associated Press dispatch, which made known Dies' plans to bring the committee to Birmingham, said the visit here would be one stop in an invasion of the South to determine communistic activities.

"We have received lots of charges of Communist leaders attempting to convert Negroes and we don't want to close the investigation without giving some attention to this phase," he was quoted as saying.

Representative Starnes (D., Ala.), another committeeman, is expected to accompany the inquisitors to Alabama to investigate the charges of Communist activities in relief work here. The committee, Dies said, also will investigate similar charges that have come from San Antonio and New Orleans.

The committee will look into one phase of Silver Shirt activities when it stops at Asheville, N. C., where, it is said, it intends to summon William Dudley Pelley, national commander of that organization, which is said to have gained considerable strength in one Pennsylvania district.

Another subpoena was served by the committee on Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers yesterday, but it later decided to permit him to postpone his testimony. When called two weeks ago, Martin begged off, contending that testimony at that time would interfere with delicate negotiations he was engaged in with motor car manufacturers.

Dies is said to have complained Thursday that the committee is having trouble with witnesses since what he termed President Roosevelt's "blast" at methods of the committee in conducting the inquiry into un-American activities.

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 4, 1933

PROBE OF REDS TO BE CENTERED HERE

Activities Of Communists In
Welfare Work Target Of
Dies Committee

Charges that Communists dominate the relief department here will bring the House committee investigating un-American activities to Birmingham for a hearing within a few weeks, Chairman Martin Dies

Ar Kansas.

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EX-TENANT LEADER ASKS FOR CLEMENCY

Melvin Swinea Back in State to Fight Sentence

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, May 4.—Melvin Swinea, 28, former organizer for the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union in St. Francis County, sentenced in 1937 to a year in prison on a grand larceny charge and who had been out of the state since the sentence was affirmed by the Supreme Court Jan. 31, today appealed to Governor Bailey for clemency.

Accompanied by V. R. Butler of Pangburn, president of the S. T. F. U., Swinea conferred with James L. Bland, secretary to the Governor, and was advised that a hearing in his case could be arranged "either Saturday or Monday."

Swinea said he had been working in Illinois oil fields and had not been notified of the Supreme Court's decision. He also declared that he returned to the state voluntarily, and had been in St. Francis County since his return.

Swinea bases his plea on the contention that he was not sentenced on the grand larceny charge until after labor trouble among share croppers at Forrest City last Fall.

In affirming the sentence, the Supreme Court said Swinea pleaded guilty but that sentence was passed pending his good behavior.

Following the labor trouble he was brought back into court on the grand larceny charge, and sought to withdraw his guilty plea on the contention that it had been made by an attorney without his consent or knowledge. Judge W. S. Davenport declined to permit the withdrawal and imposed the sentence.

Both Swinea and Mr. Butler contended today that had it not been for the labor trouble near Forrest City, Swinea would never have been sentenced on the grand larceny charge.

Labor — 1938

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Associated Master Barbers of America.

Here's An Instance Where The Barbers Sat And Listened



**Barbers Are Community Assets
Says Speaker At Annual Fete**
Tribune
**Cooperation Urged Among Barbers As
Potential Possibilities Are Outlined;
Over 500 Attend**
Philadelphia Pa.

first annual banquet of Chapter 829 of the Associated Master Barbers of America, held at Scottish Rite Cathedral, Fitzwater and Mole streets.

Urging continued cooperation among the barbers, Henry outlined the potential possibilities within the ranks of the barbers' group. Similar expressions were voiced by E. Washington Rhodes, editor of the Tribune, another speaker on the program.

S. H. Jones, president of the Chapter, outlined the policies of the group and set forth the program for the body in a brief message of welcome to the guests.

Others who took part on the program were: P. H. King, who presented the toastmaster for the occasion, Garvin L. Wells, Theodore Spaulding, an attorney, and Orrin C. Evans, who represented Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey.

Barbers were lauded as "distinct assets" in a community by Magistrate Edward W. Henry, last Wednesday night, at the following the banquet a floor show was presented to the guests, numbering over 500, and dancing followed.

Labor - 1938

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Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The Brotherhood Of Sleeping Car Porters

Journal and Guide

10-23-38

Notfolk Va.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the fourth and last in a series of articles dealing with the history of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters written by A. Phillip Randolph, international president.

* * * *

BUT while the wage agreement, signed by the Brotherhood and the Pullman Company, has brought definite and far-reaching advantages to the Pullman porters, maids and attendants, it is not the purpose of the organization to rest upon its oars. There are many problems of Pullman porters yet to be solved. They still do not receive a living wage. Two hundred hours of work a month are decidedly too long in this age of the technological revolution where labor saving devices displace men.

No trade union, through one agreement, can rectify all of the ills its members are heir to. A contract is the result of the meeting of minds. It is a give and take instrument. In the nature of things, no party to a contract can get all he wants. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been making agreements for 50 years, and they are still formulating plans to revise the last agreement in conference with the railway carriers.

No agreement can be perfect, but an agreement is a basis upon which the rights of workers may be fought for, and the conditions of workers improved. A group of workers without a wage agreement is like a man without a house, or a piece of land. He may wish to change or improve the house or land, but if he does not own the house or land, he is powerless to do so. Now he may not be able to make all the improvements upon the house or land at one time, but if he owns them, he may continue to improve them. Such is the case with a group of workers and a wage agreement. Without a wage agreement, the representatives of a group of workers can not even meet the employer to discuss wages and conditions of work.

Hence, recognition of a trade union by an employer is more important than a wage increase. Because when once recognition is secured of the trade union as the agency for negotiating agreements in the interest of the workers, then

the workers through the trade union, may proceed to fight for higher rates of pay and better working conditions.

CONTROLS WAGE BILL

Today, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters stands out as the one international trade union under the control of Negroes in America, and as an agency which controls a contract, which in two years will represent a wage bill of twenty-millions of dollars. This is probably the biggest financial contract which is controlled by Negroes in America.

It has come through great struggle, sweat and tears. There are porters scattered throughout the country, though few in number, who never fail to respond in paying dues and assessments to the Brotherhood. It is true that during these long years, because of fear among the great mass of porters, the organization was financially weak, and for most of the time was unable to pay any compensation in salaries to its leaders. But the strength of the Brotherhood was never centered in financial or material power. It was always focused in spiritual forces. The integrity of the movement was invincible. The idealism of the cause was unconquerable. The determination of a few men to carry on in the darkest days, when the Brotherhood's enemies were powerful, strong and numerous, and the material resources of the movement have made the Brotherhood a Rock of Gibraltar.

No other single movement among the Negro people has brought such large and definite material resources, as well as spiritual hope to them, as the Brotherhood. Now, the Brotherhood, through its various zone representatives, Milton P. Webster, first international vice president; Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treasurer; Bennie Smith, second international vice president; E. J. Bradley, third international vice president, and J. L. Dollmus, fourth international vice president, together with the grievance committees along the far-flung line of Brotherhood local divisions, are adjusting claims and grievances with the Pullman company.

JOB SECURITY

But probably more important

than any other achievement of the organization is job security for the Pullman porters, maids and attendants. Without a hearing, no Pullman porter, maid or attendant can be discharged. It is admitted in every district in the country that the general treatment of Pullman porters is on a basis of men. Even without a wage increase, this is a distinct advancement. When men are treated as children, they can never advance even under a benevolent dictator.

Thus, no longer are Pullman porters afraid to enter the Pullman offices or to report when summoned, because he is aware of the fact that the wage agreement, executed by the Brotherhood, gives him protection on the job. Before the signing of the agreement, porters' jobs were so insecure that whenever porters were asked whether they were going out, they always replied they were "due out." Not only did the Pullman porter have fear in his heart under the old regime of the company union, but he transmitted that fear to his wife and children, so that whenever a porter was called down, it frightened him and his wife, both. Gone are all of these days of fear and intimidation.

COOPERATION

But the winning of the wage agreement by the Brotherhood from the Pullman company, does not imply that the Brotherhood or the porters will run the company. The Pullman management will continue to run its business. Porters, whether members of the Brotherhood or not, will be required to observe discipline and perform an efficient job. This is in the nature of things as conditions command. A trade union can not make a bad porter good, or a lazy porter smart, or a shiftless porter efficient.

The purpose of the union is to give protection to the porters who perform their work well and competently, who are honest, sober and courteous, since these attributes are for the well-being of the porter, the public and the Pullman company. The Brotherhood is opposed to the drinking of whiskey on the job or going to the job, because it endangers the life of the public, the

porter himself and his fellow workers, as well as injures the status of the industry. The Brotherhood is opposed to dishonesty and discourtesy. These types of workers injure the Brotherhood and the trade union movement.

Thus the organization has reached the position of cooperation with the Pullman company, so that it may serve to help raise the standard of service, as well as prevent any porter who is a member of the organization from being victimized.

THE BROTHERHOOD AND THE A. F. OF L.

According to a news release from the A. F. of L. convention headquarters in Houston, Texas, A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and M. P. Webster, first vice president of that organization, made a strong fight on the convention floor of the meeting of the A. F. of L. for Negro rights in this latter organization.

We understand that both Mr. Randolph and Mr. Webster feel that some gains were made by them along the interracial front, as well as in the ranks of labor. In the meanwhile, these two race representatives took advantage of the occasion and pushed resolutions calling for the aid of labor against lynching and the whole Jim Crow system of the South, including the disfranchisement of Negroes.

At a distance, and judging from the limited amount of facts which are before us, it looks as though Messrs. Randolph and Webster were strengthened in their demands by the fact that the C.I.O., a rival organization of the A.F. of L., is every day encouraging Negroes to join its ranks on the grounds of absolute equality. The C.I.O. members are aggressive and militant, and have shown their readiness to do and to dare for the rights of Negro workers. With these facts in mind the Brotherhood delegates could speak with much boldness, for with the C.I.O. bidding for the eight thousand railroad workers who are members of the Brotherhood and who are now paying their "divvy" in the form of dues, taxes, etc., into the hands of the A.F. of L., was a powerful means of persuading that organization to be more liberal in granting the requests made by these representatives.

Our further comment in connection with this matter is that the leaders of the A.F. of L. seem to be living in the horse and buggy age; they seem unable to grasp the fact that this is a new age, and out of their stupidity was born the C.I.O. which has repudiated the race prejudice that has characterized the rise and fall of the A.F. of L.

Labor-1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Pullman Porters Delegates Attend AF of L Convention

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 6—According to information received at the Midwest headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 4231 South Michigan avenue, A. Philip Randolph, international president, and M. P. Webster, first international vice-president, left Chicago to attend the 58th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which convened in Houston, Tex., October 3, and is to extend through two weeks.

Messrs. Randolph and Webster are members of the organization and Shorter Work Week committees of the convention, respectively.

The Brotherhood has important resolutions which will be brought before the convention related to the Negro people.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is an international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

PORTERS PICK NEW YORK FOR 1940 CONFAB

A. Philip Randolph Is
Re-elected Pilot;
Map Campaign

The annual conventions of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and its women's auxiliary closed here Tuesday, Sept. 27 with the re-election of A. Philip Randolph as international president of the brotherhood, and of Mrs. Helena Wilson as first international president of the auxiliary.

Both bodies will hold their next biennial meeting in New York City in 1940. The business of the brotherhood will be transacted between

to the cause of Race workers, in particular, and the cause of workers, generally.

A nation-wide organization campaign was planned by the brotherhood to secure as members chair car porters, train porters, and those Pullman porters that are still out of the organization.

The Brotherhood Of Sleeping Car Porters

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second in a series of three articles dealing with the history of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters written by A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood.

Installment II

DESPITE the wide influence and power of the plan of employee representation or company union, the Brotherhood, with its forces ragged and depleted, and at many times sorely disheartened over disappointment after disappointment, rallied and attacked and hammered the company union with grim determination and assurance.

Following hard upon the organization of the Brotherhood in the hot days of August, in New York, messengers of the movement sped to the four corners of the country, carrying the message of hope and good-will to fellow porters. Thousands of porters flocked to the banners of the organization, only to become discouraged and frightened by the penalization or discharge of some fellow porter working right by his side, because he stood up for the union.

With saddened but stout hearts, Milton P. Webster, first international vice-president, and the writer, were told by the Honorable Edwin P. Morrow, former governor of Kentucky, then the mediator of the old Board of Mediation, told them that the old Railway Labor Act of 1925 had no teeth in it and could not make the Pullman Company meet with the leaders of the Brotherhood.

Following the set back before the old Mediation Board, in 1928, the Brotherhood, in the early part of 1929, sought to ally itself with the American labor movement, and received federal charters from the American Federation of Labor. Before they had reached this point, however, they had tasted the bitter fruit of disappointment again, when the Inter-State Commerce Commission ruled against their case, informing them that it was beyond the juris-

diction of the commission and only came within the scope of the old Railway Labor Act, whose value and utility to the Brotherhood were just shown to be futile.

FEDERAL CHARTERS

Granting of Federal charters to the Brotherhood by the American Federation of Labor, served to infuse new life into the body of the organization. All over the country, central labor bodies of the American Federation of Labor gave encouragement and support to the porters' movement. In the Cincinnati convention of the A. F. of L., as a result of a motion by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and now chairman of CIO, some seven hundred dollars or more were contributed to the Brotherhood by various A. F. of L. affiliates.

Besides, affiliation with the American Federation of Labor enabled the Brotherhood to secure the cooperation of William Green, the president, who in large public mass meetings in New York and Chicago, in vigorous and forceful terms, proclaimed the right of porters to self-organization. Those public statements of President Green helped to mobilize public opinion behind the cause of the porters, and the organization which had been battered and well nigh beaten to the ground by the ruthless forces of the Pullman Company, kept on rallying with a call to the porters to unite and save the day.

COURT ACTION

But the possession of Federal charters, though a great aid to the Brotherhood, was not sufficient to galvanize the porters with the flaming and crusading zeal necessary to carry them forward to victory. During all the years of this great struggle, up to the period of securing of Federal charters from the American Federation of Labor, and for many years afterwards, the plan of employee representation or company union, stood athwart the path of progress of the Brotherhood.

Noting the victory of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks in abolishing a company union

on the Texas and New Orleans Railroad, through court action, the Brotherhood hailed the Pullman Company into court under an action which purported to dissolve the company union or the plan of employee representation. The Pullman secured a decision against the Brotherhood, but the Brotherhood denounced it as being another instance of judicial favoritism to powerful industrial interests.

AMENDMENT OF ACT

Defeated in this expensive court action to get relief from the Pullman Company Union, the Brotherhood felt it saw a ray of light in the New Deal legislation under President Roosevelt's administration, which resulted in the amendment of the Railway Labor Act, of 1925. Before the amendment of this law was enacted, however, a piece of railway legislation was put on the statute books, known as the Emergency Act of 1934. This act was occasioned largely by the financial impasse the railroads of the nation had reached. A federal coordinator had been appointed by President Roosevelt in the person of Mr. Eastman, who was advising the Roosevelt administration in the interest of the rehabilitation of the railroads. Various principles and provisions of the Emergency Transport Act of 1934 gave railway workers new rights and privileges of collective bargaining and for the determination representation. There was a definite life period for this Act, after which it became a dead letter.

PORTERS NOT IN LAW

But cognizant of the value of various provisions in the Emergency Transportation Act of 1934 that supported collective bargaining and that tended to outlaw company unions, representatives of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, highly gladdened by the existence of this law, rushed to Washington to secure its application in the case of the Pullman porters. However, they were amazed and surprised when they were informed by Coordinator Eastman that the Emergency Transportation Act of 1934 did not affect Pullman por-

ters or the Pullman Company. Though unable to attack the Pullman Company Union through this Emergency Act, Brotherhood representatives discovered in the Act a basis for the investigation of company unions, and utilized it fully.

Realizing that the span of life of the Emergency Transportation Act was nearing its end, railroad workers' unions, including the Brotherhood, sought to have the principles and provisions of the Act favorable to collective bargaining incorporated in an amendment of the Railway Labor Act of 1925. But when the bill for the amendment was completely drafted and was before the committees of interstate and foreign commerce of the Senate and House, an examination of the bill revealed that every class of workers on the railroads was named and spelled out in the bill, except sleeping car porters and dining car employees, which represented large groups of Negro workers.

When the Senate and House committees, together with the coordinator of railroads, were interrogated as to the reason for this, nobody was willing to assume responsibility for excluding car porters and dining car employees, and stated that they would be represented along with all other railroad workers. But it was clear to the representatives of the Brotherhood that sleeping car porters would never be able to build an independent and bona-fide labor organization unless, they were named in the law in black and white just as the engineers and train conductors and firemen were named in the law. Therefore, the Brotherhood proceeded to demand an amendment of the amendment of the Railway Labor Act of 1925, in the interest of including sleeping car porters and dining car employees in the law.

This entailed lobbying for an amendment to an amendment for groups of Negro workers. While there are about 150,000 Negro workers in the railway industry, no one watched the framing and enactment of the Railway Labor Act, except the Brotherhood. With a one-man lobby, senators and congressmen were bottom-holed, requested, urged and warned not to permit the Railway Labor Act to go through in the amended form without the inclusion of another amendment which would embrace sleeping car porters and dining car employees.

Senators and congressmen sometimes gave a willing and eager ear to the demands and complaint of Negro workers' lobbyist. Or rather, the lobbyist of the sleeping car porters who had received some financial aid from the din-

ing car workers' union under Solon C. Bell of Omaha. When hearings on the amendment to the Railway Labor Act were held by the Senate and House Committee, the white railroad workers of the nation were represented by 150 men, and the Negro workers by ONE.

Arguments before the House and Senate committees on inter-state and foreign commerce, in behalf of the amendment of the Amendment of the Railway Labor Act of 1925, so that sleeping car porters and dining car employees may be included in the law, prevailed, and when the law was passed, it embraced, along with all the other classes of railway workers, such as engineers, firemen, train conductors, maintenance-of-way men, telegraphers, the sleeping car porters and dining car employees that were formerly outlawed. Because of this victory, sleeping car porters and dining car employees may, as independent unions, present their claims and grievances to the National Railroad Board of Adjustment, and have their problems of representation determined by the National Mediation Board.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third in a series of articles on the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters written by A. Phillip Randolph, international president. The fourth and concluding installment of this interesting feature will appear in the Journal and Guide next week.

Installment III

WHEN THE status of sleeping car porters as railroad workers was definitely established, by virtue of their inclusion in the basic law regulating carriers and their employees, the Brotherhood promptly began a nationwide campaign of organization. Thousands of porters came back into the fold of the Brotherhood, since the law gave them protection from victimization by the carrier. From coast to coast, the integrity and aggressive spirit of the Brotherhood were applauded by public and porters for its work in changing the law to include sleeping car porters and dining car employees.

Hard upon the projection of this organization campaign, a nationwide election for the determination of representation among Pullman porters as to which organization they wanted to lead them, was conducted by the National Mediation Board. The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association were the competing organizations. Ballot boxes were set up by the Federal Government under the supervision of the Mediation Board, from Maine to California and, from Florida to Minnesota.

The results of the election were six thousand for the Brotherhood and fourteen hundred for the Protective Association. This was the decisive voice of the porters and maids. For twelve years, it has been said that the porters were satisfied with the Company Plan of Employee Reproduction or Company Union and that they did not want the Brotherhood to represent them. Of course, this was not true, but "company men" spread this idea, and a large section of the public believed it.

When the election was completed, and a letter was directed to the Pullman Company for a conference to discuss the negotiation of an agreement concerning rates of pay and rules governing working conditions, the company forthwith replied, and a conference was arranged in which representatives of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters sat

The Brotherhood Of Sleeping Car Porters

across the table from representatives of the Pullman Company. It had been sworn upon a Bible that this would never happen, and it is said that old time Pullman porters were watching to see if the leaders of the Brotherhood actually went into the Pullman Building at 79 Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois, and went up in the elevator and met with the Pullman management. The old crowd just could not believe that this could happen.

OLD PULLMAN CHARACTERS

The so-called wise old men of the Pullman service and the frisky young Uncle Toms, had hurled their curses upon the head of the Brotherhood and all its works, and were at the same old job, doing business by way of currying favor with the Pullman Company, for some imaginary reason. The public had always been used to the old guard Negro Pullman leaders, who manned the plan of employee representation and were the officials of the Pullman Porters' Benefit Association of America, and institution to take care of the sick and funeralize the dead.

Of course, in the early days of the Brotherhood, this institution, which was known as the P. P. B. A. was one of the spear-heads in attacking the Brotherhood, although the Brotherhood today does not advise Pullman porters and attendants either to remain in or come out of this institution. When the fight was furious to organize the porters into a bona-fide union, prominent Negro leaders were invited to the functions of the P. P. B. of A., and the old time company men were paraded before the public as the chief benefactors of the porters, or at least their "diplomatic leaders."

AGREEMENT SIGNED

But when the international agreement committee of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in conference with the committee of the management of the Pullman company and under the supervision of the National Mediation Board, negotiated and signed a wage agreement, regulating the rates of pay and working conditions of the porters and attendants, the Uncle Toms made for cover, and attempted to confuse the public by pretending that there were some porters besides a handful of company men, in the Protective Association.

GET TWO MILLION

As a result of the wage agree-

ment signed by the Pullman Company and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, August 25, 1937, in the Pullman Building in Chicago, under witness of Mediator Robert Cole of the National Mediation Board, approximately two million dollars in wages and working conditions came into the families of Pullman porters. Each porter today, on a regular run, receives \$144 more a year, as a result of the agreement, than he did before the agreement was signed.

Extra porters who do not possess regular runs, sometimes receive checks of \$90 and \$100 for fifteen days of labor, whereas, before the wage agreement was signed, no porter, regular or extra, received wages in excess of \$88.50 a month. Of course, buffet car porters of fifteen years service, under the new agreement, receive \$114 a month, and if they run in-charge they receive an additional \$13.50 a month, making their total \$127.50. Before the agreement was signed, no buffet porter or tourist porter, who ran in-charge, received the extra in-charge pay of \$13.50 a month.

Labor—1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

TO ORGANIZE TRAIN, CHAIR CAR PORTERS

A. Philip Randolph Calls
Meeting in Chicago
January 27-82

CHICAGO. — A conference of train porters and chair car porters has been called by A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and will be held in the home of the Brotherhood, 1231 South Michigan avenue, Thursday and Friday, January 27 and 28. The purpose of the conference is to discuss and develop a program of nation-wide organization of train porters and chair car porters on all of the railway systems of the country with a view to providing protection for these classes of workers under the Railway Labor Act which they do not now possess.

Are Without Status
Under the present status of these workers, they have no rights before the National Mediation Board, the Federal agencies that have exclusive power to regulate the work and wages of railroad workers as well as their job security. These workers are without status because they lack organization.

Mr. Randolph and M. P. Webster, first international vice president to the brotherhood, will present a program of organization to the conference as well as set up the necessary machinery for organizing train and chair car porters on the various carriers in the nation.

Unless the train and chair car porters are successful in becoming organized, they face the probability within the next 10 or 15 years, along with other unorganized Negro railroad workers, of being wiped out of the industry. Organization is their only salvation, concluded Mr. Randolph.

Sep's Expect Record Breaking Convention

NEW YORK—According to information received at the International Office of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the outlook for a big and epoch making convention is bright.

Representatives from the National Retirement Board, concerning the pensions of the railroad workers, and the Social Security Board, as well as the National Mediation Board will speak on the program of the convention.

The convention will begin September 18, and extend through the 23rd.

A large delegation is expected from the south since practically all of the southern districts are now organized under the Brotherhood with functioning division organizations, states A. Philip Randolph, international president of the brotherhood.

**A. P. RANDOLPH,
DR. H. JOHNSON
ALSO NAMED**

SEP 24 1938

**New York's Race Area To
Have Congressional
Representation**

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Announcement this week by the Harlem Correlating Committee for the Election of a Negro Congressman, of the selection of Rev. Lorenzo H. King, pastor of St. Mark's M. E. church, as the Republican candidate for Congressman, was followed closely by the statement that J. Dalmus Steele, city marshal of New York, had been chosen to manage his campaign.

The Correlating Committee had three names from which to select—A. Philip Randolph, Dr. John H. Johnson, and Dr. King.

The group states it does not, at this time, deem it advisable to make any indorsements of any other candidate, feeling that a division of their efforts would militate

against the election of Dr. King. But this does not preclude members of the committee from supporting other candidates.

Dr. King has been pastor at St. Mark's M. E. church, 137th street and St. Nicholas avenue, for the past five years and in this time has won for himself numerous admirers and friends.

He is a former editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate of New Orleans, taught English at Clark university, Atlanta, is a member of the Grand Lodge, York Rite Masons, is an Odd Fellow, K. of P. and received his B. D. degree from Union Theological Seminary and his D. D. from Wiley college, Marshall, Tex.

"Swing Along With King" is to be the battle cry throughout Harlem during the coming weeks.

**FIFTH ANNUAL
MEET SLATED
FOR CHICAGO**

President Randolph Also
To Make Speech At
Demonstration

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will be the main speaker at the opening meeting of the Fifth Annual Convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in Chicago, Sunday afternoon, September 18, Ashley L. Totten, secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood, announced Tuesday.

This meeting will take place in the Du Sable High School and bids fair to be one of the biggest demonstrations of the Negro workers and the Negro people yet presented anywhere. Delegates from practically all of the states in the union will begin to move toward the convention within the next few days. All interests are centered on the deliberations that will take place in the first national economic parliament of Negro of Race workers as a result of win-

workers that the Negro people have conducted, as a result of winning a signal victory over the Pullman Company, one of America's largest industrial corporations, it was asserted.

At the meeting in the Du Sable High School, A. Philip Randolph, international president, who has been ill for a long time, is also scheduled to speak. M. P. Webster, first international vice-president, will preside. Other international officers who will be present are Bennie Smith of Detroit, second international vice-president; E. J. Bradley of St. Louis, third international vice-president; and C. L. Dellums of the Pacific Coast, fourth international vice-president.

This will be the last public appearance of President William Green before he sounds the gavel for the opening of the 56th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor in Houston, Texas.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is one of the one hundred and four international unions of the American Federation of Labor.

**SLEEPING CAR
PORTERS WILL
HEAR W. GREEN**

**Labor President To Give
Talk At Group's 5th
Annual Confab**

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will be principal speaker at the opening meeting of the fifth annual convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in Chicago, Sunday, Sept. 18. This meeting will take place at the DuSable high school and is expected to be one of the biggest demonstrations of Race workers held in this city. Delegates from practically all of the states in the union are expected to be on hand. Great interest is centered on deliberations that will take place in the first national economic parliament of Negro of Race workers as a result of win-

ning a signal victory over the Pullman Company, one of America's largest industrial corporations.

Randolph To Speak
At the meeting in the DuSable high school, A. Philip Randolph, international president, who has been ill for a long time, is also scheduled to speak. There will be an elaborate musical program, and M. P. Webster, first international vice-president, will preside.

Other international officers who will be present are Bennie Smith of Detroit, second international vice-president; E. J. Bradley of St. Louis, third international vice-president; and C. L. Dellums of the Pacific coast, fourth international vice-president.

This will be the last public appearance of President William Green before he sounds the gavel for the opening of the Fifty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Houston, Texas.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is one of the one hundred and four international unions of the American Federation of Labor. This is the thirteenth anniversary of the organization and the first convention following the signing of the wage contract with the Pullman Company, August 25, 1937, in Chicago.

The convention will extend through September 23.

The Brotherhood Of Sleeping Car Porters

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a series of three articles on the history of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters written by A. Phillip Randolph, international president. The articles are of unusual interest at this time because of the recognition in labor circles recently accorded the Brotherhood.

INSTALLMENT I.

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

NO SUBJECT stirs the imagination and interest of the public today more than the subject of labor. There is much reason for this. One, something over ten millions of workers are unemployed, and they are ceaselessly challenging the reason for the condition of things. Two, the workers primarily are the reason and source for the existence of goods and commodities that satisfy human wants.

Among the great army of workers who voice their interests and hopes to the public, the railroad section constitute an important and significant part of the whole. Not less well known than any other group of workers in America, are the Pullman porters. In fact, they are, perhaps, one of the most popular groups of workers in the nation.

One of the reasons for this is that they transport the people whose business it is to make and circulate news, as well as the most important persons of the world.

But not content with the mere status of occupational popularity, the Pullman porters, themselves, began stirring in the latter part of 1925. It was the month of August. In the most dramatic fashion yet witnessed by the people of our country, these workers, hitherto regarded as the flotsam and jetsam of the industrial working class, challenged one of the most powerful industrial corporations in America, the Pullman Company, and set out in well-approved, deliberate and business-like manner, to build a bona-fide trade union organization. This organization took the name of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

But the mere desire to build a trade union was not enough. Nor was the task an easy one. In the first place, the Pullman Company had never seriously faced such a situation before. Nor had the Pullman porters seriously weighed the problem of building a

trade union which could exact demands and protect the interests of the workers. It is probably true that the porters, themselves, en masse, were quite amazed to find that there was an organization which would go forward in the business of organizing the porters, undeterred, unintimidated and uninfluenced by the powerful interest that confronted them.

PAST EFFORTS TO ORGANIZE

Wise and cautious old Pullman porters, some of whom had seen almost a half century in the service, counselled "go slow," and "let well enough alone." With frantic exclamations, they cried that the Pullman Company was the greatest power on earth, and was only second, if not ahead of, God Almighty, Himself, and hence, that it was perfectly ridiculous for any group of Pullman porters to get it into their heads that they could form a union against the desire of the Company.

Moreover, these Pullman so-called oracles, stated that the leaders of any Pullman porters organization would "run away with the money" anyway, even if the porters ever got together, which would result in the down-fall of the organization. On street corners, in barber shops, pool rooms, dead-head cars, and all through the sign-out rooms, the old Pullman porter or conjure doctors, out of solid conviction, and swarms of "Pullman stool-pigeons," "spies," "under-cover men," "finks," "agents provocateurs," "spotters and inspectors," as well as some Pullman officials, especially superintendents, sang out in one chorus, "The Pullman porters, in paying joining fees and dues into the Brotherhood, were throwing the money away, and that they would never see either the money or the leaders to whom it was given, again."

Probably the most powerful attack made upon the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters during the early, dismal, dark days was that "Negro leadership couldn't refuse money." This poisonous propaganda against the Brotherhood was spread from one end of the country to the other in pulpit and press, and every other known agency available to the Company. In confirmation of their claim that the porters' leadership could be "bought and paid for," they sighted the long and discouraging history of Negro politicians, and other Negro groups, when powerful white financial forces sought to make them detour from their course for the liberation of the

race.

COMPANY UNION

But time has shown that the detractors and opponents of the Pullman porters' Brotherhood were sadly wrong. They were wrong when they asserted that the Pullman porters would not organize. They were wrong when they stated that Negroes as such will not be fair, square, and honest with each other. They were wrong when they spread the propaganda that the porters' leadership would run away with the money.

Here we are today, celebrating in annual convention, one of the most powerful organizations among the Negro people, spreading its wings from coast to coast, giving protection and care to porters wherever they may be found.

Of course, establishing the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters as an international union, and winning a wage contract from the Pullman Company, was a job which could not be done overnight. It took time. It took much time. It took twelve years of hard and relentless struggle.

The first obstacle the Brotherhood had to remove was The Plan of Employee Representation of Company Union. It had been entrenched since 1920, and was well nigh invulnerable, because it was surrounded and supported by an elaborate series of welfare schemes. This welfareism of the company appeared not only plausible to the Pullman porters and their families, but desirable and an evidence of the high generosity and big-hearted spirit of the company to the porters.

But, to break down the company union involved developing a new spirit among the porters, and giving them some backbone. For in election after election of the company union, which was held yearly, porters who refused to vote, which was a way of expressing their opposition to the company union, were "red-checked" and "framed."

Sooner or later, for some slight dereliction of duty, such as nodding after a long and exacting run, failing to have a proper crease in the pants, or being charged with an "alleged" loss, the porter was called up before the big boss and duly penalized or discharged. This was the method of putting the "fear of God" into the hearts of other Negro groups, when powerful white financial forces sought to use their funds, and refuse to vote for the company union and stand up for the Brotherhood.

HUNDREDS LOSE JOBS

However, it is the law of progress that for every gain, social, economic, political, moral, cultural and intellectual, a price must be paid. Verily, has it been said in Holy Writ, that "there is no redemption of sins except through blood." Life comes through death. The acorn must die, if the oak is to live. Therefore, some Pullman porters were cut down in the struggle to build an organization for the salvation of the great mass of thousands of porters throughout the nation. In every war, some soldiers must die. Were it not so, mankind would not have been able to build the existing structures and conditions of democracy. Were it not so, the children of the mid-day sun would not be moving up the path to freedom and equality. Were it not so, the achievements of the men and women of genius, talent and ability would not be the joys of the present generation. Yes, were it not so, the black slaves of the south would have never seen the light of freedom.

Hence, the several hundred Pullman porters who laid their industrial life down upon the altar of organization, trade union organization, shall not have made their sacrifice in vain. Moreover, the brave souls who, hunted and harassed by Pullman spotters, inspectors and spies, refused to bow to company unionism, but stood their ground and still remained on the job, have built a lasting monument as a tribute to the courage and determination of Negro workers.

Labor-1938

California

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Lemus Takes Issue With West Coast Rail Union Head

By RIENZI B. LEMUS
WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP) In 1935, Mr. Johnson traveled to Rochester, New York, as delegate to the convention of his A. F. of L. international during which one of the New York delegates (white) was murdered in result of an alleged international union racket about an agreement of great benefit and a white woman, passing fit to redcaps on the Southern Pacific Railroad at Los Angeles, his wife, was seriously wounded by a stray bullet. The murderer was never apprehended, but the big-

Mr. Johnson's account of the Southern Pacific management's refusal of Johnson's request to increase pay of cooks and waiters on parity with other dining-car employees or It may be taken as axiomatic that railroad, and that, now, his that when a railroad management sole recourse is to the National Mediation Board, a dubious one-cooks-waiters' representatives to indeed, as that board's mediations bargain on an agreement to cover between the railroads and give un-wages and rules—and nearly ev-ions always bring resentment, everyone is—the best offered by manifest in retaliation which is ir-then generally could never be sur-resistible and unavoidable, passed by an arbitrary award re-

Clarence Johnson is "internally sulking from mediation, in the tional representatives of hotel and event of union rejection. I don't restaurant employees, in charge of think Johnson got that far; he had the railway department of this (A. wasted so much time on the "wide F. of L.) union", according to his front", talked so much, until, ac-press releases. Primarily, how-cording to his own news release of ever (unless he got out compare Southern Pacific's refusal to nego-tively recently), he is an employeiate farther with him, he obvious-of the Southern Pacific Railroadly has become persona non grata to Company, chef-cook in dining car them.

service. And though he has con- He also dallied until the railroad ducted his lone A. F. of L dining financial situation became severely car union local many years(prior acute—awful times for wages bar-to amending of the Rail Labor Act gaining. And though the Rail La-in 1934) he has never been enabled bor Act provides a remedy for the to get a good working agreement cooks-waiters on Southern Pacific, for his Southern Pacific followers. I don't think there's "any out but

Mr. Johnson, nevertheless, has out" for Clarence Johnson. I state spent much of his time over, the it as true categorically, the rail last few years coming across the managers don't like to deal with A. Continent to "organize" organized F. of L. in the realm of the broth-Eastern dining car men—and gen-erhoods—independent of it—which erally, if not always, on passes includes, engine, train and yard furnished by the Southern Pacific services; and dining car men are and other carriers. Of course, fail in train service.

ure to get good agreements for his own afforded no reason why he shouldn't try to get much better agreements for others. What hurts has been his talk for publication.

One cannot go about the country promising to take to task the very railroads upon which he has de-pended to furnish him transconti-mental free transportation, and

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THE CIO CONVENTION

MEETING IN Pittsburgh this week is the annual convention of the Committee for Industrial Organization, more commonly known as the CIO, headed by John L. Lewis. In many respects this is the most important meeting this organization has yet held, on its results hinges the question of unity and peace within the ranks of labor.

the A. F. of L., whose policy has been to organize only the skilled trades into craft unions and to shun participation in politics to the extent of not placing its own candidates in the field but rather giving endorsement to those candidates whom it feels are friendly to labor.

Efforts to bring about peace between the two warring factions of labor have met with failure and the American Federation of Labor attributes this failure to the dictatorial personality of John L. Lewis, whom the A. F. of L. has called upon to sign for the good of his organization.

However, Negroes now in the CIO should fight to have all discriminatory laws and customs in the A. F. of L. removed before considering a merger as one of the prices of victory. Many of the A. F. of L. unions either bar Negroes from their locals or deny them the full benefit given other racial groups among its membership, which is one of the reasons why the A. F. of L. never made much headway in organizing the Negro workers or had their support.

To the onlooker, the rise and fall of the CIO has been one of the most amazing chapters in American history. Founded by Lewis only four years ago, this organization mushroomed into such power that so gigantic organizations as the U. S. Steel, General Motors and the Chrysler Corporation had to recognize them and contract with them as bargaining agents. But the influx of radicals, the sit down strikes and the active participation of the group in politics through the American Labor Party has wrecked in less than two years so promising a beginning and many of the locals that make up the Committee of Industrial Organization are now torn apart by internal dissension.

The convention must decide whether to clean house and rebuild on the original plan of the vertical union in which all workers, skilled and unskilled are organized, or whether to surrender to public opinion and re-join

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Examining Communist 'Party Line' Tactics

Stolberg Relates Inside Story Of Martin's Gun 'Brandishing'

Enemies Seeking To Prove Union President Is 'Irresponsible'

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fifth of Mr. Stolberg's articles on the CIO. Today he continues his inside story of the United Auto Workers and their difficulties with the Communist "party line," a story which he began yesterday and will conclude in the next article.

By Benjamin Stolberg

Homer Martin and his administration in the United Automobile Workers are known as the "Progressive" group. That name describes their program. They want a strong, powerful, progressive, and contractually responsible industrial union.

The opposition, known as the "Unity" faction, is bent only on one thing—to control or destroy Martin and to impose upon the union a Communist-guided leadership.

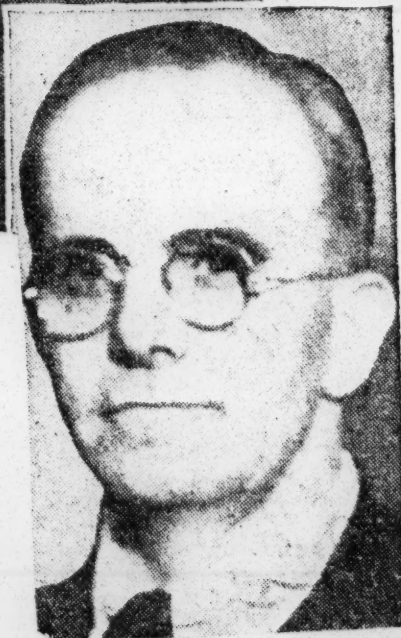
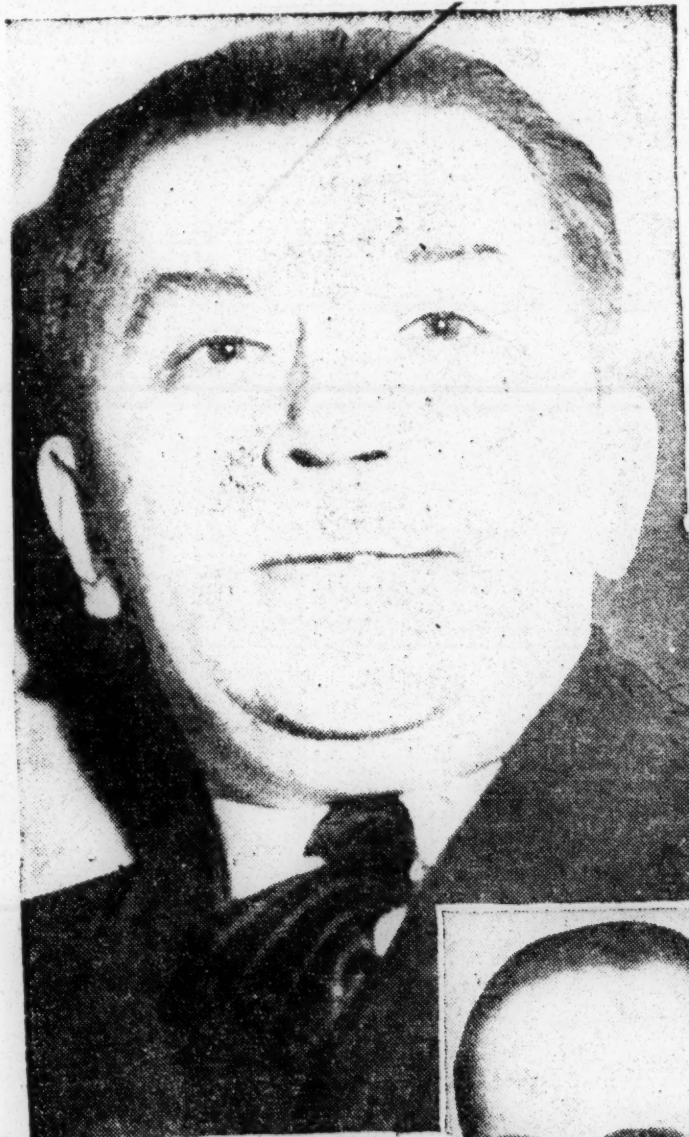
Not all opposition leaders are Communist Party members, but most of them follow the "party line." A number of them, such as the Reuther brothers, hold cards in the Socialist Party. But that is only a smoke screen. They are close to William Weinstone, district organizer of the Communist Party in Detroit, and B. K. Gilbert, who has been assigned by the Communist Party as a sort of political commissar to the UAW.

When, after the unauthorized sit-down strike last November at Pontiac, the Unity group lost out and decided once more to make "peace" with Martin, it was Weinstone and Gilbert who called up Martin's office and stated that Wyndham Mortimer and Walter Reuther would from now on behave themselves. And, to insure enough, that very afternoon Walter Reuther, the "Socialist," confirmed the "party line."

REFERENCE TO STALINIST OPPOSITION INEVITABLE

In short, it is impossible to discuss the opposition in the UAW without referring to it as a Stalinist opposition. To refrain from doing so is the refraining from referring to the confederacy in discussing the Civil War.

And to discuss the Communist "party line" as a disruptive force



Communists in the United Auto Workers' Union are close to William Weinstone (right, top,) district organizer of the Communist Party in Detroit, and B. K. Gilbert (left, above), whom the party has assigned as a sort of "political commissar" to the union.

Wyndham Mortimer (below), former Cleveland, is the official head of the "Unity" faction with which the Communists and their followers fight Homer Martin, president of the union, and his "Progressive" faction.

There are quite a number of such younger pseudo-Socialists who work both as organizers in the offices of the union, and who follow the "party line" abjectly and excitedly. One of them is George Edwards, who was floor leader of the Unity group in the convention, and who only recently received his degree of M. B. A. (Master of Business Administration) at Harvard. Mr. Edwards is forever engaged in a campaign against Martin, whom he describes as "irresponsible."

This campaign against Martin is well organized. Not long ago Heywood Brown, president of a sister union in the CIO, was prevailed upon to attack Martin in his syndicated column with much sarcastic innuendo. John L. Lewis wrote Mr. Brown, quite plainly, what he thought of such behavior.

POWER STRIKE OUTRAGES LEWIS

The Stalinist "line," like all Machiavellian tactics, attracts all sorts of adventurers. Thus, for instance, on June 8, 1937, one Kempton Williams, an organizer for the UAW and a Unity man, struck the Consumers Power Co. in the Saginaw Valley, which affected 180 communities and some 400,000 people.

The UAW was then organizing the Consumers Power Co. The union demanded 10 cents an hour increase while the company would grant only five. The rest of the demands seemed arbitrable.

John L. Lewis and Homer Martin were outraged by this power strike, which antagonized public opinion against the union in Michigan and which embarrassed the administration of the union. This same Williams had once been in the Progressive Miners Union in Illinois, which has been in a long struggle with John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers and has deteriorated during the years.

is, it goes without saying, not "red baiting." It is the Communists who hung the smelly red herring on their "party line" so that they may point to it whenever their disruptive tactics are criticized. Our only reply to this is Lenin's famous remark: "It is never too early to tell the workers the truth," or for that matter, to anybody else.

The official head of the "Unity" group is Wyndham Mortimer, devotee of the "party line." Mortimer originally was a miner. Then he became an auto worker. Close to and the Unity opposition, which Mortimer are Ed Hall and Bob Travis, both important organizers. They know nothing either about Communism or any other ism, but have developed into perfect oblique politicians in the anti-Martin faction. I have spoken of the Reuther brothers as being officially "Socialists." But Norman Thomas, head of the Socialist Party, whose good intentions are as verbose as they are unenforceable, has no influence on them whatever.

One of the bones of contention between the Progressive leadership and the Unity opposition, which controls only certain locals, was the fact that the Unity group ran separate newspapers in some of these locals. They were constantly attacking Homer Martin and his group.

STOLBERG GIVES DETAILS OF GUN INCIDENT

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talinists want- Detroit Communist Party members.
acked the con- Then they called up the press and
and file" which invited it to witness how the work-
efore had re- ers were "picketing" the president of
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"The mysterious thrusting of a revolver by President Homer Martin of the UAW, into the stomach of Danny Gallagher, a rank-and-file member of the union, is universally regarded by Detroit newsmen on the labor run as a

SUCH TACTICS WEAKEN UNION ADMINISTRATION

When the press arrived, the whole stage-managed affair was executed. The "pickets" rushed through the halls and elevators, pounded at Martin's door, and demanded to see him. Some one who was in the room with Martin thrust a revolver in his hand for fear that he might be harmed.

If Martin had had the experience of a Lewis or a Dubinsky or a Hillman he, of course, never would have opened the door with a gun in his hand, which he pointed downward anyway. The whole idea of Martin, the ex-pacifist preacher, totting a gun is peculiarly ludicrous. But the opposition immediately spread far and wide that Martin was "irresponsible," in fact quite cracked, that he was a stooge for the companies and what not.

It is such tactics that weaken the administration of the union, and therefore the union itself, at a still formative period and at a time when the union needs real unity in order to renew its contracts and to organize Ford.

Needle Trades, With 'Shrewd Lowbrow' And 'Statesman,' Form CIO Bulwark; Perils Beset Maritime, Motor Unions Dubinsky's 'Tough And Homely Democracy' And Hillman's Ambitious 'Brain-Trusting' Have Tapped The Vast Textile Field; Martin In Bitter Clash With 'Communist Line'

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the second of a series of articles on the CIO, Mr. Stolberg, for years a student of labor affairs, discusses the leadership of the great needle-trades unions and the newer leaders of the automobile and West Coast maritime unions—the hillbilly ex-preacher Homer Martin and the spectacular longshoreman, Harry Bridges.

By Benjamin Stolberg

Next to the miners the needle trades furnished most of the top leadership and most of the money to the Committee for Industrial Organization. The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union gave some \$600,000 and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers more than \$50,000.

These two unions are really in charge of the textile drive, of which Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is chairman, just as the United Mine Workers took charge of the steel drive.

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, is by nature if not by philosophy one of the most conservative among the top leaders. He is still more or less friendly with the American Federation of Labor oligarchy and for a long time he tried to make peace between the CIO and the A. F. of L., as did most of the leaders in the needle trades.

With Hillman of the Amalgamated, Max Zaritzky of the Millinery Workers, and Charles P. Howard of the Typographers, he was instrumental in getting the two organizations to appoint negotiating committees, though these negotiations were bound to break down, as they did.

The CIO cannot return into the craft-jealous

atmosphere of the Federation without jeopardizing its industrial-union drive. And the A. F. of L. bureaucrats cannot afford to risk their jobs by permitting the powerful industrial-union tendencies of the CIO back into the fold.

Dubinsky is a shrewd politician, a hard bargainer, as tough as he is honest, and full of fun. He is awfully proud of being a "lowbrow" though he knows trade-union organization both in theory and practice from the ground up.

Besides his union, to which he gives some 15 hours a day of his great administrative ability, he is much interested in labor politics, especially in the American Labor Party in New York City. In the CIO Dubinsky is not very active except in a crisis. Then his strategic position and his mixture of great common sense and honest slyness give him considerable power.

Sidney Hillman is almost the opposite of Dubinsky. He lacks Dubinsky's good humor, his tough and homely democracy. Hillman's fault is his own self-overestimation, which expresses itself in his ambition to be an "industrial statesman" rather than just a union leader.

His great flair for publicity has given him a reputation which the story of his union does not quite justify. For one thing, Hillman's "statesmanship" made him take his union into all sorts of ventures, from banks to clothing factories, which have increased the union's prestige more than its strength. And then, in his love of negotiation, he at times has negotiated away more

than is absolutely necessary.

The condition of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in terms of actual agreements with the employers, is by no means as sound as is the condition of Dubinsky's union.

ORGANIZES EMPLOYERS AS WELL AS WORKERS

Hillman's technique has always been to organize the employers as well as the workers in order to persuade the manufacturers that it is excellent business to deal with the union. That sounds fine. But plain experience has shown that this broad view of things cannot psychologically represent labor as well as straight union protection can.

But in spite of his love of shrewdness, in which Mr. Hillman sometimes outwits himself, he has done a splendid job as chairman of the textile drive.

The textile industry is one of the most disorganized in the country. It consists of several great corporations and of thousands of tiny "family" shops where the worst sweatshop conditions prevail. In less than a year Hillman has signed up 900 companies employing some 250,000 workers.

As usual he organized various employers' associations—such as the Master Weavers Institute and the Textile Converters Assn.—and then signed up with them. This method organizes labor more peacefully and quickly but not at a very high level of protection.

HIGH-WATER MARKS IN HIS TEXTILE DRIVE

The high-water mark of the agreements in this textile drive are a \$15 wage and a 40-hour week. And even these pitiful standards the business recession is washing down seriously. Still, if we stop to consider that only a year ago the United Textile Workers had only 30,000 members, it is obvious that Hillman's tactics are successful in laying the base of organized labor in textiles. Up to date the textile drive has organized some 450,000 workers, 250,000 of whom are paid up on their dues.

Hillman is the only one of the big leaders in the CIO who is completely sold on the New Deal, partly because Mr. Roosevelt very cannily catered to Mr. Hillman's brain-trust proclivities, making him feel that he is a sort of Felix Frankfurter of labor. Lewis, who quite rightly thinks that labor should represent labor and hence should play with the Administration rather than fall for it, is at times slightly annoyed by Mr. Hillman's loftier vision. But he recognizes fully both the energy and the negotiating ability of the man.

These older leaders—Lewis, Murray, Dubinsky, and Hillman—have no factional difficulties in their own unions; for the excellent reason that they got rid of the Communists in these unions in the 1920s. And they are apt to minimize this danger, though less as time goes on.

STORMY PETREL IN FACTIONAL STRUGGLES

The two other most significant leaders in the CIO are new men, brought into leadership since the depression. One is Homer Martin, president of the Automobile Workers Union, and the other is Harry Bridges of the West Coast Longshoremen.

These two men are the stormy petrels of the factional struggles in the CIO. Homer Martin has become the symbol of the progressive trade-unionist who is interested, first and foremost, in the building of progressive and responsible industrial unionism. Harry Bridges follows the Communist "party line," which I shall subsequently discuss.

Homer Martin is 35 years old, a former hillbilly preacher. He graduated from William Jewell College a small but good Baptist school in Missouri. For a while he preached but was soon fired for his trace-union activities. Then he went into a Chevrolet plant, began organizing, and soon again lost his job.

But in losing his job on the belt line he found himself. He discovered that he was a natural-born agitator and orator. Next to Lewis he is the best speaker in American labor. A great many of the automobile workers are also former hillbillies—simple, direct, and militant—whom he understands thoroughly.

HE IS BEST IN IN CRITICAL SITUATIONS

He is quick and bright and utterly sincere. Yet he has some of the faults of the orator in a mass movement. He is no administrator. And he is at his best in critical situation. His aim is steady but in daily tactics he is apt to become somewhat rattled. Then, at the next dramatic situation he once more saves the day.

The Communists are out to get him, even if they have to wreck the union. And his struggle against them is one of the most melodramatic in the history of American labor.

Harry Bridges is an Australian who longshored for many years on the Pacific Coast. He came up in the 1934 Pacific Coast strike in a meteoric, ultra-militant career and acquired a mythical halo as a revolutionary labor leader. But soon thereafter he came under the influence of the Communist Party, which finally hung him on the "party line." (Editor's Note: Bridges has repeatedly denied that he is a member of the Communist Party).

Since then Bridges has been playing a completely Machiavelian game. The mazes of his opportunistic trail I will take up when I discuss his tactics in more detail in a later article.

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Strides Of The CIO Almost Miraculous, But Today A Third Of It Is 'Gravely Ill'; Lewis Worried By Inroads Of Stalinists

'Stealthy, Devious, Atomic Penetration' Is The Formula Of Those
Who Follow The Communist 'Party Line,' Says Stolberg;

John L. 'Over-Trusts' Some Of His New Lieutenants

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Stolberg, for years one of America's closest students of the labor movement. Today he describes the achievements of the CIO and the perils that beset it, and vividly examines the personalities of John L. Lewis and his principal colleagues.

By Benjamin Stolberg

The Committee for Industrial Organization opened shop in Washington in 1935 with seven unions and about 1,000,000 members. Among these seven unions were the United Mine Workers, biggest industrial union in the world, and the two great needle-trades unions in the women's and men's clothing industries. Among its founders were the ablest leaders in the American Federation of Labor.

When the A. F. of L. "suspended" the CIO, it kicked out one-third of its membership, most of its brains and its militancy.

Clearly, the promise of the CIO was great. But its performance in two short years has been almost miraculous. Today it boasts 35 organizations with a membership of almost 4,000,000, a figure deemed, after statistical sweat, only some 15 per cent over-enthusiastic.

The CIO also boasts, quite demonstrably, that in the industries it has organized it has raised wages by \$1,000,000,000 a year, cut hours by 2,000,000 a week and improved working conditions considerably. It has organized 75 per cent of the steel industry, 70 per cent of the automobile industry, 65 per cent of the rubber industry, more than one-third of the maritime and textile industries. It has made shrewd and progressive use of its political weight, both directly and indirectly.

The CIO is not only a great institutional success. It is also of paramount democratic importance to American industry and hence to American life. Yet at this moment a vital part of it is endangered by bitter factional strife, which may infect the whole body. Two-thirds of the CIO is either entirely unaffected or only slightly touched by this struggle. But one-third of it is gravely ill.

This internal struggle is between those progressive trade-unionists, mostly on top, who wish to build a strong organized labor movement, and the Communist Party, which controls or influences those leaders who "follow the party line." Some of the latter are members of the Communist Party, some deliberately keep out of party membership or hold cards in the Socialist Party, many are innocents who fall for the "party line" and play its game.

Unfortunately the Communist Party is not primarily interested in building strong unionism as

such. Here, as everywhere else, it is subject under a totalitarian discipline, to the will of the Soviet bureaucracy and to the fortunes of its foreign policy. It is no longer, indeed, communist in the traditional sense of socialist doctrine. It no doubt wants a strong labor movement, but only if it can control it.

Neither the success nor the sickness of the CIO can be properly understood without a good glance at the leaders who fashioned it.

There have been many attempts before to remodel American labor from simple craft unionism into modern industrial unionism. Craft unionism, or rather craft separatism, had become a strait-jacket for American labor. For

years the whole energy of the A. F. of L. had gone into "jurisdictional disputes," which paralyzed its hope to organize the unorganized workers. The carpenters, the machinists, the electricians, the upholsterers, a dozen other crafts fought ahead of time as to who had what "jurisdiction" among the automobile workers; while in fact these workers used none of these skills on the belt line.

Even Section 7a of the NRA, which was a sort of legislative cry to the A. F. of L. to go ahead and organize, could not revitalize the Federation. It merely dramatized its impotence. The old leaders were willing to abolish their own jobs by amalgamating all the trades in each industry.

JOHN L. LEWIS, THE STRONGEST OF THEM ALL

But this time the drive for industrial unionism was not taken up by some obscure I. W. W.'s or other idealists who had dwelt in the radical wilderness. Forced by mass pressure, it was taken up by the ablest and most powerful leaders in the A. F. of L. itself. And the strongest of them all is John L. Lewis.

Lewis has a wholesome dislike of failure. He realized that a horse-and-buggy trade-unionism in the mazes of modern industrial society makes no sense. He saw the split. The CIO was born.

For this job Lewis is almost the ideal leader. For one thing he is a natural public figure, dramatic by

instinct and not by publicity. He thinks not in doctrines but in tactics. He talks with the picturesque, ponderous but enormously effective gravity of an almost Biblical style. Of whose brilliant shrewdness he is past master. Every time he raises his hand it turns into a fingerpost. Lewis' great strength as a leader is a sort of mosaic sense of security he gives to the led. He is usually direct, emotionally as shrewd as he looks, Lewis is absolutely fearless, with the insensitive courage of those who don't know when they are licked and therefore seldom are.

HE'S TOUGH—BUT HE IS GENTLE, TOO

He is shrewd enough, but he is not subtle. He is extremely intelligent but he thinks straight on the surface. He has no collateral insights. He is tough in the best sense: he never gives way on what he thinks are essentials but will compromise on everything else. And he is curiously gentle, really soft, with those who work with him.

Today he is surrounded by many new men, and he over-trusts them a good deal. Until lately he was not "worried" about the Communists.

During the 1920s he used to heave them out of his union. And he is firmly convinced that he can do so again when necessary. He is wrong. For the difference between then and now is one between unwelcome guests and a movement of stealthy, devious, atomic penetration.

CONCERNING CIO'S DIRECTOR JOHN BROPHY

The director of the CIO is John Brophy. Brophy's importance does not lie in the strength of his character, for all his unquestionable idealism. His significance lies in his utter guilelessness, which makes him the tool of all sorts of adventurers who appeal to his working-class ideals.

This does not mean that Brophy is simple. In fact he is often profound in his glimpses into the labor movement and its history. Brophy is surprisingly wise and brilliant in flashes, but utterly childlike, incredibly naive, saintly simple, forever for the underdog without analyzing who speaks for the underdog.

A devout Catholic, whose son is studying for the priesthood, a devout radical in the idealistic sense, a poor and absent-minded administrator, Brophy understands better than any one else why the CIO came into being and knows almost less than any one else just what's going on around him.

MURRAY SHARES CREDIT FOR ORGANIZING STEEL

Probably the best sheer organizer

In the CIO is Phil Murray, first vice-president of the miners, director of the steel drive, and John Lewis' closest collaborator for a quarter of a century.

Murray, with his gentle Scotch burr, is the born diplomat. He is a natural pourer of oil on troubled waters, which does not stymie in the least his skillful ruthlessness in a fight. He is vastly intelligent, though like Lewis, more practically than imaginatively. And his realism is at once curiously idealistic at bottom and totally unsentimental on top.

He had a lot to do with advising Lewis now to handle Messrs. Thomas Lamont and Myron Taylor in coming to an agreement in Big Steel. And after that was done he almost charmed some 430 little steelmasters into following the big boys. Of course, he was also in charge of the lost strike in Little Steel. And in a later article we shall see just what mistakes he and Lewis made in it. But even so, under Murray's leadership three-fourths of the steel industry is now organized, an amazing feat in itself.

Lewis, Murray, Brophy are all miners, typical miners in their tradition of industrial unionism.

this company we may add Van A. Bittner, an old Lewis lieutenant who takes orders and then executes them in his own hard-boiled and loyal way.

The United Mine Workers are the spinal column of the CIO. The miners gave to it the top leaders, the vanguard of organizers in steel and elsewhere, and almost \$2,000,000.

NEXT: Other Important Personalities in the CIO.

DUBINSKY TURNS ON CIO POLICIES

Garment Workers' Leader Demands Peace With A. F. Of L. Unions

By United Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, today called upon 250,000 followers comprising the third largest affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, to promote peace with the American Federation of Labor because it "will ultimately have to be established in the labor movement."

Speaking before a special meet-

ing of 1200 members of executive board of his local unions last night, Dubinsky attacked the policies of the CIO and held it responsible for the breakdown of peace negotiations.

He criticized the CIO chieftain, John L. Lewis, for refusing to accept what he said was the acceptable basis for ending the labor conflict when the negotiations were broken off last month.

Dubinsky warned that "the grave crisis of the labor movement, accentuated by the business recession and the growth of unemployment," made it necessary to end the conflict.

"Labor has already suffered a series of defeats" because of the CIO-A. F. of L. split, he said, citing the failure of a wages and hours bill to pass through Congress.

Dubinsky said that the reasons advanced by Lewis and other CIO leaders for the breakdown of negotiations were unfounded. The A. F. of L. had made important concessions to industrial unionism, he said.

He denied assertions by Lewis and others that the A. F. of L. wanted the 10 original CIO unions to abandon the other CIO unions as a condition of peace.

Dubinsky also demanded that the CIO cease "raiding and dividing existing unions of the A. F. of L."

Communists Turn To CIO, After Having Infiltrated Into A. F. Of L.; They Play A 'Devious, Desperate Game'

Newer Unions Endangered
By Stalinist Tactics,
Writes Stolberg

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third of 12 articles by Mr. Stolberg, long an authority on American labor history both past and current. Today he points out that radicalism is inevitable in any labor upsurge, and at the same time asserts that Moscow-dictated policies are essentially reactionary and are imperiling the newer CIO units.

By Benjamin Stolberg

There is a great deal of talk to the effect that the CIO is radical, red, Communist, Socialist or what not.

In the first place, this does not happen to be true. More than 2,000,000 of the workers in CIO unions, mostly in basic industries, are in unions which have no political complexion of any kind or in which factionalism is negligible.

In the second place, an economic labor such as the CIO cannot keep out individuals because of their political beliefs.

In the third place, we must define these various radical groups. Some of them began with a radical program which now is thoroughly reactionary; we must see just what they want in the CIO in terms of their program.

And finally we must understand that every upsurge in labor, indeed every social upsurge everywhere, is an agitational phenomenon, in which radicals always play an important part.

AGITATION MARCHES WITH SOCIAL CHANGE

America was not made independent by the Tories, nor did conservatives change our pre-Civil War mercantile economy into modern industrial capitalism. Radicals did that. And just so, the equally profound change in American society from "pure and simple" trade-unionism to modern industrial unionism cannot be brought about by William Green or Matthew Woll or Bill Hutcheson of the A. F. of L.

Organization and agitation go together in the beginning of great social changes. Accordingly the CIO admitted into its ranks, because it had to, Communists, Socialists, Lovestonites, Trotskyites, as well as Republican and Democrats. On the other hand, it is also true that the various political radical movements brought into the CIO factional outlooks and some of them their political ax.

The Trotskyites we may dismiss. With all due apologies to their revolutionary fervor, they are a tiny sect which plays no role in the CIO.

The Lovestonites were thrown out of the Communist Party in 1929



nist International seek the scalp of Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers, Martin himself leans heavily on the advice of followers of Jay Lovestone, an "opposition Communist" kicked out in 1929 for his "conservatism."

The Lovestonites closest to Martin, are William Munger (upper left), editor of The United Automobile Worker, and Francis A. Henson (below), Mr. Martin's assistant.

for their so-called conservatism. Jay Lovestone, their leader, is today an able and realistic trade-union adviser. They have influence in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, especially in the powerful dressmakers Local 22. One of the vice-presidents of the I. L. G. W., Alexander Zimmerman, a Lovestonite, is manager of this local of 30,000 members.

MARTIN OFTEN LISTENS—OFTEN DISREGARDS

These Lovestonites are supposedly close to Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers, in his struggle against the Communists. Indeed his assistant, Francis A. Henson, and the managing editor of The United Automobile Worker,



William Munger, are political followers of Lovestone. But they do not control the Martin administration. Martin often listens to them. And often he disregards them.

The Socialists play no independent political part in the CIO. Since the war, and especially since the split between the left wing of Norman Thomas and the right wing under Louis Waldman in 1936, the Socialist Party has had no real policy on trade-unionism. Norman Thomas' authority is largely nominal. For a leader he is far too vague, qualifying his every opinion into a haze of good intentions. But one small section of Socialists, composed of young enthusiasts, has become the kite to the Communist Party "line."

The Communist Party today is neither Red nor Communist nor Radio Telegraphers, the fur workers, the Retail Workers, the Office Workers, the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians—they tried desperately either to keep these unions in the A. F. of L. or to push them into it.

POLICY OF DUPLICITY NO LONGER IS WORKING

Finally, by April, 1937, this policy of duplicity no longer worked. The A. F. of L. would not have the Communists, while the CIO was getting tired of their tactics. Accordingly the Communists reversed themselves. And today they are trying their best to capture the CIO unions.

They are behaving themselves with some decorum in those powerful unions which are directly under the control of such strong leaders as Lewis, Dubinsky and Hillman. But in the new CIO unions they are playing a devious and desperate game for power to the point of endangering the very existence of these unions.

In the United Automobile Workers, where they are in opposition, they cry for "unity and democracy." In the meantime, white-collar and professional workers' unions, where the "party line" is usually on top, they call all opposition "disruptive," riding over it in the best totalitarian fashion.

Moreover, all opposition to them is handicapped by never daring to imitate their own ruthless and reactionary game for fear of breaking up the union.

NEXT: Feudists in the Auto Union.

revolutionary. It is, in every country, a branch of the Stalinist dictatorship. The force of the Communists derives from their totalitarian source in Moscow. They are interested in American labor only in so far as they can use it for the political purposes of Stalinist world policy. Hence, they must rule or ruin.

ISOLATION POLICY IS TURNED AROUND

Their radical or progressive opponents they call "Trotskyites," "assassins," "Fascist spies," and other such nice things. Their campaign of slander against Homer Martin among the auto workers is both incredible and unprintable. And the only reason is that Martin wants to build an American union without reference to the needs of the Stalinist bureaucracy.

During its so-called "Third Period," which lasted until 1935, the Communist International had all its branches, in every country, form their own "dual" unions which were forbidden to have anything to do with the dominant organizations of the workers in that country. These dominant organizations, such as the A. F. of L., were supposed to be under "social Fascist" leadership, the then favorite terms of Stalinist abuse.

Accordingly the American Communist Party in those years built unions of its own, mere paper organizations, all federated in the Trade Union Unity League. With one or two exceptions, as in the fur trade, they were merely agitational clubs without any base in labor.

But at the Seventh Congress of the Communist International in 1935 this whole policy of isolation was turned around. Orders went out to disband the Trade Union Unity League unions and to try to capture such mass organizations as the A. F. of L. Chairman Dimitroff of the Communist International called it the Trojan Horse policy.

This order to infiltrate into the A. F. of L. unions, and if possible to capture them, held good until April, 1937. The Communist International did not really wake up to the CIO until then.

In the meantime the CIO was doing wonders in the name of industrial unionism, in which the Communists theoretically also believed. Accordingly their press more or less endorsed the CIO. But in fact they used all their influence to push the workers into the A. F.

of L. Wherever the Communists had some influence—as among the

While followers of the "party line" of Joseph Stalin's Commu-

Labor — 1938

Committee on Industrial Organization. (C. I. O.)

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Executive Gives Voice To Organization's View

Insistent demand

By A. M. WENDELL MALLIE†

What the C. I. O. thinks of the Negro worker was expressed recently by Walter Smethurst, executive assistant to John L. Lewis, nationally-known organizer of the Committee for Industrial Organization. Writing from national headquarters in Washington, D. C., to the Amsterdam News, Mr. Smethurst declared:

"While I am not in a position to designate the number of colored workers organized by the C. I. O., we have, however, in practically all sections of the country taken into membership in the C. I. O. numbers of colored workers."

Declaring himself and his organization emphatically on policy, Mr. Smethurst said: "The C. I. O. does not discriminate against any

workers on account of creed, color or nationality. This is one of its outstanding principles. The C. I. O. has from time to time had Negro organizers on its staff, and, as far as I know, local unions have elected and selected members of the colored race in the administration of local affairs."

Has Negro Organizers

"The United Mine Workers of America, which is affiliated with the C. I. O. and of which I am a member, has had for many years colored organizers on the staff."

On the question of Jim-Crow Unions in the C. I. O., Mr. Smethurst affirmed: "In my experience in dealing with the C. I. O. up to date, I know of no Jim-Crow locals in the South or anywhere else."

"Your last question which asks, and I quote, 'Will any such Jim-Crow unions be permitted?'—I am not in a position to answer specifically this question for the following reasons:

"Regional directors and organizers are given some discretion in meeting circumstances under which they do their organizing work, and particularly in view of the short period of existence of the C. I. O., instances might arise in the face of state laws which might warrant a temporary departure from the general rule; but the main objective and principle is to organize without discrimination

Gompers Against Race

Each step by the C. I. O. has been in direct violation of the principles laid down by the late Samuel Gompers and his American Federation of Labor.

Gompers and his organization's policies, which consistently barred and discriminated against the Negro as a union worker and ill-used him in various ways, have been pulled down, and the crash of the old labor philosophy of prejudice, discrimination, and exploitation has reverberated around the world.

But it is significant that the very C. I. O. unions that are in the vanguard of the liberal labor movement and which constitute the pillars of the C. I. O. were also those which when in the American Federation of Labor had given the Negro worker a chance.

The United Mine Workers of America, the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which were at one time affiliates of the A. F. L., were and are unions in which the Negro was admitted on a basis of equality, it was said.

Frank R. Crosswaith has for years been the general organizer of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and several other Negroes have occupied positions as business agents, organizers, shop chairman and chairwomen in these unions.

According to B. T. McLaurin, national field organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the American Federation of Labor and its president, William Green, have rendered valuable services to the Brotherhood, without which the union could not have survived its early struggles for recognition.

C. I. O. Backs Negro Rights; Elects Race Man

What the C. I. O. thinks of the Negro worker was expressed recently by Walter Smethurst, executive assistant to John L. Lewis, nationally-known organizer of the Committee for Industrial Organization. Writing from national headquarters in Washington, D. C., Mr. Smethurst declared:

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"Our most appreciable showing in the organization of colored workers, with the exception of the mine workers, has been in the tobacco field, namely stemmers and laborers, and in respect to this situation, I am in the process of trying to work out ways and means of setting up an organizing committee for continued and intensified organization among those groups."

"This committee will be substantially a colored committee and will operate under the direction and supervision of our regional office in Richmond, Va., John Suttle, mgr."

C. I. O. Rights Frameup

Of Race Sharecropper

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., — (CNA) — A formal account of the frame-up arrest of two young Negro sharecroppers in Tallapoosa County recently has been filed with Gov. Bibb Graves, with a request for immediate action in the case.

The two sharecroppers, Willie J. Hart and Peavy Smith, both members of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, were arrested Sept. 14th, near the town of Dadeville, and charged with "highway robbery."

Richard Liner, state organizer of the farm workers

Labor - 1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Executive Lives Voice

To Organization's View

By A. M. WENDELL MALLER

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"The United Mine Workers of America, which is affiliated with the C. I. O. and of which I am a member, has had for many years colored organizers on the staff."

On the question of Jim-Crow operators in the South or anywhere else. I know of no Jim-Crow operators in the South or anywhere else.

"Your last question which asks, 'Will any such Jim Crow Union Industrial Council Crow unions be permitted?'—I am an organized, and Noah Walters not in a position to answer specifically this question for the following reasons:

"Regional directors and organizers are given some discretion in the meeting circumstances under which they do their organizing work, and particularly in view of the short period of existence of the C. I. O., instances might arise in the face of state laws which might warrant a temporary departure from the general rule; but the main objective and principle is to organize without discrimination."

Committee on Industrial Organization. (C. I. O.)

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C. I. O. Fights Frameup Of Race Sharecropper

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,—(CNA)—

A formal account of the frame-up arrest of two young Negro sharecroppers in Tallapoosa County recently has been filed with Governor Bibbs Graves with a request for immediate action in the case. The two sharecroppers, Willie J. Hart and Peavy Smith, both members of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, were arrested Sept. 7th, near the town of Dadeville and charged with "highway robbery." Richard Linley, state organizer of the C. I. O. farm workers

union, identified the two young farm workers as an attack on the union itself. The union is conducting a campaign against a WPA ruling which declares no farm family can be certified for work "unless the landlord concerned is satisfied to have the individual absent from his farm."

Rival Labor Factions Battle For Supremacy In New Orleans

CIO and A. F. of L. Hurl Charges at Each Other as Both
Groups Seek Negro Membership.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 6—(ANP)—Claiming that they have pledged memberships of 800 of the 1,100 cotton warehousemen of New Orleans port, the Committee for Industrial Organization was further charged with Communist activity by the Americans an only hope of defeating a Federation of Labor affiliated un-Democratic organization of laborers this week.

Negroes high in an official control of labor can endure as it has capacity of the A. F. of L. up to boast in the past, in New Orleans.

ed, "We are American citizens and Charge and counter-charges were thereby against the CIO or any hurled between the labor faction as thing that tends towards confining grows tense leading up to munism." CIO comes back with the election of a bargaining agent "We are well aware of the inner for the waterfront workers. The workings of the A. F. of L. in this National Labor Relations board has area; their practices do not tend not set the date for the election, toward communism, only dictator but all who are interested in labor ship and gag rule." are knifed-edge to express their

They say further that, "It is pit feelings and opinions. eously ridiculous for Negroes in this state to boast of being American citizens. In view of the fact that they cannot vote, they are subjected to economic and industrial exploitation and the general avenue of advancement is narrowed beyond the required standard as set for America."

In giving reasons for communistic charges being hurled at them, the CIO explained that any movement to relegate the Negro from this "bondage" in this state, is stamped as communism and radicalism by those whose utmost efforts are directed on keeping him inferior to other nationality groups.

Labor organizers in the CIO ranks say that Negroes in New Orleans and surrounding ports rebuke the efforts of some few in their rank to hold them "in the gutter" as puppets of labor and capital. They said that Negroes in New Orleans are not American citizens in every sense of the word until their civil rights are to be compared with, at least, those in the lowest strata of other groups.

They state that their policy is and has always been to effect the best working conditions for the laborer, irrespective of race or color and this is what local capital and political interests term communism.

It was denied that the CIO has any affiliation or connection with the communist party or that their activity is influenced in any capacity by the communist party. These charges are made, they say,

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CIO's Ascendancy Called Inevitable; No Peace In Sight

'Only A Reaction Of Fascist Violence' C
Break Up Lewis Movement, Stolberg Says
As He Concludes Labor Survey

EDITOR'S NOTE: Today, in the last of 12 articles on the CIO, Mr. Stolberg sums up and makes four important forecasts.

By Benjamin Stolberg

To prophesy about the more distant future of the Committee for Industrial Organization is to indulge in stargazing. But what of its more immediate future?

When we speak of this future, we can have only four things in mind. First, will the CIO grow these next few years? Will it really organize the unorganized millions of our wage-earners? Second, will the CIO go in for independent political action? And if yes, in what way? Third, can there be peace between the CIO and the A. F. of L.? Fourth, what of the forces within the structure of the CIO?

I. LOSS IN LITTLE STEEL SLOWS DOWN CIO DRIVE

The CIO so far has been the most successful organizing movement in the history of American labor. After existing a little more than two years it has some 3,400,000 members.

And as we have seen in previous articles, it has done for them a lot. It is changing American labor from a primitive craft separatism to modern industrial unionism. It is here to stay.

Only a reaction of Fascist violence can break it up. But for the moment the drive of the CIO has undoubtedly slowed down. The loss in Little Steel, though by no means as significant as the enemies of labor would have us think, could not but act as a brake. What is really hurting the CIO just now, however, is the business recession, which is a depression in many industries. Dues, though not members, are falling off.

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the reasons why they were sympathetic to labor in the steel and automobile areas.

The CIO is, of course, for every state farmer-labor party, for all the left Republican organizations, for the Progressive Party in Wisconsin, and for the left wing of the Democracy. The CIO needs, especially during strikes, pro-labor or sympathetic governments in local and state power. It needs a progressive Congress. And it will continue in this piecemeal non-partisan political program until it feels that it has enough such pieces to cover the nation. Then it will be interested in a third party under its leadership. Unfortunately in this political awakening of organized labor, the Stalinists are also gaining in influence—in Labor's Non-Partisan League, in the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party and in the American Labor Party in New York City.

... * * *

IV. CIO PROGRAM SIMPLE, INEVITABLE

The program of the CIO is simple, progressive, historically inevitable. Modern industrial labor must organize in industrial unions. There can be no factional disagreement about this basic and essential program.

Factionalism in the CIO is confined to the tactics of the Communist "party line," rigidly followed by its members and its sympathizers. And the Communist, as we have seen, have no program beyond the wish to rule or ruin. It is a completely undemocratic, deviant, totalitarian and Machiavellian strategy, directed from afar, for reasons which have nothing to do with American labor.

The Stalinist bureaucracy wants to control international labor for reasons of its own foreign danger of disruption from this influence. Of course no worker must be excluded from a union for political or religious reasons, be he a Communist or a Bahaist. But the CIO must get rid of Communist-led officials, staff members, and organizers.

The top leadership of the CIO, including John L. Lewis, are gradually beginning to realize this danger. Phil Murray "gave the communists nothing" at the recent steel workers' conference in Pittsburgh. The CIO had to lay off in its retrenchment program nearly 300 organizers, among whom a disproportionately large number were Communist followers.

The rank-and-file worker is also beginning to see through the disruptive tactics of Communist factionalism. In the United Automobile Workers the "party line" is waning. And the daily dispatches from Russia make it ever clearer to American labor that Stalinism is neither red nor revolutionary nor labor; and that the effort to get rid of it is not a matter of "red-baiting" but is an essential duty in the building of a strong and progressive unionism.

THE END

Inside
The
CIO

Stolberg Labor Stories Attacked —And Defended

Writer Denies A Design To Disrupt The CIO And Elaborates His Charges Against Communist Party Line

A number of exceptions to Benjamin Stolberg's series of articles, "Inside the CIO," recently printed in The Post have been noted.

Some of these have been vituperative attacks on the author by Communist Party members and others. Some have charged that Mr. Stolberg is everything from a "Trotskyite" to a "red baiter" to a "tool of big business."

In many other instances, however, readers have raised objections to specific phases of the articles. Mr. Stolberg has been invited to reply to the more fundamental objections. His statements follow:

OBJECTION: Your series of articles is an attempt to disrupt the progress of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

STOLBERG: The whole import of the series was to show that the CIO is being disrupted by the Communist Party, its followers and sympathizers. I cannot here repeat what I wrote in detail in reference to the Automobile Workers' Union, the National Maritime Union and some of the professional and white-collar unions.

The aim of the Communist Party is to rule or ruin the CIO—where it can. No movement can ever be disrupted from the outside as dangerously as from the inside. As a Socialist, I can never admit that the labor movement can grow strong and powerful by hiding the truth from the masses, by Machiavellian tactics, by lies and slander. The whole theory that reaction and darkness gain when the truth is told, especially when it is vitally necessary, is an illusion. Given a united and progressive labor movement, I have no fears of the Weirs and Girdlers. The other illusion is that the Weirs and Girdlers never read the factional radical press.

I can only quote Lenin once more: "It is never too early to tell the workers the truth." And let us cherish the honesty with which Marx and Engels themselves declared in their manifesto: "It is time for the Communists to make open proclamation of their outlook, their aims, their trends..."

They did not deny, for fear of the Weirs and Girdlers, that they had defeated the Ludlow resolution. If a party line. They told the world. All great Socialist leaders have come out for their program from always insisted on telling the truth to the workers. Besides, the whole

and other countries clearly indicates all this. As a matter of fact, the Homer Martin administration in the Auto Workers' Union won its most important victory only the other day over the Unity group—the Communist opposition—on the issue of "collective security." The Martin administration favored the Ludlow resolution.

OBJECTION: You say the membership of the CIO is 15 per cent less than the four million members claimed for it by its leaders. How do you arrive at this conclusion?

STOLBERG: As I have pointed out, the CIO has done wonders in organizing more than three million workers in a brief two years. I have, as a matter of fact, accepted the official figures of practically all the CIO unions.

Unfortunately, the CIO itself has made several errors. For instance, it includes the International Typographical Union and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, while, as a matter of fact, these two unions are not in the CIO but only their presidents as individuals.

I could not, however, accept the figures of several Communist-guided unions, such as the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, which credited themselves with the fantastic membership of 100,000. There are several other Communist-guided paper unions which simply turn in larger figures than they have.

Also the depression in the textile industry, coupled with incredibly low wages and an enormous number of layoffs, has hurt the textile drive enormously.

OBJECTION: In your third article you said that the Socialist Party since the split between the left and right wings has had no real policy on trade-unionism. Isn't it true that, as a matter of fact, in reference to trade unions the Socialist Party is opposed to the Communist Party?

STOLBERG: Recently—in fact, in the last month—the Socialists in the Auto Workers' Union have stopped their "United" tactics with the Communists and are co-operating with the Homer Martin administration. On the West Coast the Socialists are doing a splendid job of fighting Stalinist disruption. Norman Thomas, whose real pacifism is unquestioned and who has become aware of the dangers of "collective security," has helped brilliantly to bring it about.

OBJECTION: Heywood Broun in answering your series in The New Republic denies that he is a member of the Communist Party.

STOLBERG: Of course, I never said he was. He is more valuable to the party outside it. But my whole series brought out that there is such a thing as a "party line," and everybody knows it, and the fact remains that Broun is the main trouble-shooter for the party program in the liberal press.

A few instances will suffice.

When Norman Thomas in his debate in November 1935 with Earl

Browder brought out the fact that the Stalin regime supplied Italy with oil during the Ethiopian crisis, Broun immediately attacked Thomas in The Nation.

Of course, Broun did his stuff about the Commission of Inquiry into the guilt of Leon Trotsky, though as a civil-libertarian he must know that no member of the commission was a Trotskyite and that they all were interested merely in securing a hearing for one side of the historic controversy. As a matter of fact, almost every member of the commission, especially myself, it so happens, has appeared in print before the hearings as an opponent of Trotskyism.

When the Communist Party found it necessary in view of its struggles with the Homer Martin administration in the Auto Workers' Union to attack Martin, Mr. Broun put in his licks in a completely unwarranted attack on Martin. And no matter what Mr. Broun may say, his "line" is the "line" of Messrs. Hathaway, Stachel and Gebert, by whom he was surrounded at the CIO convention in Atlantic City.

He attacked Sinclair Lewis long before Lewis' last book came out, at the same time when the whole party press attacked Lewis, having learned what Lewis' theme would be. I happen to disagree with Sinclair Lewis' recent attitude on radicalism in general. I am merely pointing out the perfect timing in Mr. Broun's dislikes with party strategy.

When the report of the Dewey Commission came out indicting the Moscow trials as a frame-up and warning the American people against the Stalinist tactics in our own labor movement, Mr. Broun again did his stint in The New Republic.

Finally, in his attack on me in the same journal in connection with my articles on the CIO, he repeats the typical party strategy. The strategy is to identify any attack on the Communist Party with an attack on the CIO—to present me as an outsider snooping around the labor movement and picking up facts in some devious manner.

OBJECTION: In the same New Republic article Mr. Broun declared that, because you are an outsider, not a member of the CIO, you are not qualified to discuss the present industrial unionism drive.

STOLBERG: The truth is I have written for 20 years on the labor movement. I get my information as does any other journalist, such as Louis Stark, Raymond Clapper, Paul Ward and others. However, for Mr. Broun's information I may say I have had suggestions and requests from people on the top leadership of the CIO to tell the story for the sake of our labor movement.

CIO OPPOSES ALL COLOR BAR

PITTSBURGH, Nov. — The first constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organization with 1,000 delegates in attendance, which closed here last week, adopted resolutions pledging continuation of the CIO policy of full equality for colored workers in labor unions and in all phases of the life of the country.

Of the three resolutions adopted, the first instructed the executive committee to call a conference of all interested CIO affiliates to "lay plans for launching a joint campaign of organization" in the South.

Another called for legislation to abolish the poll tax whereby most colored and a large percentage of whites are disfranchised in the South. The third one struck out at the "false conflicts" created by the employers between black and white workers, and declared that the "CIO hereby pledges itself to uncompromising opposition to any form of discrimination, whether political or economic, based upon race, color, creed or nationality."

Delegates told of terror in the South and one, William Mitch, a white delegate from Birmingham, Ala., related how the employers tried to "break down" the unions over racial problems.

The delegates applauded as a colored delegate, William Young of the East Chicago Steel Workers Organizing Committee, asserted that Liberal Rep. Maury Maverick had lost his seat from Texas because workers "must pay a poll tax of \$2.50—which is more money than many workers in Maverick's district earn in an entire week."

CIO Chairman John L. Lewis who opened the convention declared that the CIO stands for the rights of all Americans of any color, creed or religion, or of any school of thought that maintains respect for American democracy.

Hank Johnson, colored vice-chairman of the Packing House Workers Organizing Committee, was given a tremendous ovation as he told how the CIO had given colored workers their "first opportunity to enter unions and really win collective bargaining."

Labor - 1938

Committee on Industrial Organization (C.I.O.)

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Stolberg Calls Steel Drive Greatest Victory In Labor History; Rubber Unions Stride Ahead

'Little Steel' Fiasco Is Laid To Too Much Enthusiasm

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the ninth of Mr. Stolberg's articles on the CIO. Today he tells why the strike in "Little Steel" failed, and sketches the swift strides of CIO unions in various key industries.

By Benjamin Stolberg

So far I have dealt with the most significant new unions in the CIO. And I have touched only passingly on those old and established unions which launched the CIO and are still its backbone.

Of these the three most important are the United Mine Workers, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. All three have a long and militant history of industrial or semi-industrial unionism. All three have used Section 7a of the NRA, the Wagner labor act and the CIO drive in successive waves, to entrench themselves.

The UMW have 600,000 out of a possible 620,000 members; the ILG 260,000 out of a possible 290,000, and the ACW some 180,000 out of a possible 200,000 workers. They all renew their contracts with the employers automatically, and their strikes are very often mere stoppages during negotiations.

THESE UNIONS ARE PERMANENT FIXTURES

This does not mean that they are all sitting pretty. Coal is a highly competitive and troubled industry. Electricity and oil are cutting into its over-expanded field. The needle trades have always operated in an ultra-seasonal industry. But these three unions are permanent fixtures in their fields.

Steel was organized by the miners. And the textile industry was organized by the two great clothing unions. On the whole, these two organizations reflect the stability,



The CIO's victory in rubber and defeat in Little Steel are dealt with by Mr. Stolberg in today's article. The United Rubber Workers, composed largely of hillbillies and led by Sherman H. Dalrymple (right above), himself a hillbilly, is free of factionalism, has succeeded remarkably. progressivism and non-factionalism of their parent bodies. And though not as yet deeply rooted and in addition undergoing a deep crisis in the business recession, they are nonetheless permanently established in their fields.

Under the chairmanship of Hillman the textile organizing committee has at one time or another registered some 450,000. Today it has some 250,000 of that (though by no means all of these are under contract) out of a possible 1,200,000 workers. This industry is difficult to organize for many reasons. It is not really controlled by the manufacturers but by the big factors, by its selling end. It is dizzily seasonal, utterly competitive and unplanned, and steeped in the exploitation of its labor, whose wages for years have been between \$5 and \$11



a week. The agreements signed reflect these difficulties. Hillman organized as quickly as possible, often at incredibly low standards. A \$15 wage is tops. At present the industry is one one-third at work. And the depression is of course hurting the union drive. Still, the union has grown eightfold in one year and is here to stay.

STEEL PRESENTS A DIFFERENT PICTURE

In steel we get a different picture. On March 1, 1937, United States Steel, with a marvelous sense for dramatic publicity, voluntarily

A factor in the unsuccessful drive on Little Steel was that its leadership was in the hands of former miners, such as Clint Golden, (lower photo), who tried to use methods which did not apply to steel. The picture at the top shows the Chicago massacre where 10 workers died, shop by police.

recognized the Steel Workers' Organization Committee. Today the SWOC has 445 contracts, which call for a graded 40 to 48-hour week at a weekly wage increase of more than \$2,000,000. The industry is more than 75 per cent organized, though unfortunately it, too, is one of the worst hit in this recession.

But in Little Steel—in Bethlehem, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, and the Inland Steel Co.—the union lost the strike last Summer. In Little Steel, John Lewis and Philip Murray no doubt made several serious mistakes. For one thing, the drive was put in charge of officials of the United Mine Workers. That was almost unavoidable. For, unlike the automobile

Unfortunately these old United Mine Workers used methods which did not apply in steel. In coal, when a strike is called, every man quits until the new agreement takes him back to work. In Little Steel the workers were mostly raw recruits, who became restless as the struggle sharpened. At the same time the various organizers, in their enthusiasm over the easy victory in Big Steel, exaggerated the number of men enrolled, which misled the top leadership into acquiescing in a premature strike.

Among these organizers were a number of Communists, who pressed for a premature strike in the hope of entrenching themselves in the drive. Finally, Lewis, Murray,

Clint Golden and Van Bittner did not appreciate the unbelievable ruthlessness of the barons in Little Steel, the reaction or corruption or both of the same public officials, and the social backwardness in these communities. Eighteen steel workers were killed during the strike, 10 of them shot in the back by the Chicago police. But for all this, the steel drive is so far the greatest victory in the entire history of American labor.

STRIKING PARALLEL IN RUBBER WORKERS

The other basic or semi-basic industries in which the organizational drive has proceeded with a minimum of factionalism are rubber, oil, metal mining, aluminum, and glass.

The history of the rubber workers offers a striking parallel to that of the automotive workers, except that the United Rubber Workers have escaped all factionalism. The rank and file in both unions is very similar, full of hillbillies—simple, militant, direct.

The rubber workers, as the automobile workers, began organizing under the A. F. of L. as far back as July, 1933. The A. F. of L. did nothing. But the workers were all along gathering under their own leadership. And as in the automobile industry so in the rubber industry, the union was established in a series of great sit-down strikes.

Early in 1937 it joined the CIO. In March, 1937, it signed a contract for 14,000 workers with the Firestone company. The contracts pro-

vided for wage increases by negotiation, for a 36-hour standard week (with 40 hours in some departments), and time-and-a-half for overtime.

President S. H. Dalrymple of the union is himself a hillbilly, slow, shrewd, progressive in outlook, but cautious in tactics. And wherever factionalism rises, he nips it in the bud. Today the URW have 75,000 workers out of a possible 125,000.

MEMBERSHIP RISES

UNDER STIMULUS OF NRA

In the old days the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was known as the Western Federation of Miners, which in 1905 gave birth to the IWW under the leadership of Bill Haywood. But in 1911 it rejoined the A. F. of L. and in 1916 it purged itself of all wobbly trends.

From then on until the NRA it merely vegetated in the metal mining industries. After the celebrated Ludlow massacre in 1914, when it lost the great strike at the Rockefeller mines in Colorado, its membership never exceeded 1500. But under the stimulus of the NRA it increased its membership to some 16,000 in 1936 and the CIO drive has brought it up to 50,000 today out of a possible 150,000.

In July, 1936, it won recognition from the American Smelting & Refining Co. at Perth Amboy, N. J., but in August it lost a strike at the Sunshine Silver Mine in Idaho, the largest silver mine in the world. The leadership of the union under Reid Robinson is slow, honest and unexciting. And though the union has won some recent National Labor Relations Board elections, it is troubled by a rival campaign conducted by the A. F. of L., which has absorbed the membership of the so-called "Blue Card" union. The latter was born during a strike, and at

Zeal Of Communists Is

Also Held Factor In Failure

one time was accused by the NLRB of being company-dominated.

CIO IS HANDICAPPED IN OIL AND ALUMINUM

In oil and aluminum the CIO is handicapped by the fact that these industries are controlled by great monopolies with a rabid anti-labor record. The Oil Workers International Union, under Harvey C. Fremming, is up against the Rockefeller Standard Oil, the Deterding Shell Oil, and the Mellon Gulf Oil Cos. On a national scale, it has achieved a somewhat shaky agreement with the Consolidated Oil Co. (Sinclair). But it has a large number of local agreements in the distributing end of the industry. The union claims 65,000 workers out of a possible million, which is a step forward in this most monopolistic of American industries.

The aluminum workers, from the NRA to 1937, were organized in

some 20 "Federal locals" affiliated directly to the A. F. of L. Which gave them little attention. In May, 1937, the union struck the great Mellon plant at Alcoa, Tenn., in an attempt to wipe out the difference in pay between Northern and Southern plants. The strike was lost, A. F. of L. officials ordering the employees back to work. The membership at Alcoa then split into three unions, one CIO, one A. F. of L. and one independent. The A. F. of L. and CIO are now fighting it out for members in other aluminum plants.

AUTOMOTIVE WAR CARRIES OVER INTO GLASS

The Federation of Flat Glass Workers joined the CIO early in 1936. It had been an industrial union in character from the outset and its president, Glen W. McCabe, had been a follower of John Lewis from the beginnings of CIO. The Federation had enjoyed good relations with Libby-Owen-Ford in Toledo from its inception and was officially recognized and dealt with collectively as early as 1935.

Both the big flat-glass manufacturers and Pittsburgh Plate were struck late in 1936, and the strikes were settled late in January, 1937, with average increases of approximately eight cents an hour in both plants.

Significant from the standpoint of CIO history was that McCabe made a close alliance with Homer Martin, which he used as a leverage in prosecuting his glass strike. In many ways the glass strike was merely a battle of the automotive labor war.

In spite of his success in the glass strike McCabe was persuaded to re-sign early in the Summer of 1937 under an agreement by which Paul Fuller, Lewis' assistant, took over for the remainder of the McCabe term. McCabe, whose administration has been surrounded by charges of high-handedness and at one time of mishandling of funds, is now trying to swing the glass workers to an A. F. of L. affiliation. Probably nothing will come of this. The Glass Federation has been much too successful and is too powerful as a CIO member to allow of much chance of secession.

NEXT: Transport, Fur, Cannery, Radio and Others.

Lewis Advocates CIO For Farmers

NEW YORK, Jan. 16. (AP)—Organization of a "CIO for farmers" to cooperate economically and politically with organized labor was advocated today by John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Asserting that existing farm organizations do not represent agriculture as a whole, Lewis, in an article written for the magazine "The Country Home," said agriculture needed a central body that would represent all farmers, all tenants and all farm labor.

"The white collar groups,"

taught by distress the dangers of not being organized, are rapidly unionizing. Industry already is 1937, the union struck the great Mellon plant at Alcoa, Tenn., in an attempt to wipe out the difference in pay between Northern and Southern plants. The strike was lost, A. F. of L. officials ordering the employees back to work. The membership at Alcoa then split into three unions, one CIO, one A. F. of L. and one independent. The A. F. of L. and CIO are now fighting it out for members in other aluminum plants.

He said such a combination of farm and labor would have tremendous influence and "naturally" one of its "by-products would be political."

But, he added: "I do not advocate such an organization as a device for getting more money from the Federal government. That is short sighted. I think that a farmers' organization similar to the CIO should devote itself to the correction and control of distributing and marketing."

NO PREJUDICES IN CIO UNIONS

Negroes "Part, Parcel" Says Director Here

By A. M. WENDELL MALLIET

Affirming there is no place for race prejudice and discrimination within the ranks of organized labor, Allan S. Haywood, regional director of the C. I. O., in an exclusive interview with The Amsterdam News last Friday said:

"Negroes are part and parcel of our unions. They are members of almost all our unions, and are positively admitted on a basis of equality. We are for every and all workers, regardless of race, creed or nationality."

In addition, a resolution on "Negro Rights" was adopted at the second session of the first convention of unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization in New York state which was held at the Hotel Center, last Friday and Saturday.

Haywood President

Mr. Haywood was elected president, and Noah Walters, Negro, was elected one of the fourteen vice-presidents of the newly formed state organization, the New York State Industrial Union Council.

The resolution on "Negro Rights," which was submitted by the Joint Council of United Office and Professional Workers of America, declared:

"WHEREAS the Negro population of New York faces serious problems of unemployment, ill health, overcrowding in schools and hospitals, bad housing and delinquency over and above the rest of the population, and

"WHEREAS the Negro community has been subjected to arbitrary

and extortionate rental increases because of a housing crisis,

"BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that this convention go on record supporting the revival of emergency rent laws and that federal housing projects be initiated in Negro communities to relieve this congestion, and

Further Resolution

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the State Department of Social Welfare and municipal welfare bureaus take especial pains to see that problems of the Negro community are approached with sympathy, honesty, and understanding, and that their staff personnel include fair proportions of Negroes in every capacity."

According to President Haywood, there are no jim-crow unions in the C.I.O. In the South Negro and white workers meet together in the same hall and transact the business of the union on a basis of equality.

"Negroes and whites are members of the same textile, mine, citrus, transport, meat packers and steel workers unions," he added.

Negro delegates to the convention included William H. Gauden, Josephine Meyers, Lorenzo Soto-ongo, Leonard Simpson, Charlotte Adelmund, Leslie Coleman, Lemuel Scarborough, Thomas Jasper, Arthur Christie, Lyndon Henry and Rudolph Massey.

Walters Picked

Also Noah Walters, who was elected vice-president of the state council; Roy Soden, Odell Clark, B. Pleasant, Euston Sharpe, Ethel Seely and Uzie Bush.

Declaring themselves in a resolution on Fascism and Democracy, the New York Joint Board and affiliated locals of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America said, among other things:

"We dedicate ourselves to the preservation of American Democracy. We pledge our strength and our thought and our hearts to the reinforcement of American Democracy by making it more responsible to the needs of the people; more fruitful in sheltering and clothing and feeding them; more just in its workings; and progressively leading to a fuller, freer, happier and more secure life for all."

Lehman Speaks

Governor Herbert H. Lehman spoke on the social legislation of his administration. Among the other speakers who addressed the convention were, Acting Mayor Newbold Morris, the Rev. John P. Boland, chairman of the New York State Labor Relations Board; John Brophy, national director of the C.I.O.; Walter Smethurst, executive assistant to John L. Lewis; Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the

French Federation of Labor; Sidney Hillman, C.I.O. vice-president and president of the A.C.W.; Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union and a city Councilman; and Heywood Brown, president of the American Newspaper Guild. Allan S. Haywood presided.

Labor - 1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Memphis Mayor Said It Couldn't, But the CIO Came to Town, And It's There to Stay Despite Terror Against Organizers

[This is the third of a series of four articles by Ernest Moorer, Daily Worker staff writer. A concluding article will appear in a forthcoming issue.]

Daily Worker
By Ernest Moorer
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 20. — Even Memphis is not so reactionary as it once was.

There was a time, not three years ago, that a visit to this city by a CIO organizer or the representative of a labor organization, meant an almost certain beating. In order to evaluate progress here it is necessary to understand just how bad things have been.

Last September—in true Frank Hague style—Mayor Watkins Overton solemnly announced that “CIO organizers, Communists and highly paid professional organizers will not be tolerated in Memphis.” Police Commissioner Davis was quick to back him up. “We know the whereabouts of Norman Smith,” he said, “and this situation will be taken care of very soon.”

Norman Smith, organizer for the United Auto Workers, was “taken care of” three days later in South Memphis while the Central Labor Union meetings was in progress. Henry Ford’s thugs sent in from Detroit, did the job. His head was beaten to a bloody pulp. He was taken to a hospital where authorities refused permission to newspaper men to interview or photograph him, despite the hospital’s contrary policy. From the hospital they took him to jail.

BEATEN ON STREET

After his release from the latter he arranged for a broadcast over the local radio station. He planned, he said, to take his case and that of other intimidated Memphis Ford workers to the people.

He was on his way to the station when seven Ford plug-uglies swung onto his running board,

and with bandages from the first stirrup back in 1905, beating still on his head, beat him into insensibility. Remember, this happened on a principal street of a city of 300,000, in plain view of dozens of witnesses.

A reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of the thugs offered by the American Civil Liberties Union is still unclaimed.

In spite of Mayor Overton’s trade against “imported” organizers, local men fared no better. Ben McCullough was an assembly line worker in the Ford plant. Before the strike started he was visited by his “line pusher” who warned him to cease union activity. A few days later eight men came to his home, called him outside and beat him badly.

THUGS IMPORTED

It was in response to McCullough’s telegrams to John L. Lewis and to Detroit UMWA officials that Norman Smith came to Memphis. McCullough was again beaten when the Ford plant was reopened.

The first official CIO representatives to come to Memphis were Brush Smith and Fred Clift, both organizers for the United Mine Workers. Smith, oldest member of the Tennessee State Federation of Labor, is well known in Memphis.

Dropping by the City Hall to call on old friends, he was near the office of Police Chief Will Lee when he overheard a conversation which led him to believe that thugs were being imported from Detroit to smash the union.

Smith warned his friends and his prediction came true. The thugs arrived in a troop and the beatings began.

What made it easy for Ford to secure the promise of the City of Memphis to keep the union out of his plant was the fact that Memphis has a dictator.

The man is not Mayor Overton. As a matter of fact he holds no office. He’s a real estate operator.

Ed Crump was an ambitious young politician just turned 30 and trying to get his foot in the

EXTENDS HIS POWER

Young Ed watched his chance and wormed his way into Bob Church’s organization. He was the Negroes’ friend, he said. He’d help them win a larger share of the vote. (Memphis has an approximately white population of 180,000 and 110,000 Negroes.)

Crump was interested only in power for Crump. He fought his way to the top of the Church organization, extended its control over vice and rackets, became a Congressman (his only office) and a very rich man.

Through 1936 Crump’s power remained unchallenged. He held his ground because of his nucleus of the city’s 30,000 Negro votes, a bloc bound fast to the Crump machine through demagoguery, stool pigeons, terrorism, the control of relief and his alliance with employers. Normally, he also controlled a majority of the white voters.

But little cracks began to appear in the Crump machine back in 1936.

Governor Gordon Browning, because of the growing Democratic strength in TVA-blessed East Tennessee, where a large Republican vote is usually cast, decided last year that he could get along fairly well without the Crump backing.

IN TO STAY

This was the danger signal to Crump’s power, the sign of strain within that warned of an ultimate breakdown. The one thing he feared with a deadly dread was a progressive, city-wide labor organization. If such should come he would lose his Negro voters through their enlightenment and he would lose the graft he got from big corporations, such as Ford, to keep the unions out.

That was why he decided a

fight to the finish was necessary to break Governor Browning last year when the governor proposed to appoint Maj. George L. Berry, president of the Printing Pressmen’s Union, to the United States Senate.

It was about the time that Berry was appointed that Crump lost his Congressman.

Walter Chandler went to Congress on the Crump ticket because if you don’t play ball on Crump’s team you don’t play ball. Once there he began to change. In the first place he was influenced by the governor’s revolt. Later he began to be influenced by the progressives of the Maury Maverick school. Through their influence and with the advantage of distance he could see that things were no longer the same in Memphis.

For instance, last year Robert Tillman, a prominent young lawyer and former linotype operator, decided to take a job as sub-regional CIO director. This shook the Crump foundation like a subterranean explosion because Tillman, as a leading figure in local A. F. of L. circles, had frequently been useful to Crump. Besides, his friends know him to be nobody’s fool politically.

From this it is logical to deduce to facts: CIO is in Memphis to stay and CIO could never have peace with Crump.

And when Crump goes civil liberties can and will grow in Memphis just as they increased in Chattanooga, Knoxville, Birmingham and other cities of the Deep South.

TENANT UNION MOVES TO ALIGN WITH C. I. O.

30 Dissenting Delegates Denied Convention Seats

AFFILIATION VOTE TODAY

Recognized ‘Scene,’ Official Says Of Sharecropper Organization’s Progress

By The Associated Press
LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 25.—Direct Committee of Industrial Organization affiliation was proposed to the Southern Tenant Farmers’ Union today after 30 delegates were denied seats at the organization’s fourth annual convention because their locals refused to co-operate in a C. I. O. movement last Fall.

President J. R. Butler of Pangburn said representatives of the protesting locals would be treated as visitors until they decided to join other S. T. F. U. locals in affiliation with the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America.

Charge Prejudice

The S. T. F. U. will vote tomorrow on the proposal for a more direct connection with C. I. O. than provided by the U. C. A. P. A. W. A. The delegates refused seats charged that a special convention in Memphis last November at which the S. T. F. U. voted to align itself with the U. C. A. P. A. W. A. was held without anti-C. I. O. locals being invited to participate.

Discussing the C. I. O. relationship begun at the Memphis convention, Executive Secretary H. L. Mitchell, in his annual report, said: “To some of us it may have seemed as though we were only entering the C. I. O. by the back door and were giving up an organization that meant very much to our people. We were, however, able to retain both our identity and our status as an organization.”

“In order to convert tenants into some owners, it will be necessary to follow the fundamental principles of the C. I. O. These are: ‘Sell tenants farms on long-term payments at a very low rate of interest.’ ‘Lend tenants a sufficient amount of money to enable them to purchase farms.’ ‘Make available good farm land at reasonable prices for acquisition by tenants.’ ‘Give to the new farm owners constant advice and direction in regard to arm operation and the marketing of their products.’”

Four Needs Noted

Reports Progress

Mr. Mitchell told the convention that the S. T. F. U. made great progress during 1937. “We have now become an institution that is a recognized part of the Southern scene,” he said. “The planter opposition is now more inclined to tolerate us, realizing that we are here to stay and that sooner or later they will have to deal with us. No longer is force and

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Four Needs Noted
"It will not be possible for the Nation to have a sturdy, progressive and independent class of farmers under an extensive land-tenure system," the Norman, Okla., landlord declared.

The New Republic is a "liberal" weekly of New York supporting the CIO and, generally, the New Deal and President Roosevelt.

"Recently the CIO established its Michigan state council at a conference held in Lansing. The Packard local of Detroit sent a delegation which included four negro delegates. The Packard company employs few negroes, yet the local conferred the power of representation upon four negro members. Upon arrival at Lansing's foremost hotel they were refused admission, whereupon the entire delegation threatened a boycott. For the first time in the twenty-two years of this hotel's existence negroes passed a night under its roof and were accorded all the privileges of guests. The Packard local of Detroit supports the Martin administration 100 per cent."

But Labor Day Speeches By Officials Reveal Unions As Unrelenting

In an address prepared for delivery over a nation-wide radio network, she deplored jurisdictional disputes between the warring labor unions and warned them that wage earners would suffer unless a reconciliation were effected.

The effect of the secretary's appeal could not be measured immediately but in Labor Day statements and addresses prior to the talk neither the A. F. of L. nor the Committee for Industrial Organization showed any sign of giving ground. [REDACTED]

Joseph Padway, general counsel of the A. F. of L., declared in an address at Omaha, Neb., that there could be no peace between the two camps "as long as the present C. I. O. leaders demand that they shall continue to lead their unions."

"The rank and file are welcome in-

Lewis was in Mexico City to attend the Latin-American Labor Congress, but in a statement issued through his office here he said the rival faction, "professing a desire for unity," had engaged in a civil war to destroy the labor movement which the C. I. O. has carried to such extraordinary success.

William Green, president of the federation, charged in an address at Providence, R. I., that supporters of the Committee for Industrial Organization were giving aid and assistance to division in labor's ranks.

The federation's secretary-treasurer Frank Morrison, told an audience at Pittsburgh, Penn., that the C. I. O. was only a new name for an old idea of one big union, which had been tried many times and had failed because it did not meet "practical requirements."

At a convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (C. I. O.) in St. Louis, James B. Carey, its president, set the goal of a blanket agreement with the entire electrical industry.

In another address prepared for delivery, Elmer F. Andrews, the wage and hour administrator, said the government was going to depend upon the people of the United States, "not upon an army of inspectors from Washington," to make effective the wage-hour law which goes into operation October 24. He told employers:

"Preparation now to report promptly any competition based on violation of this law will be a service to other employers in your industry, to the wage earners, and to the public. Every effort is being made to set up a system of inspection which can accept, investigate, examine, and take proper action upon complaints of violation of the act."

Andrews said regular State agencies would be used to help enforce the law wherever possible, and that some Federal inspectors would be put into the field to follow up reports of violations.

Green Calls For Rededication To Cause For Unifying Movement; Lewis Accuses A. F. Of L. Of Peace Talk While Fighting

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Labor Day speakers called today for new peace efforts between the warring American Federation of Labor and Committee for Industrial Organization as workers throughout the nation laid down their tools to celebrate organized labor's own holiday.

Parades, picnics, mass meetings, and other demonstrations were planned with a significant Labor Day message by President Roosevelt high-lighting the celebration. Mr. Roosevelt speaks from Den- t, Md., at 2 p. m. over nation- wide radio networks in support of the candidacy of Rep. David J. Lewis who seeks the Democratic senatorial nomination from the conservative incumbent, Milward E. Tydings. All major labor groups are opposing Tydings.

'Labor Cannot Divide'

President William Green of the A. F. of L. asserted the day called for "a rededication to the cause of unionism and for raising our labor movement."

"Our national life is a unity and labor cannot divide its forces without loss to itself and the cause of human welfare," Green declared.

"Let us determine to forge a new industrial democracy will take its unity during the year, sweep aside proper place under our flag." all disruption, and take advantage **Claims A. F. of L. Gains** of the opportunities which we can Secretary Frank Morrison of the turn into strength for the cause of A. F. of L. asserted that the rival unionism and higher standards of group "has failed in its purpose to living for all."

CIO Chairman John L. Lewis and at the same time announced Labor Day message, presumably that A. F. of L. unions have gained written before we saw Green's state-over 1,130,000 dues paying members ment, indirectly answered the A. F. in the last two years or since the of L. leader and accused him and CIO unions were suspended.

his associates of "professing a desire for unity" while engaging "in a civil war to destroy the labor movement which the CIO has carried to such extraordinary success." CIO leaders did not make public any new membership figures, but they claim approximately 4,000,000 adherents — a gain of 2,500,000 since their suspension from the

'Born Of Inertia'

"The Committee for Industrial Organization," Lewis said, "was born of the complacency and inertia of those who had so long assumed direction of the labor movement in America, who insisted that labor unions must be patterned on craft distribution, and who denounced as heretical any effort toward indus-

since their suspension from the federation.

CIO Vice-Chairman Phillip Murray, who is also vice-president of Lewis' United Mine Workers of America, claimed credit for his Steel Workers' Organizing Committee in preventing a wage cut in the important steel industry and asserted that "nobody can ever drive

Executive Vice-President E. L. Oliver of Labor's Non-partisan League, political arm of the CIO, declared that "Labor Day of 1933 finds millions of pro-labor voters engaged in a historic struggle to preserve and extend democracy in the United States."

Labor - 1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Discloses Names Of 9 Race Reds In House Inquiry

Defender
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Nine members of the Race among 60 red chieftains were named Monday of this week by John P. Frey, American Federation of Labor leader, testifying before the House committee investigating un-American activities, as the leading communists in the United States. The nine named were:

James W. Ford, 1936 vice presidential candidate in charge of Race work; A. J. Berry, Race organizer in Harlem; Thomas Nabried, of Philadelphia, employed as organizer by the C.I.O.; Angelo Herndon, Ray Mansborough, former Chicago teacher; Maude White, Chicagoan doing party work in Cleveland; Harry Winston, executive secretary of the Young Communist League; Earl A. Welch, state secretary for Tennessee; Louise Thompson, former teacher in the Y.W.C.A. in New York City.

COMMUNISTS PLAN TO RAISE \$280,000

Party Campaign for \$40,000
More Than Last Year Based
on Membership Rise

AIMS AT BASIC INDUSTRIES

Organization Efforts in Farm
Areas Also to Be Stressed
in 'Anti-Reaction' Drive

With the most ambitious program in its history, the New York State Communist party announced plans yesterday to raise \$280,000 for the organization's activities in the coming year. The drive, announced by Israel Amter, State chairman and candidate for Governor, at party headquarters, 35 East Twelfth Street, began yesterday and will continue until Jan. 1, which Communists observe as Lenin Memorial Day.

The amount sought is \$40,000 more than the quota of last year, of which \$180,000 was raised in the drive. With membership increased by half over last year, campaign plans call for increased quotas for all county and district organizations. The most significant percentage increase is in the up-State quota, which is \$10,000. This is 100 per cent more than the 1937 quota.

The chief item of the budget is \$112,000—40 per cent of the total amount—for the party organization. Next largest is \$85,000 for the Daily Worker and next is \$26,000 for concentration of organization efforts in the basic industries—the industries in which the party is weakest—and in the farm areas.

There will be an election campaign fund of \$18,000, of which \$7,500 will be spent for radio time. In convention last May the party delegates dedicated the organization to throwing back "the forces of reaction," even to the extent of withdrawing Communist candidates to assist other liberal candidates, and the fund sought has been named an "anti-reactionary campaign fund."

Remaining figures in the budget, each of whose items is called a "minimum need for the next year," are \$15,000 each for a national party training school and State schools and \$10,000 for concentration on organizing Negroes.

The drive calls for the raising of \$135,000 in New York County, \$62,000 in Kings, \$42,000 in the Bronx, \$16,000 in Harlem, \$8,000 in Queens and \$7,000 in miscellaneous places such as Summer camps. Prizes, including copies of Marxist classics, will be offered to individuals collecting large amounts and trophies will be given to sections and branches reaching their quotas first. About 1,000 entertainments will be held in the drive.

Pointing out that the quota was increased over last year despite the depression, and asserting that the influence of the party had grown tremendously in the last twelve months, Mr. Amter said "pledges of enthusiastic support have come from every section of the country." He predicted that thousands of contributions would be made by non-members.

He ridiculed the charges that the party received "Moscow gold." Declaring that the party's financial statements were printed every year, he said such talk was "too moth-eaten to hold water." He suggested that State Senator McNaboe and Representative Dies might well investigate organizations financed by Fascist powers abroad. Their names could be easily provided, he said.

Communists.

Labor - 1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
August 17, 1938

Reds Among Federal Officials

Such persons as James Ford, Negro candidate for the vice-presidency on the Communist ticket and the Red spokesmen for the Committee for Industrial Organization, have been arrogant in their efforts to dictate to Senator George and other members of congress as to how they should vote. Any candidate who challenges Senator George's record is under obligation to tell the people plainly which of the measures the senator refused to support would receive the endorsement of his campaign opponent.

But in the meantime testimony before the house committee to investigate un-American activities has reached a point where that committee is bound to make a searching inquiry into the Communistic activities of employees in the executive departments at Washington.

On Monday James P. Frey, a high official of the American Federation of Labor, appeared before this committee. He testified that the Communist party in this country had deliberately altered its original strategy in order to get control of John Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization and use American labor as a spearhead in the effort to destroy the American form of government.

When the witness referred to Harry F. Warde, as the head of the Civil Liberties Union, Representative Mason of Illinois, a member of the committee, asked, "Is that the same man who is the head of the League for Peace and Democracy?" Mr. Frey replied in the affirmative, whereupon Representative Mason said:

"That's all very interesting in view of a meeting to be held in Washington tonight at which a radical young labor leader of Mexico—Toledano—is to speak. That meeting has been sponsored by government officials, most of whom admitted they are members of the League for Peace and Democracy."

The witness, Mr. Frey, then said the league was one of the agencies through which the Communist party carried on propaganda work and added:

"I would like to suggest that the committee might start some of its investigations in the federal departments in this city."

Representative Mason said, "That has been done," but when Representative Dies, chairman of the committee, who had been out of the committee room, returned to the meeting he told reporters there had been "no investigation of government officials, as such."

The chairman added that "of course" if the committee is presented with evidence that "clearly indicates" government officials are engaged in Communistic activities, "we might be forced to take action."

When the definite statement is made by a member of the committee itself that "government officials" are members of an organization which the witness on the stand testifies is an agency of Communistic propaganda and as such are sponsoring, almost at that very hour, in the national capital, the appearance of a radical labor leader from Mexico, the occasion calls for something more than "if's" and "might's."

What could be more vital to the best interests of the American people or more clearly within the province of the committee appointed to investigate un-American activities than to expose those activities among "department officials" at the very seat of government?

Mr. Frey has already revealed that a Communist organizer for the Committee for Industrial Organization is one of the most active agents of the miscalled civil liberties committee of the senate, headed by Robert La Follette.

The La Follette committee has already shown itself so partisan toward CIO and has been so remorseless in its persecution of such men as Joseph P. Kamp, whose pamphlet, "Join the CIO and Help Build a Soviet America" gave the names and Red affiliations of many CIO officers and organizers, that we can hope for no real help from the senate probers.

But we do expect something effective and something fearless from the house committee headed by Representative Dies of Texas.

District No. 17 of the Communist party, with headquarters at Birmingham, is flooding Georgia with literature demanding the defeat of Senator George. More than ever, therefore, it is imperative that the Dies committee go to the bottom of the charges that "department officials" of the administration at Washington are actively at work for the Communist

Norfolk Va. Pilot
August 24, 1938

The Great Norfolk Conspiracy

Puzzling over the testimony of Joseph B. Matthews, the reformed "United Front" leader, about the terrorization of Norfolk, we reach the conclusion that the plot was something like this: There was a strike of garment workers. There was a Communist leadership

Communists.

which sought to take advantage of it. There were some Negroes who were engaged in Communistic activities, "we might be forced to take action." When the definite statement is made by a member of the committee itself that "government officials" are members of an organization which the witness on the stand testifies is an agency of Communistic propaganda and as such are sponsoring, almost at that very hour, in the national capital, the appearance of a radical labor leader from Mexico, the occasion calls for something more than "if's" and "might's."

This was done, says Mr. Matthews, with the following results:

1. The appearance of the Klan in action terrorized some Negroes and established a threat of brutality.

2. The terrorized Negroes fled to the shelter of organized labor.

3. Communism was the gainer on both counts—it created the illusion of hell on earth and it created the additional illusion of a protecting hand.

If this summary does the Matthews evidence an injustice, we apologize. It is not easy to understand exactly what happened, or why, or (from the Norfolk police) when; and we may have misunderstood what Mr. Matthews was talking about or the ramifications of the conspiracy he was describing. Even he would admit, we believe, that the arrangements were a little involved.

But surely it needs to be said that if this is the kind of evidence that the House Committee on un-American Activities has on its menu, it should cross its fingers, or ask for proofs and details, or do anything except swallow it whole. For a starter, why not a visit to the scene of the crime? Norfolk is a pleasant over-night boat ride from Washington. The beaches are fine and other amusements may be found after committee sessions. For serious moments the committee could scour the town and the surrounding countryside to find if the plot which Mr. Matthews says exploded in our midst justified his indignation or—to be frank about it—amounted to more than a snap of the committee chairman's fingers.

Ben Davis, Jr., to Teach Class in Workers School

Ben Davis, Jr., of the Editorial Staff of the Daily Worker will conduct a course in Current Events at the Workers School during the 15th Anniversary term of the School. The catalogue of the School declare

that Davis' course will not be more than a review of the week's events. Put will be a fundamental examination of the forces shaping national and international developments.

This course is only one of the more than forty courses being offered at the Workers School for the Fall Term which begins on October 3rd. Courses in history, economics, Marxism-Leninism and a host of special subjects will be given. There will be over one hundred classes taught at the school during the term.

Registration for the Fall Term begins on Sept. 6th. Descriptive catalogues are available on request at the School office, Room 301, 35 East 12th St.

COUNTER PLOT IS ANSWER OF COMMUNISTS

Spokesman Says Move On Foot To Destroy Sympathy For Boys

9-3-38

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept.

2—An assertion by Solicitor Melvin H. Hutson, prosecutor in the Scottsboro case, that Communists are engaged in a "deep laid plot to murder the sheriff and deputies" of Decatur County, was denounced this week as an attempt to smear the worldwide movement for the defense of Scottsboro boys.

Speaking in the name of the Communist party of Alabama, Robert F. Hall, its secretary and candidate for the State Senate, assailed Hutson's statement and declared that he would confer with attorneys concerning action for libel.

Hall branded Hutson's charges as "ridiculous, fantastic, mischievous and untrue" and as "an attempt to smear the defense movement with a red herring at precisely the moment when the conscience of Alabama is speaking out for the pardon of the remaining innocent boys through the voices of such dis-

tinguished sons of Alabama as Don
ald Comer and Forney Johnston." the communists.

"Anyone familiar with our work knows that we strive for harmony between Negro and white citizens not race riots which are provoked only by reactionaries," Hall continued. "It is in the interests of harmony, unity and better relations between the races that we have consistently sought to wipe out the injustice of the Scottsboro case and forever remove this cankerous source of ill feeling."

REDS' ACTIVITIES UNDER PROBE

The time appears to be more opportune now than ever before to wipe out the communistic influences that strike at the very foundation of our government.

There is in progress in Washington an investigation conducted by the un-American activities committee of the house of representatives.

A sensational development occurred in the probe yesterday when one witness, Dr. J. B. Matthews, who described himself as a former "inside worker" of communists, testified that an effort is being made to destroy the democratic party as a step in the direction of setting up a "Soviet America."

Some of us far away from the influences of communism might believe the attainment of such a goal virtually an impossibility, but the disclosure of such an ambition on the part of the Reds only goes to emphasize the extent to which communists are willing to direct their energies.

Dr. Matthews, who is a writer and lecturer, ceased his activities in aiding the Reds when he began to doubt Soviet claims of advancement in Russia. He testified before the house committee Monday "it is the deliberate aim" of the communists "to disintegrate the democratic party by driving a wedge between its so-called 'liberal wing' and its so-called 'conservative wing'."

The communists realize, said Dr. Matthews, that a political realignment is necessary in this country before their goal can be reached and that it is sought "at the price of the very existence of the democratic party." The creation of a national farmer-labor party would result, under the plans of

At the same time the witness was testifying before the house committee, Senator George Wallace making a statement which seemed to substantiate the allegation made by Dr. Matthews as to the intention of the communists to destroy the democratic party. Georgia's senior senator reiterated in a speech at Monroe an assertion that "the little group" trying to drive him out of public office were communists. In the group, he included James Ford, negro nominee of the communist party; E. L. Oliver, secretary of Labor's Non-Partisan League; Thomas Corcoran and Ben Cohen, New York lawyers.

The defeat of Senator George who is seeking renomination doubtless would be a telling blow in the direction of destroying the democratic party.

The investigation that is being conducted by the house committee should be continued with vigor. It is time to put a stop to un-American activities, which are reported to be widespread. A recent allegation even connected a number of federal officials with the communists.

It is hoped that the committee will be able to get at the bottom of this matter so that definite action may be taken against those who are seeking to destroy our American form of government.

TODAY'S TALK

DIES COMMITTEE

★
UNAMERICANISM

★
THREE AMENDMENTS

By ULYSSES S. KEYS

CONGRESSMAN Martin Dies, of Texas, is conducting an investigation of un-American activities. Scores of witnesses have appeared before the committee

and testified to the conduct and behavior of persons whose characters and names are allegedly tainted with some type of "ism." Even little movie actress Shirley Temple's activities are not above suspicion. Everybody seemed to have been accused of sheltering prisoners have a strange way of slipping out of the custody of law enforcing officers to seek shelter

lie McCarthy and maybe the committee is waiting until Charlie gets lynchers.

his Northwestern university degree before proceeding to expose the activities of the wooden-headed dummy.

It appears that the Dies committee is going to do one group a lot of good—the Communist party. A lot of good and valuable publicity is given that party. Witnesses have called so many good people communists until hereafter it would seem that all the remaining worthwhile people must link up with that group. Methinks the committee is only shadow boxing. It is fumbling the ball. It is missing the real opportunity to investigate subversive and un-American activities.

★
LET'S SEE, what is un-American activities? Many doubt that the ability to see faults in our own system are such. Even Gen. Hugh S. Johnson accords American citizens the right to believe in the tenets of communism, without branding them un-American. We leave that question open, however, to proceed to activities where there exists no doubt as to their un-American proclivities.

The expressed principles of Americanism are to be found in our organic law—the Constitution of the United States. That document is preambled with the statement, "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union . . . and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." Those who would maliciously and systematically violate the provision of that instrument are aiding in the destruction of "a more perfect union." They would be doing acts tending to bring the nation and its laws into disrepute. That to my way of reasoning, would be un-American per se.

The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution says, "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude . . . shall exist within the United States." But we know that in the South involuntary servitude exists openly and notoriously. That to me un-Americanism, pure and simple. But does the Dies committee concern itself with that?

The Fourteenth Amendment prevents any state from denying to "any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." But we know that below the Mason-and-Dixon line Negro prisoners have a strange way of slipping out of the custody of law enforcing officers to seek shelter

in the "comforting hands" of Will the Dies' committee go in to that?

The Fourteenth Amendment provides further that representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to the respective number of voters and when the right to vote is denied any of the male inhabitants of a state the basis of representation therein shall be proportionately reduced. We have been informed that a certain race in the South is denied the right to vote but we have yet to hear that the number of representatives to Congress in those states of the South have been reduced.

But will the Dies' committee interest itself in that situation?

Labor - 1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

French, Canadian Fraternal Delegates Bring C.P. Greeting

Tremendous Ovation Greets Negro Leader at 4th Session of Communist Convention— Leary Brings Canadian Greetings

By Alan Max

The Negro people will take their place in the democratic front in their march to liberation. James W. Ford, noted Negro leader, declared yesterday as he received one of the greatest ovations of the Tenth National Convention of the Communist Party.

Speaking at the fourth session of the convention, Ford gave high praise to the report made on Saturday by Earl Browder, general secretary, and showed how to apply it to the problems facing the Negro people.

The session also accorded an enthusiastic welcome to Florimond Bonte, Communist member of the French Chamber of Deputies and secretary of the Chamber's Foreign Affairs Committee, who declared that the phrase "One for all and all for one" must be true of peoples and nations today if they are to block the fascists.

Bonte declared that the French people had great admiration for Mayor LaGuardia of New York for having told Hitler where to get off.

LAFAYETTE'S WORDS

The French deputy ended with these words of Lafayette, which, he said, were true today:

"Happiness in America is closely linked with the happiness of all mankind. America will become the respectable and certain asylum of honesty, tolerance, equality and peaceful liberty."

In discussing the questions before the Negro people, Ford urged Negro communities in other parts of the country to follow the example of the Harlem Legislative Con-

Alexander Bittelman, head of the Party's Educational Committee, summed up the significance of Browder's report of the day before in these striking words:

"We want to rally around the working class in America all forces, all social groups capable of fighting in one way or another against the enemies of reaction and the oncoming of fascism. And we want to do it in such a way as will continually and systematically raise the consciousness of the working class to its leading role in history, of its duty to build the democratic front and become the leader of it."

AKRON DELEGATES LEAVE

Turning to the question of teaching Marxism to the people, Bittelman scored the idea that there is some "resistance in the American mind against Marxist theory."

Bittelman declared that on those occasions when the best results are not reached in the teaching of Marxism, "we should ask ourselves: have we developed a correct method for teaching? Have we made sure that the program and method of our schools are so built as to enable these pupils to learn Marxism? There is no blueprint. There is no single book in existence which will tell you 'this is how you will be able to get a method for coming to Marxism.' We must break our heads and our backs too, to find the way in each case."

A group of delegates from Akron were excused from the Convention by unanimous approval on the suggestion of A. Onda of Ohio, who urged that they be allowed to withdraw in order to return and help the striking rubber workers in their struggle against Goodyear's wage cuts. Onda also proposed that the leader of each district delegation undertake to see that telegrams of support to the Goodyear Rubber Workers Local in Akron be sent at once.

He also proposed that telegrams be directed to Mayor Schroy of Akron, protesting the terror used against the striking rubber workers, and to Governor Davey of Ohio, demanding he not send troops into Akron to be used against the strikes.

CANADIAN GREETINGS

Bringing the 10th National Convention of the American Party

greetings from the Canadian Party, James Leary, fraternal delegate from Canada, spoke of the close relationship between both the members and the problems of both parties.

Leary, himself a member of the Provincial Parliament of the province of Manitoba, told of the growth of the Canadian Party "to 20,000 in a population of 10 million."

Leary said: "We have lost count of the number of city aldermen and school trustees who have been elected on the Communist Party ticket throughout Canada."

Vividly describing the fascist menace in Canada and its close alliance to the reactionaries in the United States, Comrade Leary said fascist organizations in the eastern provinces are growing, inspired by the attack on democracy in Quebec.

DUNNE REPORTS

Emphasizing the need for realism in the fight for Peace, William F. Dunne, state secretary of Montana, declared that Congressman Jerry O'Connell of Montana, and him, have become a national issue. Remarking that the desire of the members of the labor movement of this country to fight for peace is evident, Dunne declared the "trade unions are the key to the peace offensive in this country, to the lifting of the embargo against the Spanish government."

"The cheers for the survivors among our boys in the heroic Lincoln and Washington Battalion tend to die in my throat when I remember that our dead were killed by munitions made by the Anaconda Copper Co. in Montana, U. S. and Bethlehem Steel and by duPont Explosives. These war materials are carried to the fascists by American ships that are not permitted to carry munitions to our American boys, to the Spanish or Chinese people."

He proposed a month's campaign to get resolutions of support to the O'Connell measure adopted in at least a good portion of the 60,000 local unions in the United States.

Morris Childs, state secretary of Illinois, described the almost "100 per cent" unity maintained by the Illinois labor movement in the recent primary elections.

"The state wide victory for Hor-

ner itself," he reported, "is an important sign of the temper of the voters. Horner's candidates ran ahead because the people were indignant at Kelly boss rule."

"The central slogan of the Horner-Courtney campaign," he said, "was 'End Boss Rule,' though they themselves are as potentially rotten a machine as the Kelly-Nash outfit. Yet their very slogan has helped to set in motion forces which will, in the long run, prove their own defeat and the defeat of all boss rule."

RED HENDRICKS CHEERED

An ovation swept the hall when Red Hendricks, from North Carolina, reported for his District.

"Red" Hendricks, mill worker served five years in the North Carolina penitentiary for his activity in the Gastonia strike of 1929.

The slender, red-headed textile worker described the differences between North Carolina today, and 9 years ago.

"North Carolina is not the same state it was in 1929. The people are determined to bring a complete New Deal to the state."

The election of progressive candidates "to replace the Baileys and Smiths" he indicated as a good possibility. "The AFL and CIO and the Workers Alliance are working together for a common slate of candidates and stand a very good chance of electing every candidate endorsed."

"For the first time since Reconstruction there are Negro candidates for major political offices in North Carolina. In Durham, Negroes are running for county commissioners and the county board of education. In Burlington there is a Negro candidate for the State House of Representatives."

REPORT ON '38 ELECTION

Declaring that the Communist Party in Connecticut has every possibility of mobilizing the state's population against reaction, I. Wofsy, state chairman of the Party in Connecticut, yesterday reported that the prospects for a progressive victory in the 1938 elections were good.

"The graft scandals with the indictment of three dozen of the outstanding leaders of both major parties turned the public's eye upon

the corruption and bribery rife in the bi-annual convention here the reactionary circles of both groups," he said.

"These grafters were the outspoken champions for 'economy'—precisely in this period when suffering, due to unemployment was widespread—the graft was being divided between anti-New Deal Democrats and the Republican bosses."

An outstanding Negro leader, Pettis Perry, of Los Angeles, laid stress on the struggle for jobs to the Negro people. He described the Party's success in involving masses of Negroes in a struggle for 50 per cent jobs in stores located in the heart of the city's Negro district.

Perry called for more interest in the struggle of the Ethiopian people. He said that if the similarity of the struggle of the Ethiopian people with that of the Spanish and Chinese people is brought out, Negroes would take greater interest in the struggle against war and fascism.

TWU MEN HONOR ROSE WORTIS

June Collier, young Northwest woman who has been an effective factor in the organization of women's auxiliaries in Washington and Portland, described the influence of these organized women in the recent Oregon elections.

"It was where the wives of lumber and warehouse workers were most active in auxiliaries," she reported, "that the voting for progressive candidates was the heaviest."

A delegation of transport workers presented a bouquet of flowers to Rose Wortis, head of the trade union department of the New York State organization for her able help in the campaign to unionize their industry.

The discussions by other delegates at yesterday's session will be reported in tomorrow's Daily Worker.

JAMES W. FORD ACCORDED HUGE APPLAUSE HERE

Communist Leader Gets Accord at Confab

With James W. Ford, Negro vice-presidential candidate on the Communist ticket in the last elections as one of its foremost speakers, the Communist party closed its

In his welcoming speech last Thursday night at Madison Square Garden, Mr. Ford addressed 1,500 delegates from forty-eight states in a colorful mass meeting at Madison Square Garden, which was packed to the roof with a crowd estimated at 20,500.

"The presence of mixed delegations from every state in the union, including the Southern states," he declared, "is symptomatic of the growing unity of the American people, achieved by the democratic front of progressive forces in the nation."

Principal speaker at Sunday's session, Mr. Ford received a great ovation when he told the delegates that the "Negro people will take their place in the democratic front in their march to liberation."

Only Way to Win
Urging Negroes in other communities to follow the example of the Harlem League Conference, the Communist leader declared that it is only by this type of militant stand that the needs of Negroes throughout the land will be won.

"One of the biggest fights of the people in Harlem," he declared, "is to get a Negro Congressman from the Twenty-first District. The people want it and it is possible to achieve it."

Mr. Ford told his listeners that white Southerners can no longer be fooled by such proposals as the one which was recently made by Senator Bilbo of Mississippi—that twelve million Negroes be deported back to Africa in order to solve America's great unemployment question.

"The white masses in the South," he declared, "are showing that they recognize that the real solution to their problems is to unite with the Negroes in a united front action to their common problems."

The increasing support given by white people in the South to the right of Negroes to vote and sit on juries demonstrates concretely that phenomenal progress is being made along this line, Mr. Ford said.

Praises Writers
Declaring that "we cannot speak of progress without examining the cultural contributions of Negroes," the Communist leader praised the work of such writers as Richard Wright, author of "Uncle Tom's Children," Sterling Brown and Langston Hughes, leading proletarian poets.

"This is the real culture of the Negro people," he said.

Speaking on the same program with Mr. Ford was Red Hendricks, white mill worker who served five years in the North Carolina penitentiary for his activity in the Gastonia strike of 1929.

"For the first time since Reconstruction," he declared, "there are Negro candidates for major political offices in North Carolina. In Durham, Negroes are running for county commissioners and the county board of education. In Burlington there is a Negro candidate for the State House of Representatives."

Pettis Perry, a Negro attending the convention from Los Angeles, described the Communist party's success in mobilizing masses of Negroes in a struggle for fifty per cent of the jobs in stores located in the heart of the Negro section of the California metropolis.

Asks More Interest

Calling for a more active interest in the struggle of Ethiopia for world recognition, Mr. Perry said if Negroes can be convinced of the similarity of the struggle of the people of Ethiopia with that of the Spanish and Chinese people, they would take a greater interest in the struggle against fascism.

Other well-known leaders who spoke at the sessions included Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist party of the United States and presidential candidate for his party in the last elections; William Z. Foster, national chairman of the party; Robert Miner, Central Committee member who recently returned as war correspondent in Loyalist Spain; Mother Ella Reese Bloor, foremost woman leader; Israel Amter, New York State chairman of the Communist party; and C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Think for Yourself and Let Others Enjoy the Privilege to Do So.—Voltaire

ALARMING PAGES

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

While we New Yorkers are supposed to smile tolerantly at the rampages and tantrums of our 50,000 Communists—many of them native born—we cannot help but shudder at what the "Comrades" are planning for you in the South.

Have you seen a Communist booklet, The Negroes in a Soviet America, issued in June, 1935, and blue-printing plans for a Negro Soviet Republic which would roughly comprise the states of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky?

You might be able to secure this leaflet through Jane Speed's Communist Book shop, 1907 N. 5th St., Birmingham, Ala., your city fortunately not having a listed Communist literature dispensary. The booklet is written by James Ford, Negro Communist who ran for vice president in 1932, and James Allen, Communist writer for International Pamphlets and editor, in 1933, of the Southern Worker. The booklet sells for 5 cents, and if you are unable to secure a copy of this seditious pamphlet, I will try to obtain one for you here. Every Southern editor should see and read it—for it supports every dread the South holds against Communism.

In the first place—
"The revolution (. . . of the blacks, who will be joined by hundreds of thousands of white sharecroppers . . . who will see the necessity of throwing the large landowners off their backs, escaping from the tyranny of the credit masters and the usurers, and of giving the land to the landless.) will not stop with the seizure of the land. That will be just the beginning of a complete, really basic change in the homeland of lynch terror. For just consider where this land revolution will take place: precisely in the plantation country . . . with the power of the plantation owners destroyed, a new kind of government will be set up by the farmers and the workers in this territory. For the first time, Negroes and 'poor' whites will really enjoy democracy. The Negroes will play the leading role both in the land revolution and in the new revolutionary governments. This land can be proclaimed as a new country where the majority—the Negroes—rule with the co-operation of the white masses."

(Meanwhile, the workers in the North are to rise and overthrow the government; the new Soviet Negro Republic of the South may join with the northern proletarian government, or remain independent—a black Soviet republic ruled by the Negroes.)

But—"the revolution in the plantation country might mature sooner than the proletarian revolution in the country as a whole. This is a possibility because of the fact that capitalism is weakest in the South and the enslaved Negro masses on the land are a revolutionary force of great power . . . the working classes, led by the Communist party, would come to the aid of the masses in the South to prevent the capitalist ruling class of the North from suppressing the revolution in the Black Belt . . ."

And so it goes, for nearly 50 alarming pages. I thought that you would be interested in this subject, and I am taking the liberty of writing to the editors of the South's leading papers. It was

only the other day, while preparing a magazine article on current "isms", that I ran across the booklet—one which the Communist did not advertise or sell openly in their 61 bookshops across the country. But it was a revelation to me, and I can understand a little better now why New York's residents of Harlem are putting on some pretty superior airs. The exact figures of how many Negro Communists there are, are not available, but there must be thousands of them, both here and in the South. It may also amaze you to know that scores of Negro preachers are Communists and have their so-called sermons written for them in the Communist headquarters here.

It is not my intention to start a "scare" or a "red-baiting" campaign, but I think that you and your readers should be made acquainted with this program. There are other booklets on the Negro and the planned revolution in the South, but this The Negroes in a Soviet America is the most revealing.

New York City.

MATT WALKER.

Labor - 1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Red Purge Fells Party's Veterans

Brain-Trusters Take Reins;
Old Leaders Form New Group

Eight Months of the
Y.C.L. Review

WASHINGTON West Indian peoples at home and in Harlem;
A purge of leaders in the American branch of the Communist party, similar to that in Russia, sans the firing squad, is in progress, it was revealed here this week by former bigwigs of the organization who have been expelled.

Charges were made that the party dictators have systematically ousted most of the old Bolsheviks, who bore the brunt of the battle when communism was getting a foothold among the colored group in the early days of the depression.

They have been replaced with intellectuals from the college ranks.

Step Ladder Boys Gone

The step ladder organizers and those militant fighters who braved the wrath of Southern mob violence to organize workers in the South and crystallize mass sentiment behind the Scottsboro case and the Euel Lee case in Maryland have been purged, it is charged.

In their stead, the fair-haired boys of the party are now Harvard men of the type of Ben Davis, Jr., editor of the Liberator and instructors in the leading colleges and universities.

Among the purged leaders of the militant Scottsboro era and the Angelo Herndon fight were: George Padmore, former editor of the Negro Worker and close collaborator of Stalin in shaping the policies on colonial affairs;

Cecil Hope, organizer among

Henry Mackowayne, member of the Central Committee and national secretary of the League for Struggle for Negro Rights; William Hope, secretary of the Workers' Alliance.

Others Held Silenced

Other leaders like Simon Williamson of the Midwest division; William Haywood and Richard Moore, noted orator, while still in the party, have been silenced. The whole policy of the Communist party has been altered, it is reported and the early principles of straight-forward attacks have been discarded.

The party prefers to line up behind the New Deal program and submerge its own party leaders behind programs like that of the National Negro Congress.

Form New Party

Charging that the party has retreated from the early aims, the purged leaders and those who have resigned willingly said they are out because they refuse to abandon the racial program.

They have helped to organize a new movement known as the Educational and Benevolent Society of People of African Descent.

The platform of the new organization includes the following:

1. Africa for Africans at home and abroad.
2. Self-rule and self-destiny for people of African descent wherever they are.
3. A pension of \$100 per month from the Federal Government for the services our ancestors rendered this country during slavery.

Communists.

By Jules

With its October issue the Young Communist Review rounds out eight months of regular publication: eight issues of progressive improvement in style and content.

These months from March to October covered an exciting and decisive period in American and foreign politics. The World Youth Congress met at Vassar College. The Spanish People's Army counter-attacked along the Ebro

river. Mexico took over the imperialist oil holdings. Hitler and Mussolini increased their aggression. And in the United States the 1938 political campaign reached its full pace. All of these events were reflected by timely reports and vital analysis in the pages of the Young Communist Review, naturally, from the viewpoint of the American youth movement. Mac Weiss, Ohio State Secretary, contributed articles on "America's Youth Problem" (see the September issue) and Carl Ross, National Executive Secretary of the YCL, maintained a consistently high level of political discussion in his monthly column "Events of the Month."

Henry Winston and Claudia Jones, outstanding Negro youth leaders, contributed important articles on Negro youth and on YCL building, illustrating one of the striking aspects of this new magazine: the ability of its writers to explain the program of the YCL on the basis of the actual life and needs of American youth.

Unemployment is today the big issue among young workers and the Review handles it realistically in a piece by Phil Schatz, New York State Educational Director, in the October number.

Joe Clark, of Michigan, describes YCL work in the important auto industry. His "What Lovestonism Offers Young Workers" was a discussion of Communism and Christianity and excerpts from an address by

Maurice Thorez, French Party leader: a warm, personal, inspiring appeal to French youth.

Francis Franklin, YCL National Director, deserves roses for his series on "Marxism and Science." They might very well be issued in pamphlet form.

On the other hand, the October article on Czechoslovakia falls short of the needs of the situation since the Munich sellout. There are, also, still many letters which complain, with justification, that YCL branch life is insufficiently reflected in the magazine. Even more basic than this there have been few articles on youth in industry and in the trade unions and nothing on the Soviet Union or the farm youth. And the writing can still be peppered up without injuring the quality of the subject matter.

Finally, no estimate of the Review would be fair without a word of praise for its professional, exciting, and colorful covers, in which respect the October cover, with a picture of a young Negro girl, takes the cake.

The Review needs better type, better headline titles, and more anti-gloom make-up. Even as it is, however, the YCL has put out something which has it all over other theoretical publications of the movement. Bouquets are in order to Joe Starobin, its editor; his staff, and the whole League leadership. The Young Communist Review is a youth publication. But our "elders" might do well to look it over.



Coverpage of October Number, YCL Review, one of the most exciting of the progressive publications.

And Comrade Clark did a nice job, too, in making history teach new lessons in his recent article "Our Fourth of July."

On the international scene the Review dealt with Spain in every number, while the July issue, dedicated to Comrade Dave Doran, had some of the most inspired writing of them all.

The same goes for two pieces from France: One by Raymond Guyot, secretary of the Young Communist International, discussing Communism and Christianity and excerpts from an address by

Labor - 1938

Communists.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

RACE JOINING COMMUNISTS

6000 NOW ENROLLED IN PARTY
JAMES FORD TELLS 20,000
PEOPLE AT MADISON SQUARE
GARDEN

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Pointing to the fact that the gains made during the past four months have more than doubled the number of colored members of his party, James V. Ford, national executive officer of the Communist Party, thrilled a crowd of more than twenty thousand people in Madison Square Garden Monday night. The talk of the party candidate for vice-president of the United States was made as one of the features of a mass meeting that concluded a Party Builders' Congress that had been held for four days.

Ford mentioned that more than 6,000 colored men and women have joined his party. This number, he stated, represents more than seventeen percent of the total membership. Many of the new members are women, he stated, and about two-thirds of them under thirty years of age.

The address also called for the building of all the progressive colored organizations. These included the NAACP and other civil rights organizations, the National Race Congress, Labor's Non-Partisan League, the American Labor Party, and others. He also called for a strong fight against lynching.

Pensacola, Fla. News
March 7, 1938

AN OLD "RED" TRICK

"It is apparent to anyone who has learned the tricks of communists that they are again up to their 'shenanigan,' that of spreading the psychology among the American people that there is nothing to fear from communism in the United States," says the National Republic.

"As in the early stages of the Russian revolution, it is to the reds' advantage here to make people outside their closed ranks believe that the number of reds in the nation is small, that there is no fear from the bolshevik because there are only a handful of communists' in the United States. This works fine for the reds, for there are always many who play the game of 'consolers' during troublesome times. These 'consolers' in this instance become the spreaders of the

reds' anaesthetic to lull the American people back into peaceful slumber, so that communists can continue their work with less interruption from adverse public sentiment. They know that if the American people as a whole believed there really was a red menace the roads for continued communist progress would be blocked. They know also that all influence in congress would be turned against them. They realize that the federal government and the state governments would be forced by public indignation against red progress to act militantly.

"Therefore, communists chuckle when they hear their critics minimize their influence by referring only to the relatively small 'paid membership' in the Communist Party. They themselves know that the 'paid' members of the party consist only of the highly skilled organizers of the movement, who represent only the generalship of the entire movement, the remainder of which is concealed by thousands of camouflage. They do not want any influential men in 'sympathy' with their objectives to affiliate with the Communist Party openly; outside the party these men are able to do more for them, by declaring truthfully that they are not Communist Party members when so charged. By disproving such charges they enhance their value to the party.

"The communists are never greatly concerned over how small the party roster is, if they are able to enlist in the 'red cause' from three to four million or more in left-wing labor unions, in widely organized peace movements, in work relief groups, in unemployed ranks, in farmer movements, in co-

operative movements, in civil liberty movements, in racial movements, in foreign-born organizations, in student movements, in left-wing church movements, in professional and teachers movements and the like.

"Therefore, the next time some pooh-pooh of a communist menace talks to you about the impossibility of it happening here, thrust these facts down his throat and make him shed his sheep's clothing."

TENN. COMMUNISTS

BAR JIMCROW, SO

COPS RAID OFFICE

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 4--(CNA)—Six persons, including two white workers, were arrested this week in a raid by city detectives on the Communist Party's state office in this city. *Chattanooga News*

4-4-38 New York City
Formal charges against the six were "loitering and vagrancy," but no one here doubts that the real cause of the raid was police objection to the presence of members of both races in the office on a basis of complete equality and fraternization.

The office has been occupied by Ted S. Wellman, Communist Party district organizer for several months. Wellman was one of the two whites arrested on a charge of "loitering and vagrancy." Wellman and W.A. Humphrey, 54, a white WPA worker, were released on \$1,000 bond each.

The four other victims of the police raid were freed on \$250 bond each. They are: Charles Lane, 18, Emerson McGuire, 19, Charles Carey, 37, and Rena Carey, 37.

Wellman charged that the arrests were merely a "smoke screen" to cover an attack on progressive forces in the city, and to hamper the party's program of uniting all progressives, Negro and white, in the fight for democracy in the South. An immediate appeal was planned.

Communists.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

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MAY DAY

Eighteen years ago Eugene V. Debs running for President on the Socialist ticket, polled more than 900,000 votes. If the Socialists and Communists of that day could have foreseen the future violent ups and downs of our economic history—the depression of 1921, the Great Depression of 1932 and the new depression of today, and especially if they could have foreseen that some 10,000,000 persons would be currently estimated to be out of employment, they would have taken for granted at least an enormous Socialist and Communist movement, if not, indeed, actual victory at the polls. They would have thought it incredible that with economic conditions what they were, the Socialist candidate in 1936 would poll only 187,000 votes and the Communist only 80,000, even though the total popular vote was almost double that of 1920, and exceeded 45,000,000.

This remarkably small progress of the Marxist movement must have been in the minds of many spectators yesterday as they watched the May Day parade. The sickle and hammer were displayed, clenched fists were raised, the "Internationale" was sung, but the Socialists and Communists, as parties, have not been growing. Not only, in the last election, did they poll together barely one vote in every 200, but more than one-fourth of all their votes were confined to New York City.

It is not that there is no radicalism in America, but rather that radicalism here does not tend to take the Marxist form. Ideas like technocracy, \$200 a month old-age pensions, the sit-down strike, may sweep over the country for a few months like prairie fires, but these are ideas of limited application or with concrete goals. The American mind, for one thing, distrusts all-embracing ideas that come to it wrapped in complicated dialectics and Hegelian jargon. But its aversion to Marxism goes deeper than this. The experience of the masses of people in this country is such that they cannot take seriously the belief that the nation is divided into fixed classes, and that economic progress is possible only as a "class" and through a "class struggle." They know how great the economic mobility of the individual may be. They know how amazingly the standard of living of the average American worker has risen even within the last generation. They know how immensely better off the American worker is economically than the workers of any other country, and

particularly of other countries ruled by authoritarian ideas. Wherever they feel their future progress to lie, they know it is not in Marxism.

NEGRO WOMEN PLAY LEADING ROLE IN COMMUNIST PARLEY

Crusader News Agency 5-16-38
NEW YORK, May—(CNA) With colored women playing an important role in con-

vention deliberations, 250 delegates that included Puerto Ricans, native whites, Italians, Spainards, Negroes and Jews cheered James W. Ford at a three-day conclave of the Harlem Division of the Communist Party here this week.

Ford, one time candidate for Vice President of the United States on the Communist Party ticket, made the keynote speech at the convention which opened at Park Palace, Fifth Avenue at 110th Street. Urging his listeners to unite in an effort to "win the people of Harlem for the Democratic Front," against Wall Street monopoly and Fascism, he pointed to the election of a Negro to Congress from Harlem as the Party's big job in the 1938 elections.

He termed the LaFollete Progressive Party "ill-timed" venture, which, with its attack on labor and farmers, together with a half-hearted glance at the Negro, could do nothing but serve to weaken President Roosevelt's program and confuse the people.

Charles Krumbein, state secretary of the party told the delegates at Finnish Hall, 15 W. 126th Street, where the last two day's sessions were held, that the Communist Party must point the way to a more concrete understanding of the problems affecting the Negro, and that white members of the party must take the lead in extending an understanding hand to this minority group.

Delegates to the convention represented 2,800 Communists in Harlem, and marked an increase in the membership of more than 500 persons over 1937. A campaign to raise the membership of the Party in Harlem to 5,000 by January, 1939 was enthusiastically approved by the delegates.

THE PERMANENT CIO

The CIO, now the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has adjourned a fruitful convention ending the first phase of one of the most remarkable periods of labor organization in the history of the United States.

Four years ago, repudiating the outworn craft organization philosophy which has dominated the American Federation of Labor for the last half century, a group of forward-looking labor leaders came together and formed the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Its purpose was not to set up a rival to the A. F. of L., but to: First, organize workers that the A. F. of L. had neglected or refused to organize; second, do away with nonsensical jurisdictional quarrels between crafts by organizing workers according to industry, just as employers are organized, thus giving workers greater power, and finally, to teach workers how to vote for the things they want, and against what they don't want.

In four years the CIO has organized steel workers, automobile workers, textile workers, radio workers, electrical workers, cannery workers, rubber workers, transport workers and dozens of other kinds of workers to the number of four million, thus more than doubling the forces of organized labor in America. Negroes joined in droves.

Complaint has been made about unauthorized strikes, about labor dictatorship, about radicalism, about destructive tactics, and all the rest of the charges one would expect to be made against new militant labor organizations that certain people fear will go places.

Let it be said to the credit of the CIO that every one of its union constitutions outlaws color discrimination, and that in practice it has lived up to its ideals in this direction better than any great aggregation of labor this country has seen.

There has been and doubtless will be colored discrimination practiced in the CIO because, after all, it is an American labor organization, and America is shot through with race prejudice. But the CIO started off right by taking in all workers irrespective of color and insisting that all have the same rights. It is now up to the thousands of Negroes who belong to the new CIO unions to insist upon their equal rights as dues-paying union members.

It has been charged, and is true, that the CIO has entered politics. But what American organization hasn't? And why shouldn't it? Bankers, industrialists, merchants and manufacturers enter or influence politics. Why then is it reprehensible for labor organizations to enter politics?

Inevitably mistakes will be made by all organizations, labor or capital, old or new. That is the price of progress. Experience is only gained through making mistakes. The more the rank and file members of the new industrial unions actively interest themselves in the affairs of those unions, the fewer serious mistakes will be made.

So far, it looks as if the CIO has done as much in four years as the A. F. of L. has done in 50 years. Indeed, it

has spurred the A. F. of L. to new activity. But so far, unlike more than 20 of the A. F. of L. unions, it hasn't drawn the color line.

That is something new in America, which neither business, religion nor education has attained ... yet. In these days when ignorant racialism is rampant, any organization that repudiates it is to be acclaimed.

CIO BANS RACE, CREED OR COLOR IN LABOR'S FIGHT

Delegate Johnson Flays Separatist, Discriminatory Tactics of A. F. of L.—White Southerner Pleads for Protection for Negroes.

Following pronouncements of its leaders in earlier sessions of its first constitutional convention, the Committee for Industrial Organization, meeting in Islam Grotto here, went on record Wednesday in its constitution as dedicating itself to a determined and endless drive to organize all the workers in all sections of the United States without regard to race, creed or color.

The principle had been expressed by Chairman John L. Lewis in his opening address Wednesday when he declared the clamor which greeted the start of convention was because "there has been born in America a new, modern labor movement dedicated to the proposition that all who labor are entitled to equality of opportunity, the right to organize, the right to participate in the government and the blessings of the country and our government."

He declared the right to aspire for equality of position and the right to express our views, objectives and rights on a parity with any other citizens whatever may be his place, his condition of servitude, or the degree of world's goods which he may possess.

Later Chairman Lewis said: "Our Declaration of Independence says that we are all created equal, regardless of race, creed, his color, his race or his nationality. We foregather under that flag and we proclaim that creed."

MANNA TO COLORED, WHITE

These words were manna, not only to the colored delegates present, but also to scores of white delegates, representatives of proscribed minorities, who had found in the Committee for Industrial Organization, the protection so long withheld from them by other labor unions.

OBJECTS SET FORTH

Thus it could have been predicted early that these aspirations of the membership would find expression in the fundamental law of the organization. Among the objectives of the new CIO, as set forth in the Constitution are the following:

"To bring about the effective organization of the workingmen and women of America regardless of race, creed, color or nationality, and to unite them for common action into labor unions for their mutual aid and protection.

"To maintain determined adherence to obligations and responsibilities under collective bargaining to be created by that means. That means, 'To secure legislation safeguarding the economic security and social welfare of workers of America, to protect and extend our democratic institutions and civil rights and liberties, and thus to perpetuate the cherished traditions

of our democracy."

Asked for a special word for Negro workers, Chairman Lewis declined, stating that the formal aims and policies of the organization were broad enough to include all.

Colored delegates were not blinded to the imperfections of the organization as it attempts to integrate and protect all workers, but they expressed the view that the soundest policy for colored workers and leaders to follow is that of fighting without ceasing for the correction of evils. In the organization.

"Sure, there are some things wrong," they admitted, "but we've got to get into the local lodges take an active part and fight our own battles here. We must not allow ourselves to be babied."

RACE DELEGATES

Among these delegates were six Negroes, representing mixed councils of the CIO. They were James E. Harris, Washington, D. C., organizer for the United Cafeteria Employees; George H. Edmunds, field representative of the SWOC and delegate of the Esterline, Iowa, Industrial Union Council; Thomas Starks, Bellaire, Ohio, representative of the United Mineworkers of America; William Young, vice-president of the Indiana State Industrial Union Council; A. W. Russell, representing the Industrial Union Council of Beckley, W. Va., and Henry Johnson, assistant national director of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee.

CIO Lauded For Its Fairness To Negro

PITTSBURGH, Pa. - (AP) - Lauding John L. Lewis, chairman, and the Committee for Industrial Organization, for its consistent policy of fairness to Negro workers, the National Negro Congress, through John P. Davis, secretary last week sent a message of greeting to the CIO's first constitutional convention, meeting in Islam Grotto here. A. Phillip Randolph is president of the Congress and the national office is in Washington, D. C. The Congress telegram, addressed to Chairman Lewis followed: "On behalf of the National Negro

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Congress and the Negro people I send warmest fraternal greetings to the Committee for Industrial Organizations. In the short period of its existence the CIO has pushed aside many barriers which prevented Negro workers from joining hands with their white brothers in the ranks of organized labor."

"You and the CIO have won the respect and confidence of large masses of Negro men and women who work. The fair policies you have initiated have served to influence the American Federation of Labor to change certain of its policies toward the exclusion of Negro workers from membership. We urge you and the CIO to write into your Constitution a guaranty of equal membership privileges to all American workers regardless of race, creed or color."

"The Negro people ask for nothing more than a fair and equal opportunity to share the burdens with all American workers in the struggle for decent wages, labor conditions and economic security for the American people."

"Please convey to our brothers in the Committee for Industrial Organization the pledge of the National Negro Congress to continue its unqualified endorsement and support of the things you are trying to do."

RACE CIO DELEGATES STAND TOGETHER; SUPPORT CHAIRMAN LEWIS



Written into the constitution of the CIO (now the Congress of Industrial Unions) is the provisions that its protection is for all workers, regardless of race, creed or color. Above are five of the Negro delegates to the convention held here, photographed with CIO Chairman John L. Lewis. Left to right, standing: A. W.

Russell, Beckley, W. Va.; William Young, vice-president of the Indiana State Industrial Union Council; Chairman Lewis, Thomas Smalls of the United Mine Workers of America; and James E. Harris, organizer for the United Cafeteria Employees. Inset: George H. Edwards, field representative of the SWOC from Des Moines, Ia. Courier staff photos.

Text Of CIO Resolutions

Among the many resolutions passed by the Congress of Industrial Organization at its convention in Pittsburgh last week were three of especial importance to Negroes. Added significance was given to them because they were introduced and supported by white delegates from the South. The three resolutions are reproduced below.

1.—Unity of Negro and White Workers

WHEREAS, Employers constantly pledge themselves to seek to split one group of working men from another and to deprive them of their full economic, political or strength by arousing prejudices based on race, creed, color or nationality, and one of the most frequent weapons used by employers

to accomplish this end is to create false conflicts between Negro and white workers; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the CIO here-

2.—Southern Organizing Campaign

WHEREAS, Substantial begin the organization of labor on an industrial basis in Southern States have already been made by the CIO in textile, coal, the maritime industries and many other fields. Nevertheless, the main task of opening many communities to unionism and the discriminatory in themselves or disfirm establishment of civil liberties

and the rights of labor in such communities has yet to be accomplished, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the executive officers of the CIO are hereby requested to call a conference in the near future, and at such time as they deem advantageous, of representatives of all organizations affiliated with the CIO interested in organization in the South for the purpose of laying plans for and launching a joint campaign of organization in these areas.

3.—Southern Poll Tax

WHEREAS: (1) In certain States

and economic groups; and (2) The disfranchised people of such States, being deprived of their vote, are without means to alleviate their condition; therefore grants in aid and otherwise, preventing the imposition of such restrictions on the right of any American citizen to participate in legislation founded upon relevant federal, State, county and municipal provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and upon financial

RESOLVED, That the CIO favors the enactment of appropriate legislation founded upon relevant federal, State, county and municipal provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and upon financial

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WHEREAS, Substantial beginning in the organization of labor movement which is guaranteed to American citizens by the Constitution has already been made by the CIO in textile, coal, the main task cumulative poll tax and by registration and voting requirements of opening many communities in such States to unionism and the discriminatory in themselves or discrimination of civil liberties criminally applied against racial

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and economic groups; and

(2) The disfranchised people of such States, being deprived of their vote, are without means to alleviate their condition; therefore

RESOLVED, That the CIO favors the enactment of appropriate legislation founded upon relevant provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and upon financial assistance now being accorded by the Federal Government to the governments of the States by grants in aid and otherwise, preventing the imposition of such restrictions on the right of any American citizen to participate in federal, State, county and municipal elections without hinderance by virtue of race or economic condition.

LABOR- 1938
UNIONS, STRIKES, ETC.

500 DELEGATES O.K. ANTI-JIM CROW POLICY

Campaign To Organize Workers In South To Be Launched

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25—

The first constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organization (formerly the Committee for Industrial Organization) which closed here last week, adopted resolutions

pledging continuation of the CIO policy of full equality for Race workers in labor unions and in all phases of the life of the country.

There were three resolutions in this group, which many delegates and observers agreed constituted the high point of the score of progressive resolutions adopted by the convention.

One of the three instructed the executive offices to call a conference of all interested CIO affiliates to "lay plans for launching a joint campaign of organization" in the south.

Another called for legislation to abolish the poll tax where most Race workers and a large percentage of the whites are disfranchised in the south.

The third one struck out at the "false conflicts" created by the employers between black and white workers, and declared that the CIO hereby pledges itself to uncompromising opposition to any form of discrimination, whether political or economic, based upon race, creed or nationality.

Over a dozen delegates, including rank and file members, as well as international presidents like Sherman Dalrymple of the rubber workers and Heywood Broun of Newspaper Guild, took part in the discussion on the south.

Dalrymple told of terror in the south, while William Mitch, a white delegate from Birmingham, Ala., re-

lated how the employers tried to "break down the unions over racial problems."

The delegates applauded as a Race delegate, William Young of the East Chicago Steel Workers Organizing Committee, asserted that liberal Representative Maury Maverick had lost his seat from Texas because workers "must pay a poll tax of \$2.50—which is more money than many workers is Maverick's district earn in an entire week."

CIO Chairman John L. Lewis opened the convention with a slashing attack on enemies of industrial unionism. He pointed to the achievements of the CIO in organizing the auto, steel and other mass industries never before organized in this country.

He declared that the CIO stands for the rights of all Americans of any color, creed or religion, or of any school of thought that maintains respect for American democracy.

Lewis denounced Adolph Hitler as a "bloodthirsty wolf" and struck out against persecution of the Jews. He called on the state department to make emphatic representations to the Nazi regime against the "atrocities committed on the Jewish people."

Lewis was given a 15-minute standing ovation by the delegates.

Hank Johnson, Race vice chairman of the Packing House Workers Organizing Committee, was also given a tremendous ovation as he told how the CIO had given Race workers their "first opportunity to enter unions and really win collective bargaining."

The convention was attended by 500 delegates.

KLAN WARS ON C.I.O IN GEORGIA AREAS

State T. W. O. C. Head Asserts
K.K.K. Is Using All Means to
Fight Mill Organization

TELLS OF BEATING BY BAND

Imperial Wizard Evans Denies
Violence but Admits Fight

on 'Communist' Group

12-4-38
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ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 3.—War has been declared between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Ku Klux Klan, and already spasmodic outbreaks of violence have marked the long-standing enmity between the two groups.

In a statement here today Charles Edward Earnhardt, Georgia director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, a subsidiary of the C. I. O., charged that the K. K. K. was fighting attempts to organize mill workers with every means at its disposal.

"Not only have the members of the Klan carried on a campaign of intimidation by threats of violence, but in several cases actual beatings have been administered to T. W. O. C. members," Mr. Earnhardt declared. "At Klan meetings, strong speeches against our efforts are made often."

He asserted that on the night of Aug. 1, 1938, Pierce Toney, 38-year-old weaver at the Scottdale mills, near Atlanta, was taken from his home by force, made to accompany four plainclothes men to a spot in South Fulton County and was beaten before a gathering of men dressed in the white robes of the Klan.

Says Weaver Was Whipped

"Mr. Toney was dragged over ground for more than fifteen minutes, whipped with a leather strap, threatened with his life," the T. W. O. C. leader declared. "He was later thrown from a car. He remained in bed for two weeks as a result of the beating."

The State leader further said that either obligated to or work with members of the Klan had paraded, officials of the mills. He is sure, and given out circulars warning the mill workers not to join the union Klan gathering at which denunciations in Lithonia, Eagan Park, Piedmont, Douglasville and Clarksdale, among other Georgia mill communities, were furnished by mill officials.

Dr. Hiram Wesley Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Klan, denied know-working with no group in his fight against the C. I. O., but is carrying members of the Klan against the "war" because he feels C. I. O., but he readily admitted he the Klan is morally bound to fight was at "war" with the C. I. O. an organization promoting "out-

"The Ku Klux Klan is a lawful organization and remains within the law," Mr. Evans asserted. "If groups appears to be confined for any member of the Klan is convicted the present to Georgia, with rumors of kidnapping or beating a citizen, I am in favor of expelling him and Florida. The statement of the from the Klan and I would be the Imperial Wizard, however, would first to discourage violence of any make it appear the fight sooner or kind. Mob law is a destruction of later would be widened.

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"Yet I do believe we should fight the C. I. O. by educational methods. The C. I. O. is Communist supported and its members in many cases are nothing but thieves and anarchists. If one man takes a bit of property we call him a thief, do we not?"

"Then what shall we call a group of men who confiscate the property of mill owners, manufacturers or business men? They are thieves and anarchists, and of course we will fight them with every legal means at our disposal."

He asserted that if the leaders of the C. I. O. had their way they would destroy society as we know it.

Evans Attacks C. I. O. "Violence"

"Of course, I am for the union, but not the kind of union sponsored by the C. I. O.," the Imperial Wizard added. "Any movement that helps in making a more equitable distribution of the wealth of the world is a good movement, as long as it is led by honest leaders. I do not deny that manufacturers have in many cases obtained more than the lion's share of the profits from their organizations at the expense of workers, but the way to remedy that is through passage of laws, group work on the part of employees, and education, rather than through the violence used by the C. I. O."

The State director of the T. W. O. C. made it clear that he was not fighting against the Klan itself. In many communities, he said, C. I. O. meetings are held in the same halls in which Klan meetings are held. And, he asserted, there are many members of the C. I. O. who belong to the Klan, but the number was decreasing.

Mr. Earnhardt said he believed the Klan leaders in almost every vicinity where Klan parades and "cross-burnings" had been held are

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Communism—'Inside CIO'

Back in January, 1938, the Scripps-Howard Newspapers published a series by Benjamin Stolberg under the title "Inside the CIO." Stolberg, life student of the labor movement, was identified as a well-known radical and left-wing plus."

The theme of his series was that borrowing from within was going on, that Stalinists were disrupting and diverting industrial unionism in this country to their international ends, and that the because of labor was being jeopardized by the sly and subtle strategy which is the stock-in-trade of those who think Moscow is Mecca and enlist the innocent and the naive as their fellow-travelers.

Such lines as these appeared in the Stolberg articles:

"The Communist Party set itself to the task of controlling the United Auto Workers. And what it can't control it sabotages."

"The Communist Party follows the totalitarian dictates of the Communist International, zigzagging and reversing itself with dizzying rapidity. And Moscow is not interested in the UAW Union or in the CIO as such. It wishes to influence and control international labor in defense of the Stalinist regime and its international policies."

Following publication came a big blast of complaint charging Stolberg, the radical with joining the red-baiters, and practically reading him into the Liberty League.

It now becomes a pertinent part of the record that Homer Martin, head of the UAW, in July and August of 1938 confirmed what Stolberg said. This fact is revealed by the Dies committee which produces two speeches made by Martin in Detroit some seven months after Stolberg called the turn on what was going on "Inside the CIO."

Those speeches, delivered in what was thought at the time to be private, "inner circle" meetings, said among other things that Martin had warned John L. Lewis that he was surrounded by Communist Party "stooges" who would end by destroying the CIO as they had sought to destroy the auto workers' union—

That there was an organized attempt on the part of certain people within the CIO to turn the whole CIO over to the Communist Party—

That CIO organizers were appointed for no other reason than that they were Communists, and—

That, in general, the air was filled with plots and intrigues designed to exalt Stalinism at the expense of the American labor movement.

We call attention to all this as confirmation of the accuracy of Mr. Stenberg and also as an answer to the many demands for his repudiation that flowed in, from those who were boring and those who were traveling, following the publication of his articles.

The Dies committee has brought forth much which is incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial. But this disclosure should compensate for much of the committee's waste motion.

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He asserted that on the night of Aug. 1, 1938, Pierce Toney, 38-year-old weaver at the Scottdale mills, near Atlanta, was taken from his home by force, made to accompany four plainclothes men to a spot in South Fulton County and was beat-

en before a gathering of men dressed in the white robes of the Klan.

Says Weaver Was Whipped

"Mr. Toney was dragged over ground for more than fifteen minutes, whipped with a leather strap, threatened with his life," the T. W. O. C. leader declared. "He was later thrown from a car. He remained in bed for two weeks as a result of the beating."

The State leader further said that members of the Klan had paraded, and given out circulars warning mill workers not to join the union in Lithonia, Eagan Park, Piedmont, Douglasville and Clarksdale, among other Georgia mill communities.

Dr. Hiram Wesley Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Klan, denied knowing of any violence on the part of members of the Klan against the C. I. O., but he readily admitted he was at "war" with the C. I. O.

"The Ku Klux Klan is a lawful organization and remains within the law," Mr. Evans asserted. "If any member of the Klan is convicted of kidnapping or beating a citizen, I am in favor of expelling him from the Klan and I would be the first to discourage violence of any kind. Mob law is a destruction of all law."

"Yet I do believe we should fight the C. I. O. by educational methods. The C. I. O. is Communist-supported and its members in many cases are nothing but thieves and anarchists. If one man takes a bit of property we call him a thief, do we not?"

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but the number was decreasing due to the militant work of the K. K. K.

Mr. Earnhardt said he believed the Klan leaders in almost every vicinity where Klan parades and "cross-burnings" had been held are either obligated to or work with officials of the mills. He is sure, he declared, that at more than one Klan gathering at which denunciations of the C. I. O. have been made, chairs and refreshments were furnished by mill officials.

However, Mr. Evans insists he is working with no group in his fight against the C. I. O., but is carrying on the "war" because he feels the Klan is morally bound to fight an organization promoting "out-law" activity.

The "war" between the two groups appears to be confined for the present to Georgia, with rumblings of it being heard in Alabama and Florida. The statement of the Imperial Wizard, however, would make it appear the fight sooner or later would be widened.

Labor - 1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Dining Car Employees' Union.

Dining Car Men's Meet Here Opens Attack On Problems

More than twenty-four delegates representing dining car employees from all sections of the United States and Canada gathered here last week at the first meeting of the joint council of Dining Car Employees' Unions to formulate plans and map strategy in attacking the problems confronting dining car employees on a national scale.

lution calling for penalty against "It is absurd that the carriers members of the International found guilty to be submitted at the next international convention. sabotage the recovery program of President Roosevelt, in the face of the need of increased purchasing power of the masses," said Flory.

The delegates hailed the meeting as historic, and certain to result in great advancement to the cause of improving the life of dining car employees.

Two independent dining car groups, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Northern Pacific Railroads, were brought into the International Unions, going further to eliminate system associations.

The temporary chairman, Solon C. Bell of Omaha, and the temporary secretary-treasurer, Ishmael P. Flory, gave a joint report of the work and state of the council since the National Conference of Dining Car Employees in Omaha last October, out of which grew the joint council.

Six regional vice chairmen were elected as follows: Steve Auguston, Portland, for the Pacific Coast region; Henry L. McCain, for the Denver Rocky Mountain district; Maceo V. Littlejohn, St. Paul, Northwest-ern district; Leo Metzl, Chicago and Central district; Joseph Nofles, Kansas City, Missouri and Southern district; George Brown, New York, Eastern district.

Highlights of the report indicated that the position of dining car employees had been strengthened nationally and locally; that the end had come to the negotiating and signing of contracts by individual and isolated locals of dining car employees without consideration of and coordination with national standards set by the joint council.

The council voted support to the shelved anti-lynching bill; reaffirmed its determination to fight for the 196 hour month instead of the 240 hour month, now in practice on the leading railroads throughout the country; endorsed and urged dining car locals to encourage and help build railroad workers federations and sections of Labor's Non-Partisan League; condemned discrimination against Race workers in some of the locals of the International Union of Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance to which dining car employees are affiliated, and proposed for submission a resolution to that effect to the next convention of the International.

The council further condemned discrimination in public places—hotels, restaurants and the like—that is carried on to a large extent by hotel and restaurant employees at the behest of employers and recommended that a reso-

lution calling for penalty against "It is absurd that the carriers members of the International found guilty to be submitted at the next international convention.

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DINING CAR UNION ASKS RAIL PAY CUT MEDIATION

Chicago, Oct. 5—(CNA)—The

joint council of Dining Car Employees, A. F. of L., this week requested the national mediation board

to stay a 15 per cent wage cut, it was announced by Ishmael P. Flory, secretary-treasurer of the council.

"If the question is not settled in the mediation board, the union will issue strike ballots," Flory told the

Crusader News Agency

Labor-1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
January 8, 1938

Today

Strike-breaker Way—
Andrews Stops Them—
Jackson & Pirates—
Utilities Have Money.

By Martin Andersen

THE LATE CALVIN Coolidge, while governor of Massachusetts, waded into the middle of a serious strike of policemen, settled it, became a New England hero, president of his country.

When a group of negro fruit pickers refused to work yesterday, Sam Way sent out a patrol wagon, ushered them before him in his city hall office. The negroes were tolerant, listened to the Mayor's reasoning, admitted they must have misunderstood the pay arrangement, climbed back into the law's menacing black vehicle, returned to their business of plucking oranges.

NOW, FOR the benefit of Northerners, ignorant of the Deep South's relation to the colored man, let it be said that these pickers were being paid \$4 a day.

Most of our labor-agitating, Yankee buttinskies have about as much understanding of the White Man-Negro problem as they have of an ant's subterranean life, which like the colored man's life, they don't even see.

COMMUNISTS RELEASED AFTER FORT LAUDERDALE COPS' RAID

Freedom of Negroes Demanded as I.L.D. Presses Action on Civil Rights Violation in Florida Court

By JACK JAMESON

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., May 3.—Smashing use of a "vagrancy" charge by local authorities in an effort to break the Communist Party in this city, two white workers were jailed here together with 19 Negroes, following a raid on a unit meeting in a Negro's home last Thursday, established the Party's legality by standing upon their constitutional right of freedom of assembly and were released and discharged without trial or bond. They are Rose Abigail Jackson, 38, and Frank Jenkins, 55.

Entrance of the International Labor Defense into the case Monday morning brought about the release of the white man and woman and resulted in the setting of a preliminary hearing for the remaining 14 Negroes, still held, to take place Friday morning, May 6.

Five of the Negroes, without advice of counsel, had pleaded guilty to the charge of vagrancy and were released last Saturday upon payment of court costs amounting to \$21.05 each.

Margaret Bailey, I.L.D. secretary for Florida, arrived here with W. Dow Woodward, attorney from Deland, who was confident the charge would be thrown out of court because of its unconstitutionality and said he hoped also to effect the return of the court costs paid by the released Negroes who did not understand their rights and had pleaded guilty.

NO K.K.K. MEETING

The Communist meeting was raided by a combined force of city policemen and county deputies who, in gangster fashion, with guns in hand, forced their way into the worker's home and ordered all hands up at the pain of death.

Rose Abigail Jackson arose to the occasion by cautioning the others to be calm, raise their hands as ordered but stand on their constitutional rights.

She told her comrades: "You have intimidated and turned the 'Prisoners' March' into a 'Workers' Parade' and also the I.L.D., and we'll give them another Tampa case if that's what they want."

When the chief raider ordered his aides to search the house for guns, the spokeswoman informed him such a search would prove fruitless by reminding him that it was no Ku Klux Klan meeting.

CROWDS WATCH ARRESTS

The plainclothesmen and deputies confiscated all records, Party books, and stamps and dues money amounting to \$2.38—but the members insisted the money be counted before its removal from the table. The Negroes were pushed and shoved around during the raid. Bob Davis, Negro leader, was hit over the head with a blackjack. He had a black eye when he was visited in jail.

All were handcuffed, the white woman hooked to a Negro woman and the white man to a Negro, and

were marched to the Palmettos—on the outskirts of the city. It was the insistence of the workers that they be told exactly where they were being taken to that caused the police to change their course to the center of town. Autos followed the marchers and people were standing on the sidelines all the way to the jail where a large crowd gathered at the doors. The workers didn't allow themselves to be

MASS MEETING HELD

After being booked for vagrancy, the Negroes were segregated from the whites, the women from the men, and sent to the Negro and white stockades.

Before being locked up in the "bull pen," the white woman and Davis were singled out for especial questioning. Rose Jackson refused to answer all questions without advice of counsel, demanding a lawyer, the right to telephone friends, telegraph, the I.L.D., all of which were refused. Davis also refused to answer questions.

It was not until the story of the raid appeared in the local evening paper the following day and picked up in Saturday's Miami papers that the news reached the Communist Party and the civil rights organization and enabled defense work to be set in motion.

Significance of this case to the Communist Party in nearby Miami and other Florida cities brought Jack Strong, Communist State Secretary, to this city today. A mass meeting under the auspices of the I.L.D. was held in Miami, 28 miles from here, last night at which Miss Bailey, Strong, a labor attorney and Jack Shaw spoke. Plans for defense for the Negroes will be perfected and a call will go forth to all

labor and civil rights and sympathetic organizations to come to the defense of this case.

KLAN-RULED FLA. COPS RAID C. P. MEETING

Daily Worker
ILD Asks Aid for Group
Jailed Illegally in
Ft. Lauderdale

5-3-38
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., May 2 —Defense of 20 persons, 18 Negro men and a white man and woman charged with vagrancy following an illegal raid on a Communist Party meeting in a private home at Fort Lauderdale, near here, will be conducted by the International Labor Defense, Margaret Bailey, state secretary of the organization announced today.

The 20 workers were arrested April 28 and marched in chain gang fashion through Fort Lauderdale streets to jail. The sheriff's office and city police are Ku Klux Klan controlled, it was charged.

Membership lists and correspondence prove that the raid was a planned attack on the Communist Party.

The International Labor Defense called on all unions and civic organizations to protest at once against the illegal raid and jailing of the 20 workers to Governor Fred Cone at Tallahassee and the sheriff of Broward County.

Protests to the mayor and chief of police of Fort Lauderdale, and the United States Senate Civil Liberties Committee against the outrageous attack on civil rights of members of a legal political party were also urged.

Margert Bailey called for contributions for the defense, to be sent to the International Labor Defense, Box 1676, Jacksonville, Fla.

May 26, 1938

Broward Jury Hits Agitation

A BROWARD county grand jury has had its say on the recent arrest of 18 negroes and a white man and woman who were conducting Communist meetings in the negro section of Fort Lauderdale.

The negroes and the two whites were held in the Broward jail on vagrancy charges. The arrests stirred up angry remonstrances in New York among the various leagues which are on the watch for alleged violations of civil liberties, former Congressman Marcantonio telling Fort Lauderdale officials their city stood forever disgraced because of their narrow-minded bigotry.

The prisoners eventually gained release through habeas corpus proceedings in Circuit court. But that did not end the incident for Broward county.

The grand jury backed up the sheriff by serving notice on white agitators that Broward will not tolerate dissemination of un-American doctrine among negroes to put the community in very real danger of serious social disturbances. It pledged itself to take action where evidence justifies.

This should be sufficient notice to misguided whites, who would prey upon the sensibilities of the negro mind, that Broward county is not a healthy place for their sort of agitation.

while a meeting was in session. Three of the seven injured CIO members had to be treated at the local hospital. They were Frank Ballentine, C. A. Marson, and Rupert Lyday.

Lloyd Phillips, N. M. U. Agent of Tampa, testified that he had seen Sanders and Simmons leading 25 or 30 men who performed the violence.

"They were walking along two by two," he said, "and when somebody yelled 'Let them have it boys,' they hurled sticks and bricks through the plate glass window and door of our headquarters where we were having a regular meeting."

EVANS SKIPS

Other witnesses likewise identified Sanders and Simmons as leaders of the mob.

Tom Whitaker, brother of Pat Whitaker who defended the Klan murderers of Joseph Shoemaker, has undertaken the defense of the thug trio.

The attack on the N. M. U. headquarters is the second one in five months. Last February a similar raid was conducted by Joe Ryan's goons.

Evans, third identified leader of the raiding squad, did not appear at the hearing. He was reported to have shipped out, although his bond was not forfeited by the court.

All three men are members of the Seamen's Union, A. F. of L. formed of a crew of thugs under Joe Ryan's patronage.

Tampa Goons Are Released After Attack Daily Worker 7 NMU Members Were Hurt As Assailants Raided Meeting 7-11-38

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TAMPA, Fla., July 10.—Leaders of a "goon squad" which attacked the National Maritime Union, CIO headquarters here recently and injured seven men were released or \$5,000 bond yesterday by County Judge Cornelius. The destructive mob of goons, of which these two and a third man, Charlie Evans, were identified as leaders, early last week hurled bricks and stones through the window of the N. M. U. headquarters, 423 E. Platt

Labor—1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Frey and

The 'Red' Bogey

• When John P. Frey, president of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, attacked the CIO before the Dies Committee, he was assisting an "investigation" whose purpose, at least as far as Dies himself is concerned, is to smear the labor movement, offset the effects of the LaFollette disclosures about Tom Girdler, and hurl mud at the New Deal.

Frey was called to the stand after Dies heard testimony about Nazi activities for exactly one day and then suddenly dropped the subject like a hot-cake. How come that Dies switched off the Nazi issue so abruptly? Perhaps the answer is connected with the statement of Dies' special "investigator," E. F. Sullivan, who declared after conferring with shipping and agricultural interests on the West Coast, that there was "little evidence" of Nazi activity there, that the trouble lay with the CIO and the Communists.

But these questions didn't bother Mr. Frey as he stood before the Committee, peddling his old red-bogey, attacking the CIO and the LaFollette Civil Liberties Investigation in almost the same words that Tom Girdler had used earlier in the week.

Everybody knows that the majority of CIO officials listed by Frey as Communists are not Communists at all. But if these officials are so terrible, how does Mr. Frey explain the fact that practically all of them were formerly officers of the A. F. of L.? Some of them, like the machinists, even entered the A. F. of L. as a result of direct negotiations with the Metal Trades Department, which Frey, himself, heads.

Wherever there are workers, there are Communists because the Communists themselves are workers. Naturally, there are Communists in the CIO. But there are Communists in the A. F. of L., too. They are to be found in, to mention but a small part of a long list of A. F. of L. unions, the hotel and restaurant workers, teachers, carpenters, painters, butchers, plumbers, electrical workers, bricklayers, teamsters, building service

workers, even the Progressive Miners Union. And right in John P. Frey's own union, the Moulders, there are Communists.

Every worker who has had some experience with these Communists, will reject Frey's claim that they are trying to wreck the A. F. of L. They will recognize Frey's charge as a downright lie and will fling it back in his face. As an example of the Communist attitude toward the A. F. of L., one need only point to the article by William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party in the August issue of the Communist. The article is titled "The A. F. of L. and Trade Union Progress" and in it Comrade Foster combats the theory prevalent among some workers that the A. F. of L. has become more and more reactionary. Foster shows that, on the contrary, the A. F. of L.—despite such moss-back reactionaries like Frey—has actually become more progressive in recent years.

Frey and the open-shoppers can yell themselves hoarse about the Communists. But the truth is—and the average worker recognizes it—that it is no crime to be a Communist and it is no disgrace to be called a Communist even when one is not. For the Communists have won for themselves an enviable reputation in the trade union movement—as devoted, clear-sighted builders of all unions, A. F. of L. and CIO alike. Everybody knows the part played by Communists along with other progressives, for example, in building the International Fur Workers of the CIO. (By the way, practically the same officers led the union when it was affiliated to the A. F. of L.) But it is impossible to mention the work of the Communists in the CIO Fur Workers, without thinking of the great contributions that Communists have made in building, say, the Brotherhood of Painters of the A. F. of L.

The fact is that the Communists are active everywhere, working to unite the trade union movement, helping to strengthen the resistance of the people and their organizations against the blows of the monopolists and fascists. The Communist Party is a vital factor in American life today as it works tirelessly to help unite the common people

in a democratic front to defeat reaction, preserve democracy and make America a better, happier and more prosperous place to live in.

Negro Paper Assails Dies for Red-baiting

Chicago Defender, Hails CIO, American League for Peace and Democracy and Communist Party as Staunch Defenders of Constitution

The Chicago Defender, one of the largest and most influential of the Negro newspapers, in a current issue delivered a blistering editorial attack against the Dies Committee, charging it with "smearing all progressive movements."

The main editorial entitled "Throwing Away Money" the Negro weekly declared in full that:

The Dies committee on un-American activities has given clear indication of its sinister motives. It devoted one day to testimony of Nazi machinations, and was careful not to request testimony from competent witnesses who had damaging information on ways and means of Nazi infiltration in America.

"The committee has already spent more than half of its \$25,000 appropriation authorized by Congress, in investigating and smearing the activities of the CIO Labor's Non-Partisan League, the New Deal, the American Labor party, the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, the LaFollette Civil Liberties committee, the Communist party and all progressive movements.

"If the Dies committee were truly actuated by patriotic motives it would direct its attacks vigorously against the Ku Klux Klan, the Black Legion, anti-Semitism: it would investigate and expose all anti-racial organizations and groups which promote and foster race prejudice and segregation. These are truly the organizations which constitute a real threat to American democracy.

"Of course, no one expects Mr. Dies, a Texan, to be interested in liberalism and true democratic principles. As far as the black man is concerned a democratic front is the only possible salvation. Let Mr. Dies investigate that."

RANDOLPH RAPS COLOR LINE OF A. F. L. UNIONS
Sleeping Car Porters' Official in Texas

"Say what you may, the CIO,

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 12.—According to information received at the Convention Hall here, where the American Federation of Labor is in convention, A. Philip Randolph and M. P. Webster of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, stage a determined and able fight against the color bar and all forms of discrimination by trade unions, affiliated with the A. F. of L. against Negro workers.

Delegate A. Philip Randolph, in speaking on the resolution, told the convention that the only salvation of the black and white workers in the South is unity; that instead of fighting each other, their hope lies in helping each other.

He said that the A. F. of L. itself does not discriminate against Negro workers, but that there were some 20 National and International unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. that exclude Negroes by a color bar. He commended the A. F. of L. for the effort to eliminate the color clause and various forms of discrimination against Negro workers.

Dr. Jerome Davis, President of the Teachers' Union, supported Mr. Randolph's speech with an able seconding talk. The action of the A. F. of L. Convention was a distinct step of progress for Negro wage earners, agreed the delegates,

October 27, 1933

Sideslepping the Mob Menace

The essential weakness of Mr. Roosevelt's outlook and temperament is his apparent inability to look upon any public question except in the light of politics. This accounts for the ill-natured diatribe he aimed at the Dies committee on Tuesday by declaring that its hearings were being used as a forum to influence the balloting in Michigan where his pet, Governor Frank Murphy, is seeking reelection.

Mr. Roosevelt made the charge that investigators for the Dies committee on un-American activities had not made the slightest effort to get at the truth. He added that Governor Murphy was entitled to credit for a fine achievement in contributing to the settlement of the violent labor troubles in that area last year "without bloodshed."

The plain fact is that the Dies committee has unearthed a condition in this country, particularly in connection with the Committee for Industrial Organization, which literally smells to heaven and has proved to the hilt that this organization, by the testimony of some of its own officers such as Homer Martin, is dominated by Communism and directed from Moscow. Surely, Mr. Roosevelt does not think that the American people have so soon forgotten the action of Homer Martin in suspending a number of vice-presidents and the secretary of the United Automobile Workers of America on the charge that they were Communists and were using this CIO affiliate to carry out the purposes and the program of Soviet Russia. The head of an organization should be the highest authority as to what are its constituents parts.

In passing, the executive committee of the CIO international ordered the reinstatement of these radical leaders.

That these radicals were primarily responsible for the violence and unrest which paralyzed the automobile and steel industry in Michigan and other states of the Middle West last summer has been established by witnesses whose integrity cannot be brushed aside by Mr. Roosevelt with an impatient charge that they are merely seeking, as a political gesture, to discredit Governor Murphy on the eve of the election. The testimony was explicit that Communists incited the mob which clashed with students on the campus of the University of Michigan, smashed the doors of business houses and but for the decisive action of an athletic director would have brought scenes of death and disaster.

It will come as something new to the American people to learn that Governor Murphy quieted all this tumult in Detroit and

elsewhere in Michigan "without bloodshed." The partisan sleuth hounds of Bob La Follette's so-called civil liberties committee have painted that era of violence and unrest as literally dabbled with gore—but, of course, they put all the blame on the bloodthirsty industrialists.

The activities of this miscalled civil liberties committee have been a disgrace to the American system of parliamentary government since its inception. The committee has made no pretense of fairness. It has reached out to stifle the liberty of the press by summoning to its presence Hartley W. Barclay, editor of Mill and Factory, who exposed the bias and imbecility of the labor board examiner in charge of the hearing of the Weirton Steel Company case.

Barclay defied the committee to its teeth and now "carries the war into Africa," with an article in the October number of Mill and Factory in which, with text and photographs, he shows us Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board, speaking before the International Labor Congress in a bull ring at Mexico with the red banners of the Soviet floating to the breeze and proceedings opened and closed with the Soviet theme song, The Internationale.

Before this radical aggregation Mr. Roosevelt's appointee to the National Labor Relations Board conveyed the impression that the Red regime in Mexico was paralleled by the New Deal regime in the United States. With John L. Lewis at his side and echoing his sentiments in different terms, he declared that "workers cannot stand aside and listen to explanations of how capitalism might work."

Such is the recent background of the mer whose official positions emboldened the Committee for Industrial Organization to stage that reign of violence and unrest in the Middle West which claimed many human lives and cost millions of dollars.

The superintendent of the Michigan state police may, or may not, be a Republican, but he rests in the security of a civil service status and we see no reason to doubt his word when he said that the first sit-down strike in Flint, Communist inspired, was the beginning of these widespread disorders, to which the mobsters were encouraged by the action of Governor Murphy in backing up the strikers when they cried, "To hell with the court."

It is in the last degree reprehensible that the chief magistrate of the United States should seek to discredit a man like Judge Gardela whose injunction against the sit-down strikers was insultingly defied while Governor Murphy absolutely refused to give the

civil authorities the aid of the national guard to execute the processes of the court.

Not all the waters in the seven seas can wipe out this blot which Mr. Roosevelt condoned then and condones now.

Nor can he absolve himself from an ever greater degree of personal responsibility. When the timid and time-serving Murphy refused to act, the harried employers and honest workers who wished to work called on Mr. Roosevelt to intervene, even as a real Democrat and a man of real greatness in the person of Grover Cleveland intervened in the Pullman strike at Chicago by ordering out the military forces to restore law and order.

Mr. Roosevelt side-stepped on the plea that only the state could act and as president he had no right to intervene.

Pres. Roosevelt Attacks Dies Committee

Washington — (CNA) — President Roosevelt's blistering attack on the peaceful settlement.

witch-hunting activities of the Dies Committee brought into the open the long, persistent fight of the liberal New Deal administration against reactionary Southern Democrats and their underground campaign to regain control of the national Democratic Party at its next convention. In recent months that campaign has been featured by the attempts of the Dies committee to smear New Deal leaders as "subversive" and "un-American."

In a press conference at the White House the President branded the Dies Committee itself as un-American and assailed the entire witch-hunting procedure which has been followed by the committee, headed by Congressman Martin Dies of Texas. He rebuked the committee for its intervention in the Michigan elections on the side of the Republican Party, terming the intervention "flagrantly unfair and un-American."

Roosevelt said the committee organized to investigate un-American activities, has made no effort to get at the truth but instead has provided a forum "to those who for political purposes or otherwise seek headlines which they could not otherwise obtain." He made it clear that he was referring to charges aired by the committee of "treason" against Governor George Murphy of Michigan because he had refused to order out troops to shoot down auto workers during the sit-down strikes of two years ago.

The committee has frequently sponsored attacks on the Negro people and on the practice of social equality between white and Negro workers on various WPA projects. In August last it questioned several disgruntled white workers on the Federal Theatre Project to bring out testimony that white Communists on the project advocated and practiced social equality with Negroes. The committee then released this "news" to the press with the implication that it was "un-American" to treat Negroes as equals.

The President defended Governor Murphy's handling of the sit-down strikes. He declared that "bloodshed was inevitable" if the Governor had

"For that act a few petty politicians accuse him of treason," the President said. "For that act every peace-loving American should praise him."

LABOR AND COMMUNISM
To the Editor The News:

Criticism of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare by Mrs. Sharp's committee and the Real Estate Board goes beyond anything heretofore known in the South. According to these so-called great Democrats, it is a crime to confer with Negroes or union labor or, indeed, anyone or anything that may in any way call attention to conditions in the South so bad they smell to high heaven.

In fact, according to these high lights and exalted brain-trusters, there is nothing wrong anywhere in the South. Southern workers are contented, the sharecropper's life is a bed of roses, their life is one of supreme bliss and would continue to be so if it were not for reds and communists who have inveigled and persuaded them into conferring in Birmingham. So it is that Dr. Graham, Dr. Nixon, Dr. Mason and Mrs. Louise Charlton, Congressman Patrick and in fact any and everybody who does not subscribe to their cruel philosophy of hunger, destitution, misery and crime are reds and communists and have sinister motives when they confer with these unhappy, but truly unhappy, people.

Can you beat it? Can you even approximate the ostrich-like attitude of these would-be saviors, and finally, what sinister influence prompts this spasmodic outburst?

According to these high lights, only real estate boards can confer, only bankers in Houston can confer, only industrialists in Nashville can confer, only Liberty Leaguers in Washington can confer. No sinister motives there. Oh, no! No investigation as to who called the conference or who paid the bills, but when suffering masses represented by college presidents, lifelong labor leaders and understanding leaders of the Negro race confer, then and only then do sinister influences raise their unholy heads. Oh, yeah?

So the Dies Committee has been invited to investigate those sponsoring the conference. Labor welcomes this if the Dies Committee will come in, without bias and prejudice, and conduct a thorough and complete investigation, without the interference or assistance of Mrs. Sharp's committee, the Real Estate Board or the Better Birmingham Committee, because if they interfere or participate the time and money would be worse than wasted if the true facts are to be known.

Communism—apparently those who mouth the word with such freedom and ease do not know the difference between communism and rheumatism. They know they have an ache or pain somewhere, so they yell communism. Certainly labor is not in favor of communism. Communism means the end of liberty, freedom, or organization, whether in churches, lodges or labor. Of course labor is not communistic. It could not be communistic and believe in God, a

democratic form of government, and labor does believe in God, a democratic form of government, liberty, the marriage vows, free speech and peaceful public assembly. No, labor is not communistic. It is merely seeking those rights guaranteed it under the selfsame constitution that business resorts to so frequently to set aside legitimate legislation passed by those seeking benefits guaranteed by this constitution under which we all live but which is often interpreted so unjustly.

Equality—the only equality labor is seeking in the South is the equality of wages and working conditions. The Negro worker certainly is not seeking social equality. He has his churches, his schools, his teachers, and if he is a true, upright and honest Negro, he should be an honor to himself and his race. There is no question of social equality in labor organizations. Workers meet in the same hall, the white man sitting on one side and the colored man sitting on the other, to discuss mutual problems of bread and meat. When these discussions are ended they depart to their humble homes in order to secure much-needed rest that they might enter the mills and factories to make another day. So, again, these Liberty Leaguers and their cohorts who are crying race equality are wrong. There is no race equality even among their own organization.

NOEL R. BEDDOW.

Editor's Note: Although this letter exceeds the usual limitations of length placed upon contributions to this column, it is printed in full as an authoritative expression of a viewpoint heretofore represented in the discussion going on through the "Voice of the People."

Good! Let Us Defend Americanism

Every patriotic person will approve the plan to form a statewide organization in Alabama to combat "un-American activities."

With the increase over the world of governments based on ideals and patterns distinctly different from those in this country, citizens of this nation should be doubly on their guard to protect "Americanism."

The ideals and principles of the proposed organization should meet with approval and support of the great majority of citizens. In truth, we suspect that the persons in this community who disapprove of "un-American activities" include just about everybody here. What we need is not support for the

ideals of the nation, but definite activities to realize those ideals and keep them alive. The organization proposed has the opportunity to perform a positive service to the community and the nation.

The very fact, however, that "Americanism" is a term of almost unanimous support creates dangers for those who would combat "un-American activities." For there is no agreement on what is meant by these terms. Even the sponsors of this proposed organization, we venture to assert, will not

be able to agree on any exact definition of the words they use so easily. Nor does this paper feel itself competent to define "Americanism" with finality and in a way that will be acceptable to others.

But we think it well as this fight proceeds on "un-American activities" that everyone keep firmly in mind certain fundamentals of our American life upon which all can agree. Because of circumstances attending the organization of this group, it should be doubly important that it remember that of all those ideals generally accepted as "American," one of the most basic is the right of freedom of expression.

There can be no defense of "Americanism" if in that defense we curb the right to state opinions freely and openly. Constitutionally, historically, legally, traditionally, there are no limits to freedom of expression in this country save defamation of character, blasphemy and words which tend to incite violent overthrow of authority.

"Americanism" means giving to others the right to express not only opinions with which we disagree, but opinions we hate and fear. "Americanism" certainly means giving to others the right to express thoughts and urge courses which may be "un-American."

"Americanism" means that it is better to err on the side of giving too much freedom to opinions than to suppress them, and by suppression encourage them.

"Americanism" means agreeing with Abraham Lincoln when he said: "This country with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

"Americanism" means combating such remarks as that attributed to a Jersey City supporter of Dictator Hague: "There is plenty of free speech in New Jersey if you talk the right."

"Americanism" means giving Nazis and Klux Klansmen and Liberty Leaguers and Communists and Mormons and birth control advocates and racial equality spokesmen the same right to speak as is given Democrats and Republicans and chambers of commerce and ministers of the gospel.

"Americanism" means the right to speak on any and every subject as long as it is done peaceably and openly and equal opportunities are accorded all sides of the subject. "Americanism" means a defense of civil

liberties and not attacks upon those liberties by certain persons who do not think as we do. "Americanism" does not mean suppression. It means acceptance of the truth of that statement by Charles Fox that "opinions are never dangerous until they are driven underground."

"Americanism" means combating dictatorial methods whether manifested by any existing administration or by those who oppose that administration.

"Americanism" means disagreeing with Heywood Broun when he says that freedom of speech by employers should be curtailed in the interests of social advance. It means disagreeing with employers when they seek to stop their employes from exercising their free choice on matters guaranteed to them by law.

Yes, "Americanism" means many things and, conversely, "un-American activities" means many things. And if we would attack the latter, we can do so only by employing the methods of the former.

The Alabama organization to combat "un-American activities" may start its work assured of good wishes and support. Naturally and properly, it will be under scrutiny to see whether it measures up to the high ideal it has set in putting itself up as a defender of "Americanism." We should all be defenders of "Americanism" at all times, and particularly at a time when everywhere there is restraint upon and repression of that freedom of thought and speech that have made Americans free.

THE SCARE CROW

Chairman Martin Dies of the House Committee investigating so called un-American activities is unalterably opposed to the spread of communistic principles in the United States because they advocate among their various political programs "absolute social and racial equality."

Congressman Dies who hails from Texas, has expressed his disapproval of all organizations that express liberal views on the race as he now stares America in the face. In fact, he has become the oracle of the "Economic Royalists" in the nation's government. It is almost apparent that he is furnished a list of the persons for grilling, whom certain interests wish to discredit publicly and defeat their influence nationally. Coming from Texas, Dies is schooled in the art of prejudice, political trickery and muckraking.

He is like "putty in the hands of the potter" for certain Negro-baiting newspapers that totally disagree with President Roosevelt's program to include the black man in a government "of the people, by the people and for the people."

Investigations made by the committee he heads have assumed the form, more or less, of personal character attacks on the men under question. He brands such men as Harold L.

Ickes, Department of Interior; Walter L. White, N. A. A. C. P., and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university, as "purveyors of hatred." He slings mud, with the hope that some of it will stick, at the C. I. O. for its broad policy of including all races in its labor program; he condemns the N. A. A. C. P., the Civil Liberties Union and the American League for Peace and Democracy as un-American in purpose and policy and styles them "trained agitators" promoting the interests of foreign philosophies as a new form of undeclared war against a democratic government.

Therefore, the Dies committee takes the role of a sort of "Scare Crow Cabinet" that has so far wasted \$150,000 of government funds in a gigantic national mud-slinging campaign, that like unto the mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse.

But what more could one expect of a Congressman who comes from a state that openly violates the Constitution of the United States to elevate him to power by disfranchising over a third of its citizens. Mr. Dies represents, without their authority or consent, all the black citizens of Texas, who, if given the right and opportunity to vote in the Democratic primaries of that state would aid the nation in retiring to private life such blasphemous and bombastic politicians.

The nation will soon learn that when the Dies committee report is completed it will have appropriated a huge sum to publish what amounts to little more than a fairy tale.

Russellville, Ala., Times
December 29, 1933

WARNING TO AMERICANS

Many people have ridiculed the activities of the Congressional committee which has been conducting an investigation into un-American activities.

Chairman Martin Dies has been abused, even by cabinet officers, for permitting witnesses to make statements indicating sympathy on the part of officials of the government and others in high places, with Communism, Fascism and other decidedly un-American "isms."

It is true that much of the "evidence" submitted to the Dies committee was of the flimsiest sort and proved nothing but the opinions of the witnesses. It seems to be true that some persons took advantage of the opportunity offered by the committee hearings to express personal dislikes and hatreds of racial, religious and other minorities.

But enough was brought out before the committee to convince most who read the testimony that, after winnowing away all the chaff, there remained enough sound grain to warrant the belief that movements are

on foot in America today which are calculated to destroy the American system of democracy, if they once take root and spread.

The best result of the investigation has been to put patriotic citizens on their guard. It is not enough to assume that the American system is so firmly rooted in the consciousness of all the people that it cannot be undermined by subversive and subtle propaganda.

When advocates of other systems are proclaiming their merits to the willing ears and the susceptible minds of the young, it behooves good Americans to be equally alert and aggressive in re-stating the principles of Americanism.

As Chairman Dies expresses it, "the essence of Americanism is recognition of the truth that the inherent and fundamental rights of man are derived from God and not from governments, societies, dictators, kings or majorities. Communism, fascism and nazism all represent forms of dictatorships which deny the divine origin of the fundamental rights of man."

That, it seems to us, is the elemental truth of which America must never lose sight.

Labor - 1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Lake City, S. C. News
February 3, 1938

Lewis and C. I. O. Questioned in South

Asked to Clarify Position on Race Issue as Result of Activities.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The action of the C. I. O. and Labor's non-Partisan League in teaming up with Walter White, the Negro lobbyist of the Association for Advancement of Colored People, to bring pressure on senators to support the anti-lynching bill is not calculated to strengthen John L. Lewis and his labor organizations in the South.

Significant in this C. I. O. support of the anti-lynching legislation and its attack on the Southern filibuster is the fact that the Lewis organizations apparently do not intend to restrict their activities to promoting or opposing legislation dealing with labor. In the anti-lynching bill fight they have gone clear outside their field and entered a sectional fight. Their action, of course, is prompted by the same reason which causes senators to support the legislation.

The senators supporting the Wagner-Van Nuys legislation are interested in catching Negro votes. The C. I. O. is interested in catching Negro members.

This unprecedented action of a labor organization injecting itself into a controversy in which the rights of a working man are not involved leads to a question which Southerners have long wanted Lewis to answer—whether or not the C. I. O. in the South will maintain a color line or take into the same union both whites and Negroes on the same basis and treat them with full equality, as the labor organization is now doing in the East.

This question was put to Lewis almost a year ago, and at that time he would not commit himself.

In view of the endorsement given the anti-lynching bill by Labor's non-Partisan League, which is a Lewis propaganda agency, and the C. I. O.,

Southern workers whose sympathies are with the Lewis labor movement have a right to demand that their leader clarify his position on the race issue.

When Southern senators had their backs to the wall, and were fighting to prevent Walter White and his corps of lobbyists from putting through the cloture rule, anti-Southern statements were heralded to the press by the Lewis organizations.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
January 23, 1938

SECTIONALISM, GOOD AND BAD

Accusations of "sectionalism" against the south have been cast, in recent months, with increasing frequency by representatives in the national congress and by commentators upon the national political and economic scene.

The criticism of this section has largely grown out of the opposition to the anti-lynching bill, the wages and hours bill, and the Boileau amendment to the pending farm bill. Contra, the south itself has accused other parts of the country with sectionalism as the motive behind those same proposals.

What is too often overlooked by those who repeat this well-worn cry, is that there are two types of sectionalism, one which is, admittedly, bad, the other which is necessary, entirely desirable and essential to the well-being of the entire nation.

That sectionalism which would penalize another area of the country for selfish reasons, in order to reap the benefits of unfair and undeserved advantages, is bad and should not be tolerated in America.

On the other hand, that sectionalism which would defend one region from exploitation to benefit others—exploitation which would drive down the economic status of an entire area with its resultant crippling effect on the nation as a whole—should be encouraged by every American.

The Anniston (Ala.) Star, in a recent editorial, takes the sound position that—

"Until we all are sufficiently intelligent and nationally patriotic enough to recognize our solidarity and interdependence as a people and act accordingly, we of the south must continue to fight as a section for the advancement of our social and economic interests or else admit and acquiesce in our existing colonial status, for in essence we still can hardly be considered a part of the Union."

The Alabama newspaper further emphasizes that it is unworthy sectionalism of the most selfish type that has motivated many of the

General

national policies which have been most bitterly fought by the south.

The anti-lynching bill, it declares, is aimed directly at the south by representatives who pander to the negro vote in New York's Harlem, in Chicago and other northern cities which, through the migration of the negroes during the past decade or two, have acquired racial problems of their own.

The wage and hour bill was a thinly veiled attempt to drive industry from the south and force it back to the New England and northern states—a selfishly sectional program to benefit those areas by penalizing the south.

New England governors have banded together, in another instance of selfish sectionalism, to prevent equality in freight rates being granted the south.

And the Boileau amendment to the farm bill is nothing but an attempt to keep the south in economic slavery to the dairy interests of the midwest.

"Within this country," wrote John Temple Graves recently in his column in The Constitution, "as in all others, there are sectional interests which can be served only at the expense of national interests. They need to be denied. But there are other sectional interests whose serving affects not the nation as a whole but some other section—and for the south to forego them in the name of national unity would be costly and naive."

Just so long as other sections of the country seek to penalize the south for their own selfish, sectional benefits, just so long will the south continue to fight for that social and economic justice which has been too long denied her. The south's fight is not motivated by sectionalism, but it is a struggle for justice against a sectionalism which has ridden roughshod over this part of the nation for three-quarters of a century.

It is time for the vote-hungry politicians of the north, industrialists of New England and the dairy lobby of the midwest to realize that an aroused south has determined to bring to an end conditions under which she has been bled poor through the exploitation of external interests.

In seeking economic and social justice for herself, the south best serves the nation as a whole and contributes most toward the early dawn of that day when true national unity shall understand that every citizen of every state ultimately pays the bill when one section is unfairly drained of its economic lifeblood in order that another may grow fat.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle

June 10, 1938

FACTS ABOUT THE MILLS

The "race question", to The News and Courier is a distasteful subject which it discusses only because it can't get away from it in South Carolina. The FACT is that in South Carolina the Negroes are 45 or 46 per cent of the population. A man can't turn around without coming into contact with it, in politics and economical affairs.

Therefore, we print these extracts from Stanley High's article last week in The Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia:

"Many AFL unions still bar colored workers. But there are no bars in the CIO. John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers never had any such discrimination. Neither did those other mainstays of the CIO, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' unions. When the CIO entered steel and automobiles, the Negro in those industries suddenly found himself not only welcomed but much sought after. Negro organizers were hired. Negro members were made officials in many locals. A Negro labor movement had arrived. The CIO United Automobile Workers Union claims that it has more Negro members than any other trade union in the country. At the present time, in centers like Pontiac and Flint, race distinctions have largely disappeared, not only in the business of the unions but in their social affairs. And when, at a recent union election in Pontiac, a white diehard raised the race question, he was silenced by threats of violence."

In South Carolina's chief industry, textiles, whites are employed exclusively. There are no Negroes inside the mills, at the spindles and looms. One might build a mill and employ Negroes exclusively, but white and Negro people are not employed together in them. We believe there is a law to that effect—and custom has been stronger than law. The main factor in the establishment of Southern cotton mills was that they gave to poor white people a place to go and be free from Negro competition and association. The mill villages are white folks' villages.

What Mr. High says of the CIO and the Negroes is true of course. Southern mill workers cannot expect the CIO forever to defend race separation in their industry or in any other industry.

If the Southern white labor shall join the CIO it has got to conform to national CIO policies. The end of race separation in Southern industry would be a matter of time. Of a short time at that.—The Charleston News and Courier

The Historic Contribution of Negro People To May Day--America's Gift to Labor

By Ben Davis, Jr.

Today is a fitting time to recall the glowing historical fact that the great labor struggles which culminated in May Day were set in motion by the Civil War which liberated the enslaved Negro people.

The shot that burst the bonds of chattel slavery broke the chains which had bogged down the entire American working class. It was the shot that blasted open the path for the further progress of the Negro and simultaneously cleared the way for the development of the historic 8-hour day movement.

The genius of the Civil War saw this. And he put his penetrating insight into these brilliant and memorable words (in 1867):

"In the United States of America, any sort of independent labor movement was paralyzed so long as slavery disfigured a part of the republic. Labor with a white skin cannot emancipate itself where labor with a black skin is branded. But out of the death of slavery a new vigorous life sprang. The first fruit of the Civil War was an agitation for the 8-hour day—a movement which ran with express speed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from New England to California."

(From Vol. I, Marx's Capital, chapter on the "Working Day.")

Scarcely had the gunshot of the Civil War died down when the National Labor Union, meeting in August, 1866, made its first decision for the 8-hour campaign. William H. Sylvis, who was president of the Union, was an ardent champion of the anti-slavery cause. And as president of the International Labor movement, he had the golden benefit of close guidance and inspiration from Marx.

SPIRIT OF FREEDOM

In addition, the National Labor Union was saturated with the spirit of freedom which had been won by the blood of Negro and white on the battlefields of the Civil War. Under the leadership of Sylvis, it saw that the legacy of Negro and white unity forged in the Civil War must be extended to the world-shaking struggle for the 8-hour day. Said the National Labor Union in 1867:

"... We are of the opinion that the interests of the labor cause demand that all working men be included within its ranks, without regard to race or nationality; and that the interests of the workingmen of America especially require that the formation of the trade unions, eight-hour leagues and other labor organizations, should be encouraged among the colored race; that they be instructed in the true principles of labor reform, and that they be invited to cooperate with us in the general labor undertaking."

The outstretched hand of the white workers was warmly clasped by the outstanding Negro labor leader of the period, Isaac Meyers, who was a delegate to the 1869 Congress of the National Labor Union, from the Colored Caulkers' Trade Union of Baltimore. With stirring eloquence, Meyers said:

"Silent, but powerful and far-reaching is the revolution inaugurated by your act in taking the colored laborer by the hand and telling him that his interest is common with yours. . . . Slavery, or slave labor, the main cause of the degradation of white labor, is no more. And it is the proud boast of my life that the slave himself had a share in striking off the one end of the fetters that bound him by the ankle, and the other end that bound you by the neck."

(Meyers, along with Peter H. Clark, John M. Langston, Josiah Weirs, and other Negro leaders, were the first Negroes to participate in a nation-wide labor assembly. See Reconstruction, by James S. Allen.)

CHEER NEGRO LABOR

Out of this cauldron of unity, the 8-hour day movement spread among the Negro people like wild-fire, expressing itself in the day-long joint activities between Negro and white workers.

On Sept. 13, 1871, 20,000 workers marched in the eight-hour day parade in New York City, in which Negro members of the waiters' union and the plasterers' union from Brooklyn marched with the International Workingmen's Association. Great applause greeted the Negro contingents as they marched behind the red flag. Shortly afterward, a company of Negro militia, the Skidmore Guard



JAMES W. FORD

participated in a demonstration called by the Internationals to protest the execution of three leading Parisian Communards. Negro workers joined in strikes to mark the 8-hour day campaign.

In Chicago, Richard Hinton, Negro leader who had taken part in John Brown's immortal Harpers Ferry raid, was a leading figure in the progressive labor movement. Frederick Douglass, the great Negro statesman and Abolitionist, ran for Vice-President of the United States on a platform which included the demand for the 8-hour day. (Douglass is the only Negro ever to be nominated for the Vice-Presidency, other than James W. Ford, who was the Communist Party nominee in 1932 and 1936.)

Thus were the Negro people an integral part of the progressive labor movement which brought about labor's international holiday 52 years ago.

CHANGE FOR WORSE

However, in the succeeding years—especially after the untimely death of Sylvis—the National Labor Union became less and less sensitive to the democratic rights of the Negro people. Its progressive position immediately after the Civil War gave place to a string of reactionary labor leaders from Gompers to Green, who still hamstring the

labor movement.

This led to the formation of the front in America today to see that Colored National Labor Union the Southern "unreconstructed" headed by Meyers, to fight job dis-rebels—and their Wall Street mas-crimination against Negro workers. do not prevail.

to fight for educational opportuni- Fired by the traditions of the ties for the Negro, and to extend early May Day struggles, the labor the Negro's economic demands to movement has more and more made the political arena. But Meyers the fight for the democratic rights with many progressive white labor of the Negro an indispensable part leaders, continued his efforts to of its program for the general ad-bring Negro and whites together vancement of the working class and in the same unions. the American people. This stands

This tragic schism followed in out like a beacon light in the pro-the wake of the treachery of the tressive CIO movement, with its Northern Tory Republicans, who equality for Negro workers, trade during Reconstruction, aligned them-union democracy and with its selves with the Southern lynch-urgent efforts for trade union unity Democrats against the Negro, the with the A. F. of L. poor whites and democracy in the South.

The National Labor Union disin-tegrated after it did not carry for-ward the policy of Sylvis around the 8-hour day and because it failed to see clearly the necessity for ex-tending the fight for the special democratic rights of the Negro. The Colored National Labor Union lost ground when it became a tail to the kite of the Republican Party. Non-Partisan League, composed of just when that party abandoned CIO and A. F. of L. unions and Lincoln and took the path to Hearst other democratic forces, fights for the passage of the anti-lynching bill along with wage-hour, and social legislation representing the vital needs of the entire country.

JOHNSON GIVES IN

After the Tory Assassination of Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, yielded to the pressure of the Northern Tory Republicans and the Southern bour-bons when he became President. As he had done so many times before, Marx again added his weight to those of the progressive forces in America which sought to extend the democratic victory of the Civil War during Johnson's presidency.

In 1865, Marx as leader of the General Council of the Interna-tional Workingmen's Association sent an incisive letter to Johnson urging him to complete the freedom of the Negro people. Marx said:

"Injustice against a fraction of your people having been followed by such dire consequences, put an end to it. Declare your fellow citizens from this day forth free and equal, without any reserve. If you refuse them citizens' rights while you exact from them citi-zens' duties, you will sooner or later face a new struggle which once more may drench your coun-try in blood."

COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP

In the present and future battles against reaction and lynch oppres-sion, the Negro people are recog-nizing their place with the forces of labor and progress in all walks of life. The tremendous advances and achievements of the Negro peo-ple since the World War, are due to the conscious organizing role of the Communist Party—which has proudly become known as the Party

FULL BROTHERHOOD

Just as the emergence of the CIO marked the beginning of the strug-gles of American labor as a class, so did the CIO mark the begin-ning of that progressive labor move-ment which for the first time in history brought the Negro workers into full trade union equality and democracy on a mass scale.

On the political field, Labor's Non-Partisan League, composed of CIO and A. F. of L. unions and other democratic forces, fights for the passage of the anti-lynching bill along with wage-hour, and social legislation representing the vital needs of the entire country.

The Negro people have become increasingly active in the general progressive movement of the coun-try. The stand of the National Negro Congress in supporting labor, in throwing its weight behind New Deal social measures and all pro-gressive undertakings, attest that fact.

For the most part, they have parted company with a Republican Party, whose policies are now set by reactionary Republicans and Tory Democrats, and pro-fascists of every stripe.

Semitism and other fascist "race" among the Negro people—among the reactionaries the American people—means a powerful phalanx for Negro rights and for democracy. The Civil War and May Day—fights on all fronts for Negro rights, the fight for Negro rights and for it is a unifying force welding to-labor. Let them continue their against discrimination. Today that Party is the vanguard against the common democratic front. A bigger fascism, for democracy and So-polson of white chauvinism, anti-Communist Party clialism.

FOR UNITY

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Thus were the Negro people an integral part of the progressive fire, expressing itself in the day labor movement which brought to day joint activities between Negro and white workers.

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among the Negro people—among the American people—means a powerful phalanx for Negro rights and for democracy.

FOR UNITY

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, Negro and white Americans have won the freedom of four of the Scottsboro boys Angelo Herndon, and have brought victories in a thousand battles against discrimination. Today that Party is the vanguard against the poison of white chauvinism, anti-

And as the Communist Party fights on all fronts for Negro rights, it is a unifying force welding to- gether both Negro and white in a common democratic front. A bigger and stronger Communist Party

Labor - 1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Georgia

Communists Invade Georgia

In his Waycross address, Senator Walter F. George made some reference to the pressure that Communist leaders applied to him in an effort to make him vote for the Supreme Court reorganization measure and the anti-lynching bill. They demanded that he support these measures but the Georgia senator refused to follow the dictates of these radicals. He is a Southerner and a man of courage.

The part that the Reds play in lining up congressmen in Washington is an accepted fact in the nation's capital. Some Georgians might feel that their activity in Washington is too far away from home to cause them any immediate concern or alarm.

But The Chronicle has proof that the Communist Party HAS INVADED Georgia, and is brazenly asking Georgians to defeat Senator George. The Communist Party is IN Georgia, openly and defiantly soliciting votes against Senator George and other Democratic congressmen in Georgia.

The Chronicle this week received through the mails an envelope, bearing an Atlanta postmark, which contained a four-page brochure and a news release from the "Georgia State Committee of the Communist Party, Atlanta, Ga." The Reds who prepared the reading matter were even brazen enough to take the name of the late Tom Watson in vain, and declare in their brochure that if he were alive today he would vote against Senator George—a sacrilege that friends of Watson should bitterly resent!

Because it is such an important document, showing that the Reds are knocking at our very front door and trying to bore within the foundations of Southern Democracy, The Chronicle reprints below some excerpts from the news release issued by the Georgia State Committee of the Communist Party:

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 10—If Tom Watson were alive today, he would cast his vote for the New Deal of President Roosevelt and against Senator George, against Talmadge, and against Cox, Vinson and Owens, the Georgia State Committee of the Communist Party declared in a statement issued here today.

The statement is contained in a four-page brochure, displaying on its cover a picture of the late Thomas E. Watson. Its appeal is directed primarily to farmers, workers and small business men, and, invoking the spirit of the old Populist leader of the 90's, urges them to "rally behind the banner of the New Deal, the banner of Roosevelt, the banner of progress. . . .

In calling for the defeat of George, Talmadge, Cox, Vinson and Owens, the Communists urge labor, the A. F. of L., and the C.I.O., and the railroad brotherhoods, to unite for political action behind a single slate of progressive candidates. It urges the middle classes, the farmers and the Negro people join with labor in "a democratic front against reaction."

In concluding the statement, the Georgia Communists quote the preamble of their party constitution to demonstrate the legal and democratic objectives of their party. "We are convinced that only socialism will finally solve the problems of the people of Georgia. But we know that the people are not yet ready for socialism, and as REAL believers in Democracy, we do not propose to push forward into socialism until a majority of the people themselves wish it." . . .

The document urges the right to vote for Negroes, quoting an early speech by Tom Watson to a meeting of Negro and white members of the Farmers Alliance, in which he called for the unity of white and Negro farmers and laborers. "Restore the right to vote to the Negro people and the potential vote of the common people of Georgia will be doubled," the statement says.

There, fellow Georgians, is a challenge to you Southern Democracy from the Communist Party hurled at you from your own state capital. The letter asks that mail be addressed to R. F. Hall, Secretary District 17 (Communist Party), Birmingham, Ala.

Do you want the kind of "democracy" that the Communists proclaim, eventual socialism at its best, or do you want the kind of Democracy that Senator George represents, the only kind of Democracy that the South has ever stood for?

The Chronicle asks: Will Georgians stand by apathetically and let the Communist Party come into our state and "purge" it of Southern Democratic congressmen? They don't want George, Cox, Vinson and Owens in Washington because they are simply pure advocates of Democracy, true representatives of Southern Democracy which abhors everything which bears the slightest taint of Communism.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle
August 17, 1938

George and the Radicals

One of the most important parts of Senator Walter F. George's Waycross address was that dealing with the encroachments that the Communists and other radical elements are making on our national life. Georgians and the rest of the citizens in the South should not take lightly the things Senator George told them; they do not constitute merely the defense of an office-seeker whose record is under attack. His statements constitute a dire warning to the people of America whose very independence and free government are at stake.

There have been widely circulated reports from time to time relating how extreme pressure was applied to congressmen and other federal officials by radical groups, including John L. Lewis and his C. I. O., and Labor's Non-Partisan League, the Communist branch of the C. I. O., but Senator George furnished personal experiences to show Georgians how the despicable Red element is boring into the very foundations of American government.

James Ford, the Negro nominee for the vice presidency of the Communist party, called for Senator George's retirement from public life. Labor's Non-Partisan League, a Communist unit, placed Senator George on his black list, and asked that he be defeated in the Georgia primary.

Why are the radicals after George's scalp?

The senator himself told you, in clear and unvarnished language, when he made his epochal address at Waycross Monday. Chief Red Oliver of Labor's Non-Partisan League came to Senator George during the Supreme Court fight, and DEMANDED that George support the bill.

Senator George's answer to his bold demand was:

"In my opinion, the courts of this nation are the repository, where the safety boxes in which we deposited the American Constitution with its guarantee for the individual of liberty and with its sacred guarantee for minorities forever of their rights and their privileges and their immunities."

Again he said:

"I have believed in judicial reform, but I would not vote for a court bill which would enable the Attorney General of the United States to send a Connecticut judge down here in the Southern district of Georgia to try you on an anti-lynching charge. I said that that bill was carpetbagging glorified, and I repeat it."

That is why the Communists have black-listed Senator George, and that is one reason President Roosevelt has asked that he be defeated, because he refused to be bulldozed into casting his vote for the Supreme Court Bill.

Again the radical element put pressure on Senator George to vote for the anti-lynching bill, and here are sent to Washington to thwart their diabolical schemes. Gain his Southern courage led him to oppose a vicious measure which was aimed to pacify and satisfy the demands of the Negroes from the South who had gone into New York, Pennsylvania and other Western and Northern states, and now constitute the balance of political power. He refused to be a party to purchasing their votes, through the passage of this bill, at the cost and respect of every law enforcement in the South.

The South should feel gratified that they have a man in congress with the courage of Senator George to oppose the radicals who are boring within the very heart of the Democratic party. Their audacity is becoming more evident each day, and they soon will be in complete control of the

Macon, Ga., Chronicle
September 22, 1938

NEGRO FIREMEN WANT CHARTER

Railroad Workers File Petition
in Superior Court

A corporate charter as the Order of Locomotive Firemen of North America is sought in superior court here by a group of Negro railway firemen.

Incorporators, who will serve as the first board of directors, are Z. C. Clay, James Griffin, T. V. Bivins, J. R. Russell, A. L. Thomas and J. L. Franklin, Bibb county; K. D. Wheeler, A. W. Douglas and A. W. White, Polk county; P. L. Lunnion, Hamp Moye, Smith Stevens and R. Hinkins, Chatham county, and Neal Samuels, Hamilton county, Tenn.

Members of the order will not seek pecuniary gain but will work to improve their skill, wages and hours and working conditions and to provide benefits for unemployed, sick and disabled.

The order will be controlled by a self-perpetuating board of directors. R. L. Smith of Macon is counsel for the petitioners.

Senator George's call-

Conduct 2-Day *Daily work 10-13-38* Labor Meeting

The National Urban League, the Atlanta Urban League and the Atlanta Workers Council will conduct a two-day Institute, October 29, and 30 at the Mt. Zion Baptist church, corner Piedmont Avenue and Baker Street, the Rev. J. T. Dorsey, pastor.

The theme of the institute will be "New Labor Forces and Negro Workers." Discussions will be non-partisan as concerns the various schools of labor thought. Speakers will represent the various branches of organized labor, such as the A.F.L., C. I. O., Workers Alliance and International Association of Railway Employees.

Special consideration will be given in assisting any unorganized workers, such as domestic workers, it was announced by the steering committee. Workers will be allowed full participation in the discussions.

MASS MEETING

The closing session will be in the form of a mass meeting, Sunday afternoon, October 30, at which time an outstanding speaker will deliver the address. It was stated that the aim of the committee was to carry the Institute to the masses of workers.

Members of the steering committee are J. B. F. Prather, chairman; Miss Edna Saunders, secretary; H. A. Sayles, C. W. Weaver, of Painters Union; Ernest T. Clark, A. V. Jette, Paul Heard, J. C. Jeter, Brickmasons' Union; J. A. Moreland, J. B. Matthews, WPA Union, Local No. 2; James Byrd, George Palmer, International Association of Railway Employees and J. C. McMorries, executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League.

visors and more indoor projects for Negro women during the winter months."

Summing up the political situation the report reads in part:

"We find 85 per cent of the workers are for the New Deal and its program, and that workers who heretofore played no part in politics are planning a united front to elect liberal, progressive candidates to represent them in 1940."

Workers Alliance Takes Up Fight For Better Labor Conditions For Ga. Blacks

Black 12-24-38 Terrible Housing Conditions Undermine Health and General Morale

Black 12-24-38 Want Negro Foremen, Timekeepers and Supervisors

Chen
ATLANTA, Ga.—(ANP)—The Worker's Alliance of Atlanta contended for Negro foremen and supervisors in its report of working conditions among Negro WPA workers in Georgia. The Atlanta union's report was compiled to be submitted to the national labor conference which convened in Washington December 15-17.

The cost of living per month for a family of five is \$138.50, that of a single man \$52.40 and the cost for a single woman \$59.15, the report showed, yet WPA workers are paid only \$40.20 per month.

Out of their meager pay, the union declared, workers pay an average minimum of 20 cents per day for transportation and due to the inclemency of the weather at this season, outdoor workers often report as many as three times some weeks for work on days when the weather is too bad.

For Rent, Food and Clothing

Working on damp, chilly grounds, in many instances not allowed to have fire during working hours, the report contends that their wage will not permit them to be properly clad against the rigors of winter. This condi-

tion undermines their health. A family of five, all dependent upon the wage of one parent which is \$40.20 per month, must live on an average of \$2.01 per person for food, clothing, shelter and rent.

Negroes are laid off in large groups and told that the job has been completed or that there is no more money. This is not true, it was pointed out, because other workers who are not laid off continue to work, while the other group is left to starve.

Fired Without Consultation

The "lay-off" system is usually manipulated by the general timekeeper. He and the foreman pick out the ones to be discharged (without consultation), the report said, and added:

"We are contending for Negro foremen, timekeepers and super-

Labor - 1938
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Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders
International League of America.

Labor Officials Leave for California



Amsterdam News 8-13-38
Among the delegates that left Friday morning for the 29th convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America, at San Francisco, Aug. 15, were the above group shown at the Pennsylvania station. Left to right they are: George E. Brown, organizer and acting secretary; Theodore N. Jackson, president of Local 370; Scotty Eckford, local No. 6, hotel workers; Wyatt Austin, chairman of the Lehigh Valley R.R. dining car workers. One of important resolutions on convention agenda will be abolition of discrimination against Negroes in catering industry.

Union Hotel Workers Leave For AFL West Coast Convention

Scotty Eckford, New York Delegate, to Fight For Resolution Seeking Abolishment of Discrimination

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 11—(ANP)—Scotty Eckford, president Negro Council of the Hotel and Club Employees Union, Local 6, A. F. of L., left this week for San Francisco to attend the 29th convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America, with which Local 6 is affiliated and which opens on August 15.

He is one of five convention delegates elected at a recent membership meeting of Local 6, which, together with five other unions in the New York Hotel Trades Council, is now conducting a drive to organize New York's hotels and clubs. Of the 100,000 workers employed in these, about 6,000 are Negroes. Eckford is employed at the Hotel Cameron.

One of the important resolutions delegates were instructed to support on the floor of the convention provides for complete abolition of discrimination against Negro workers in the catering industry. The delegation will also support an amendment to the International Constitution to discontinue separate Negro locals in the hotel and restaurant field.

The other delegates are M. J. Obermeier, secretary-treasurer of Local 6; Gertrude Lane, organizer; Patrick McAuliffe, formerly bartender of the Capitol Hotel and now a member of the union's executive board, and Jerry Robichaud, shop chairman of the Van Cortland hotel and 3rd vice president of Local 6.

Service Employees Union Ends Parley On Western Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—(ANP)—An outstanding example of trade union solidarity in the fight against Negro discrimination was given at the convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America, A. F. of L., which closed here last week.

The 700 delegates to the convention voted unanimously to move out of San Francisco's Whitcomb Hotel, where headquarters had been established when the convention opened August 15, when it was found that the management refused rooms to Negro delegates. News of the incident was received in this city early this week by Hotel and Club Employees Union, Local 6, affiliated with the International.

One of those refused a room was Executive Secretary Ishmael Flory, of the National Council Dining Car Employees Union. A group of Negro delegates was told by the management there was "no room" to accommodate them. The report to the convention said that shortly afterwards, white patrons were engaging rooms without difficulty.

Manning Johnson, Negro, busi-

ness agent of Cafeteria Employees ordered enlarged from 9 to 15. Among the new vice presidents elected is George E. Brown, Negro, to represent the Railway Dining Car Employees Union. Brown is at present general organizer for Local 370. Dining Car Employees Union of New York. Edward Flore, incumbent, was re-elected president and Robert Hesketh was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The executive board was

UNION DEL GATLS
WALK OUT OF HOTEL
BARRING NEGROES

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug.--(CNA)--The Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union and Bartenders League of America, AFL, opened its convention here with a fight against racial discrimination.

Crusader News Agency 8-22-38 New York, N.Y.
By an overwhelming vote, convention delegates removed their headquarters from the Whitcomb Hotel because of the refusal of rooms to Ismael Flory, secretary of the Dining Car Employees Union and another Negro delegate.

All convention delegates also agreed to change to other hotels in protest against the discriminatory policy. The convention decision did not affect the meeting place which is in the Civic Auditorium.

The resolution was proposed by Manning Johnson, New York Negro organizer of the Cafeteria Employees Union, Local 302, who outlined the necessity for labor organizations maintaining unity and equality of Negro and white members.

During the hour and a half discussion, Sam Jay, San Francisco Local 110, Jay Rubin and Sam Kramberg of New York Local 302, Louis Cochrane of Cincinnati Local 257 and Hugo Ernst, second international vice-president and chairman of the San Francisco Joint Board, supported the resolution.

The convention of the Large AFL international is expected to result in a plea for unity of labor's two wings. The New York delegation, largest at the convention, has gone on record for unity between the AFL and CIO, for support of the Loyalist government in Spain and for ending all discriminatory practices within the international toward Negro workers.

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A F of L Made Bargaining Agent Of Rock Island Dining Car Men

Employees' Association Plans to Fight Ruling of Mediation Board.

CIO FIGHTS PACKERS
IN PACKING HOUSES

CHICAGO, Feb. 17—(ANP)—The ruling of the National Railway Mediation Board received here this week which gave the A. F. of L. Hotel and Restaurant Alliance victory over the Association of Rock Island Dining Car Employees on the question of the right to represent the Rock Island workers, is not to be taken lying down, according to Joel M. Miles, president of the Rock Island Association, in a statement to the Associated Negro Press.

"The fight has just begun," declared President Miles. "We have had our lawyers, headed by Atty. Truman K. Gibson, Jr., look up the ruling of the various courts, including the U. S. Supreme Court, in similar cases. Our intention to go immediately to court is deferred for a program of vigorous counter attack based solely on the fact that this subordinate A. F. of L. Local of the Hotel Alliance represents a decided minority of the men, while a vast majority are still in opposition to such representation—the actual numbers being 131 for the A. F. of L., and 197 who showed no such intention of affiliation."

Misled by Promises
"Furthermore, some of the men tell us they were misled by the rosy promises of the paid A. F. of L. organizers who had them sign authorization cards prior to the election without cost, but immediately following the election swarmed the yards asking for a six-dollar joining fee and threatening to raise the same to \$12 in 30 days."

"As a consequence, at the request of the members, a re-check is being made among those discontented men and the majority of 197 men against the A. F. of L. The Mediation Board and the company will immediately be given the results, and requests for delayed back-pay, wage increases will be pressed in the interest of the men and on the strength of the negotiations concluded prior to, but stopped because of, the representation elec-

The opinion was also expressed that should the A. F. of L. be sustained by the men as their bargaining agency, the routine of conferences on working agreement, wages, etc., will extend into late Spring or early Summer.

Race Workers Join Strike At Stockyard

Hundreds of members of the Race were threatened with unemployment Monday when the C.I.O. union called a strike in the Union Stockyards. The strike made impossible the delivery of 52,000 head of live stock, which arrived during the day to packing houses.

Officials of the striking organization, known as Live Stock Handlers union No. 547, have been negotiating for an agreement with the Stock Yards and Transit company for weeks. Their demands are: A 40-hour week, with time and a half for overtime, a wage increase for 65 men getting less than 62½ cents an hour, a written contract, a closed shop and checkoff (collection of stockyard dues by the employer). The officials claimed that the company had refused to bargain with them in good faith.

The yards tieup will not result in the shutting down of operations in the packing houses at present. They have large supplies shipped to them from the rural areas direct. These

CHICAGO, March--(De Wit Gilpin for CNA)—Plans for a national conference here to draft demands on all Armour Packing Company plants were announced this week by Henry Johnson, Negro veteran of many historic struggles of the packing workers and assistant director of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee.

"The conference," Johnson told the *Crusader News Agency*, "will create a program that will raise the demands of packinghouse workers relative to collect bargaining, wages, seniority and working conditions." 3-7-38

Discrimination by the company against Negroes will be one of the major problems to be tackled by the conference, according to Herbert March, white, CIO representative and head of the Armour Organizing Committee. Negroes comprise about 40 per cent of the workers in the Armour plants, March said.

"The Cio's drive in Armour has progressed to the point," Johnson declared "that we can safely say that we have well over 50 per cent of the workers organized."

The date for the conference, which will be a delegated body, has not been set but it was indicated that it would be called immediately after the coming National Labor Relations Board elections in the Chicago Armour plant, providing the date for that vote is not postponed too long.

The union recently smashed the power of the Employees Mutual Association, an out and out company union, and is confident of victory in the NLRB election.

March estimated that 6,500 workers were laid off in the packing industry during February. He declared that the union is carrying on a three-fold struggle to protect all its members. "We are insisting the companies recognize the principle of seniority both in laying-off and in rehiring. We are assisting our people to get immediate and satisfactory attention from the relief authorities, and we are entering a joint campaign with other organizations in the community interested in putting an end to the distress of the unemployed."

animals do not pass through the yards at all. The yards are operated as a unit and the packers do not own them. If the strike continues, however, the Race may be hard hit for there are thousands working in the packing plants.

No danger of a meat shortage exists it was said

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International Association of Railway Employees

RR Employees In Mass Meet Sunday

Labor Union Leader To
Be Main Speaker At
Church Of Christ

F. C. Caldwell, vice-president of the International Association of Railway Employees, will be the principal speaker Sunday afternoon, 4 o'clock, at a mass meeting which will be held at the Church of Christ, Simpson and Newport streets.

The International Association of Railway Employees is an independent labor union for colored workers. Mr. Caldwell will remain in the city through Tuesday to discuss problems with railroad workers.

Other mass meeting speakers are A. T. Walden, J. C. McMorries and J. W. Dobbs. This meeting is to be sponsored by the local union of colored railway employees and the national organizer, George Palmer.

**RAIL WORKERS
HEAD WANTS
DEFENSE FUND**

Says Action Is Needed to
Protect Jobs of
Negroes

LOUISVILLE, Ky.
—(ANP)—In an effort to rally the membership of the International Association of Railway Employees in a concerted, united fight against dis-

crimination practices and the attempt to replace them by white workers, Association President Thomas D. Redd has sent an earnest appeal for money for a legal defense fund to all Negro firemen, switchmen and brakemen members of the organization.

Declared President Redd, "The time has come for concerted action on our part. Negro firemen, switchmen and brakemen suffer more from the inequalities and the discriminatory practices indulged in by railroad managements and big brotherhoods than all other classes of Negro rail workers.

"As we get the same rate of pay as our white brothers who are engaged in the same occupations, we should be willing to make the greater sacrifice in order to overcome the difficulties that confront us.

"The only effective course for the use to pursue is by way of the courthouse route. This method of procedure will require thousands of dollars. Our legal department has been handicapped more or less by reason of poor support and insufficient funds, therefore I am going to lead the way and ask others to follow... Beginning with the month of May, 1938, I am going to pay into our legal defense fund \$5.00, each and every month, until this fight is put over...

"As chief executive, I pledge you my word that I will give every contributor a prompt receipt, and at the end of each month I will furnish each contributor a list showing the name and location of the men who contributed to the legal defense fund during that particular month...

"In the past, white rail workers have spent millions of dollars in an effort to eliminate you and me from rail service. Why, then should not we be willing to spend a few thousand dollars in an honest effort to protect our legal, civil and seniority rights? If we are real men, we will do it without argument."

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RED CAPS CALL CONFERENCE TO PROTECT OLD TIP STATUS

Fair Labor Standards Act May Squeeze Philo-
sophers—Railroads Order Them to Report Tips
As Basis For Minimum Wage.

By ERNEST CALLOWAY

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—Recent developments caused by the passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Interstate Commerce Commission ruling granting employe status to red caps, have made necessary the calling of a national

emergency policy conference by the International Brotherhood of Red Caps, it was announced today.

The conference, which is scheduled to be held Oct. 28 and 29 in Washington, is fraught with far-reaching significance, in view of the fact that Red Caps with their newly won employe status, are also affected by the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The Act, which went into effect October 24, requires that employees working for companies in interstate commerce must not be paid less than 25 cents an hour. It also provides for a maximum 44-hour work week. Today red caps who previously have depended upon gratuities for a livelihood, find themselves doubtful beneficiaries of the Act.

This doubt is expressed in a recent memorandum sent from various railroads to their red cap employes, calling for the daily reporting of tips, which sums will be recorded and used to meet minimum wage requirements. "In view of the requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act," states the memorandum, "it will be necessary that you report daily the amounts received by you as tips or remuneration for such services."

RED CAPS FIGHT R. R. CHISELING

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, (CNA)—A ruling by Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the wages and hours law, against the railroad companies' attempts to avoid payment of minimum wages was awaited this week by the International Brotherhood of Red Caps. The companies, which have never paid their red caps, are now seeking to circumvent the \$11 weekly minimum wage for a 44 hour week required by law by demanding that red caps submit a record of their tips. The companies then claim they will make up the difference.

The attempt to have the public contribute to the minimum pay which the companies have to pay was attacked as a move by the railroads to cut down on the tips usually earned by the red caps. Company propaganda is trying to create the impression that the workers are being paid.

The general executive board of the union, in session here last week, met with Andrews to present the case of the red caps. The union committee was headed by President Willard S. Townsend.

The union is also awaiting certification as collective bargaining agency for red caps by the National Mediation Board.

Red Caps Fight To Prevent Railroads Chiseling On Tips

CHICAGO, — (CNA) — Telegram Employees Union, AFL.

grams protesting chiselling by the railroads on the earnings of Red Caps were sent this week to Administrator Elmer F. Andrews by trade union and civil leaders in this district.

The International Brotherhood of Red Caps has petitioned Andrews to halt the attempts of the companies to circumvent the provisions of the new Wage and Hours law by deducting the tips received by the Red Caps from the required \$11 weekly minimum wage. Andrews was asked to rule "that the gratuities received from the traveling public do not constitute any part of the wages which the carriers are requested to pay."

The memorandum to Andrews also charged that the companies are using the Wages and Hours Law "as a means of intimidating Red Caps and compelling them to report their tips as a condition of employment."

The railroads have fired hundreds of Red Caps who have failed to report tips or whose tips are less than the required 25 cents an hour. Scores of telegrams and post cards have been sent to President Roosevelt and Administrator Andrews protesting the lay-offs. Among those who sent telegrams of protest are:

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League; Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers; Clinton S. Golden, director of the CIO Steel Workers Organizing Committee; and W. K. Seltzer, of the Dining

NEW YORK. — Margaret Bourke-White's series of photographs, "Picture of the South," served as a setting for a forum, "The Negro as a force in American Literature," held by the League of American Writers last Sunday at the Mid-Town Music Hall, 846 Seventh Avenue. Langston Hughes, well known poet, novelist and playwright, and Genevieve Taggard author of "Calling Western Union" and several other volumes of poetry, headed an impressive list of speakers which also included Jessie Fauset Harris, author of "The Chinaberry Tree", and Sterling Brown, Professor at Howard University", author of "The Southern Road" and an outstanding authority on Negro culture.

RED CAPS HAVE NATIONAL EMERGENCY POLICY CONFAB

Porters Resent Order to Give Daily Reports on Tins Received

Recent developments caused by the passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Interstate Commerce Commission ruling provisions among red caps in granting employee status to red caps have made necessary the calling of a national emergency conference by the International Brotherhood of Red Caps; it was announced this week. Plans are being made to have a

The conference, which was held Oct. 28 and 29 in Washington, D.C., was fraught with significance in view of the fact that the union pointed out that they won employee status, and also hoped to get a favorable ruling by the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The action is taken.

Act, which went into effect Oct. 24, requires that employees work-officers and members of the general executive board, system general chairmen and local presidents also provides for a forty-hour work week. Today, red caps who previously depended upon gratuities for future, lay-offs and organizational livelihood, find themselves doubtful beneficiaries of the act.

This doubt is expressed in a recent memorandum sent from various railroads to their red caps, calling for the daily reporting of tips, which sums will be recorded and used to meet minimum wage requirements. "In view of the requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act," states the memorandum, "it will be necessary that you report daily . . . the amounts received by you as tips or remuneration for such services." The memorandum further states: "the carrier hereby guarantees to each person continuing such service after Oct. 24, compensation which together with and including the sums of money received as above provided, will not be less than the minimum wage required."

Willard S. Townsend, president of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps on his arrival back to the national office, had this comment to make on the railroads' position. "This narrow interpretation of the Fair Labor Standards Act by the railroads, has done more to arouse the union consciousness of our membership than anything else we have

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International Brotherhood of Red Caps.

Red Caps Declared Railway Employees By ICC Examiners

By ERNEST CALLOWAY

CHICAGO—(A N P)—Following a conference of Red Caps, examiners for the Interstate Commerce Commission field their report on the returns from the questionnaires sent out by the Commission to a railroad last October.

The examiners' report recommended that, "The Commission should amend and interpret its outstanding orders designating the classes of employees that are to be included within the term 'employee' or 'subordinate official' as to include persons designated by terms such as 'red caps,' station porters, station attendants, parcel porters, usher, chief ushers, and captains, whose duties primarily consist of or include carrying passengers' hand baggage and otherwise assisting passengers at passenger stations and other places on carrier's premise and equipment. Whether such persons received a stated compensation or are entirely dependent upon tips."

Resulting from petitions filed against the powerful New York Central, Illinois Central, and Louisville and Nashville railroads by the International Brotherhood of Red Caps, the Commission had ordered all class I steam railroads, switch and terminal companies and class A electric railroads to report in detail the duties, incomes, hours and methods of supervising the work of its station service employees.

Returns to the questionnaire sent out by the Commission were filed by approximately 250 carriers covering their operations at 350 stations throughout the country. The questionnaire sent out by the Commission divided the red caps into two classes, A and B. Class A were those receiving a salary, and class B were those working for tips alone. The returns covered information for slightly over 4,300 station service employees in both classes. Of this number 1,500 were reported on salary, and 2,800 were reported working for tips alone. Some station have all red caps on

a salary basis, and other stations their only income is through tips. Of 178 stations having red caps in one or both classes, 98 stations have a total less than 10 per station and there are only 41 stations having over 25. Included in the latter is one with 63 receiving a salary, and 345 working for tips. At many stations where salaries were received, the wages were merely nominal, amounting to \$10 or less a month. At one station, the regular compensation is one dollar a year.

Practically all of the reporting companies concede the red caps in class A to be employees. Some of the reporting companies conceded that those in class B are also employees. Among the few reporting companies which do not definitely concede that the red caps in class A are employees are the Pennsylvania railroad and the New York Central railroad.

In answer to petitions filed by the International Brotherhood of Red Caps concerning the status of red caps who received no compensation other than tips, the railroads claimed that such persons are not performing a common-carrier service; that they are not hired, but are licenses or concessions who are permitted to ply their trade for profit on the station premise; and that they are in the same category as other tradesmen such as newsboys, bootblacks, barbers, etc. In considering this position taken by the carriers, the examiners pointed out that such tradesmen are not as closely related to the transportation service as the red caps. Such tradesmen are allowed more freedom of action. It was also pointed out that the provisions of the Railway Labor Act are not limited to employees performing a common-carrier service.

In support of its recommendations that red caps be included in the term "employee" as used in the Railway Labor Act, the examiners cited several decisions handed down by the National Mediation Board, notably, the Kansas City, Washington, D. C., and Southern Pacific cases which ruled favor-

ably on the employee legality of the red caps. The fact that certain railroads had entered into agreements with organized bodies of red caps also gave added weight to this recommendation.

Attorney Leon M. Despres, general counsel for the International Brotherhood of Red Caps, recently returned from Washington where the case was thoroughly studied with associate counsel George E. Hayes, who had been conducting the same fight through the Washington District Court against the Washington Union terminal. Both attorneys had visited the office of the Commerce Commission and were assured that the findings and recommendations would be released soon.

RED CAPS SNUB OVERTURES FOR UNION CONTROL

Frown on All-White Labor Group as Chiefs Meet

By Carl Dunbar Lawrence

Control of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps was sought this week by an all-white labor group, which heretofore have frowned on Negro members. It was revealed Monday as national officers of the bag-and-baggage craft met in Harlem to discuss future policies.

Those seeking control of one of the largest of all Negro labor unions in America are already directing the affairs of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, an affiliate of the A. F. of L., it was learned.

Their application to intervene in the affairs of the Red Cap union is now before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Objections to the petition filed by the white group states that the A. F. of L. unit has a standing rule barring Negroes as members.

Willard S. Townsend, president of the Brotherhood of Red Caps, spent

RED CAPS PLAN DRIVE IN SOUTH

Chicago News Agency 5-16-38 New York City
CHICAGO, May--(CNA) Returning to this city from an extended tour of the South and Southwest, Willard S. Townsend, president of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps, announced this week that the Red Caps' Union would immediately inaugurate its campaign to completely unionize all station workers in the South and Southwest.

The tour carried the Red Caps leader through ten Southern and Western states. Meetings were held in Memphis, New Orleans, Houston, Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Kansas City, St. Louis and various other cities in this region.

"Moved by a keen desire to improve their living standards through trade union organization, Townsend declared, 'the Red Caps in this section of the country have demonstrated their willingness to take an active part in the nation-wide struggle to end the present employer-employee relationship now existing between Red Cap and railway management.'"

The Red Caps' Union office announced that a Southern Committee on Organization would be created to consolidate and further the organization drive in the South. White Southern trade union, liberal and professional groups have promised wholehearted cooperation, it was also announced.

the entire week here in New York, mapping plans. He also held other conferences in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. "Under no circumstances will the brotherhood ever subordinate itself to a white group which has nothing in common with our interests," Mr. Townsend declared when asked whether the Red Caps would eventually join the white organization.

RED CAPS WIN 2-YEAR FIGHT

10-15-38

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—(ANP)—A two-year fight by Red Caps for recognition culminated Saturday with a decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington that all such persons are railway employees within the provisions of the Railway Labor Act. This means that Red Caps may bargain collectively for wages and hours.

The International Brotherhood of Red Caps will seek certification before the National Mediation Board as the bargaining agency for the nation's 12,000 Red Caps, according to Willard Townsend, president.

RED CAPS HAIL I.C.C. JOB RULING

Brotherhood's Two Year Fight Before ICC Is Successful—Decision Is Hailed by Union Leaders—Seek Certification Now

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 17.—Culminating its two year fight to win the status of regular employees for red caps, the International Brotherhood of Red Caps today hailed an important victory the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission the Railway Labor Act.

The commission ruled that red caps who carry baggage at railway stations are employees and as such are subject to the provisions of the Railway Labor Act.

The union's office at 3451 Michigan Ave., has been flooded with telegrams of congratulation upon its victory in gaining a regular status for the work of its members.

In its statement, the union declared that the decision "serves as a new land mark in the development of Negro labor in America."

SEEK CERTIFICATION

The next step in the march of the N.B.R.C. is to seek certification by the National Labor Relations Board for collective bargaining representation for 12,000 red caps in the country.

The commission, in its 16-page discussion on the case, ordered:

"That the work defined as that of an employee or subordinate official in order of this commission now in effect be, and it is hereby, amended and interpreted so as to include the work of persons designated by terms such as 'red caps,' station attendants, station porters, parcel porters, ushers, chief ushers and captains, whose duties consist of or include the carrying of passengers' hand baggage and otherwise assisting passengers at passenger stations and other places on carriers' premises and equipment, in cities of over 100,000 population, based on the 1930 census, whether such persons receive a stated compensation or are entirely dependent upon tips, and brings the persons performing such work within the term 'employee' as used in the fifth paragraph of section 1 of

RED CAPS CALL EMERGENCY CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 28 — Recent developments caused by passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Interstate Commerce Commission ruling granting employee status to the red caps, have made necessary the calling of a National Emergency Policy Conference here by the International Brotherhood of Red Caps.

The conference, which is scheduled to be held Oct. 28 and 29 in Washington, is fraught with far-reaching significance in view of the fact that red caps with their newly won employee status are also affected by the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Minimum Wages

The Act, which went into effect October 24, requires that employees working for companies in interstate commerce may not be paid less than 25c an hour. It also provides for a maximum 40 hour work week. Today, red caps who previously have depended upon gratuities for a livelihood, find themselves doubtful beneficiaries of the Act.

This doubt is expressed in a recent memorandum sent from various railroads to their red caps employees, calling for the daily reporting of tips, which sums will be recorded and used to meet minimum wage requirements.

The memorandum further states, "The carrier hereby guarantees to each person continuing such service after October 24, compensation which together with and including the sums of money received as above provided, will not be less than the minimum wage required."

Willard S. Townsend, president of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps, on his arrival back to the national office, had this comment to make, "This narrow interpretation of the Fair Labor Standards Act by the railroads, has done more to arouse the union consciousness of our membership than anything else we have witnessed recently. We definitely will fight with all the resources at our command to establish the provisions among red caps in accordance with the full spirit of the law."

Clarification of this question will occupy a major portion of the emergency conference time. Plans

are being made to have a conference committee confer with Elmer B. Andrews, wage and hour administrator. Officials of the union pointed out that they hoped to get a favorable ruling on this question before any drastic action is taken. "In view of the requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act," states the memorandum, "it will be necessary that you report daily... the amounts received by you as tips or remuneration for such services."

Fight Check On Tips

The memorandum further states, "The carrier hereby guarantees to each person continuing such service after Oct. 24, compensation which together with and including the sums of money received as above provided, will not be less than the minimum wage required."

Willard S. Townsend, president of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps, said "This narrow interpretation of the Fair Labor Standards Act by the railroads, has done more to arouse the union consciousness of our membership than anything else we have witnessed recently. We definitely will fight with all the resources at our command to establish the provisions among red caps in accordance with the full spirit of the law."

Tips Not Wages, Redcaps Maintain

CHICAGO—Following conference with Wage and Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews on the question of reporting tips to meet minimum wage requirements, the International Brotherhood of Redcaps, this week filed an official memorandum with the administration.

Since the railroads have taken the position that redcaps are subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act, the memorandum requests the administrator to clarify the situation by ruling whether redcaps are subject to the act, and if he does so rule, that the railroads must pay the redcaps regular wages and not count gratuities received from the traveling public.

In addition to this formal request for a ruling, the memorandum relates the general background of the economic status of railroad station red caps and the union and civic leaders in this successful fight for employee status before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The memorandum points out that in accordance with the decision of the American Association of Railroads the companies are using the Fair Labor Standards Act as a means of intimidating redcaps and compelling them to report their tips as a condition of continued employment.

In pointing this out, a copy of a notice from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad to its redcaps in Oklahoma City is submitted as Exhibit A.

Brotherhood unemployment committees are being established throughout the country to assist in getting discharged redcaps into private of WPA employment.

Following these layoffs hundreds of telegrams and post cards had been sent by redcaps and others to President Roosevelt and Administrator Andrews protesting the layoffs as a gross miscarriage of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Included among those who sent

telegrams of protest were Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League; Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America; Clinton S. Golden, director of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, and W. K. Seltzer of the Dining Car Employees' Union.

Red Caps Fight Sabotage Of Pay-Hour Law

CHICAGO—(C N A)—Telegrams were sent this week to Administrator Elmer F. Andrews by trade union and civic leaders in this district.

The International Brotherhood of Red Caps has petitioned Andrews to halt the attempts of the companies to circumvent the provisions of the new Wages and Hours Law by deducting tips received by the red caps from the required \$11 weekly minimum wage. Andrews was asked to rule "that the gratuities received from the traveling public do not constitute any part of the wages which the carriers are requested to pay."

The memorandum to Andrews also charged that the companies are using the Wages and Hours Law "as a means of intimidating red caps and compelling them to report their tips as a condition of continued employment."

The railroads have fired hundreds of red caps who have failed to report tips or whose tips are less than the required 25 cents an hour. Scores of telegrams and post cards have been sent to President Roosevelt and Administrator Andrews protesting the layoffs. Among those who sent telegrams of protest are:

Eugene Kinckle Jones executive secretary of the National Ur-

ban League; Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers; Clinton S. Golden, director of the CIO Steel Workers Organizing Committee; and W. K. Seltzer, of the Dining Car Employers Union, AFL.

Meanwhile, the union is establishing unemployment committees throughout the country to fight the lay-offs and assist fired workers to gain new jobs either in private employment or on the WPA.

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RED CAPS GATHER IN NATIONAL CONFERENCE



The International Brotherhood of Red Caps was host to a national conference of Red Caps called to build a strong international union, on January 14-15-16, at Poro college, Forty-fourth street and South Parkway. A. Philip Ran-

dolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, served as temporary chairman and presented a program for the conference. Other speakers were John R. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Red Caps of New

York Central system; A. J. McGhee, system president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Station Porters; Willard R. Townsend, president of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps; George W. Robinson, president of the

Brotherhood of Washington Terminal Porters; Kenyon T. Burke, president, Station Porters of Cleveland; Henry Brown, president, Red Caps of New Haven; Clarence Ivey, president, Red Caps, Portland, and Mr. Dupre.

TOWNSEND IS ELECTED HEAD OF RED CAPS

Group Convention Here 2 Days

me
At the national conference of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps, meeting in sessions at Poro college, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 14-16, Willard R. Townsend of Chicago was elected president of the organization. The meeting was attended by leaders from all sections of the nation.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, acted as temporary chairman. Ways and means of building a stronger organization and a general discussion of how best the difficult problems confronting the Red Caps today might be solved, were the main topics discussed.

Speakers at the first day's confab included Attorney George C. Hayes, Washington, who spoke at length on "The status of the case of Red Caps in Washington Supreme court"; A. J. McGhee, system president, brotherhood of railroad station porters; John R. Lee, brotherhood of Red Caps of New York Central system; M. Dupre, Willard R. Townsend, president International Brotherhood of Red Caps; George W. Robinson, president of Washington terminal porters; Kenyon T. Burke, president, station porters of Cleveland; Henry Brown, president of Red Caps of New Haven, and Clarence Ivey, president, Red Caps, Portland, Ore.

Problems of differences in wages, hours and working conditions of the Red Caps were discussed at the second day's session while other topics as "Problem of Organizing Red Caps", "Red Caps and the Railway Act," the formation of a ladies' auxiliary, a "Workers' Education Program for Red Caps and the Pension of Red Caps and the Railroad Retirement Act," constituted the remainder of the conference.

W. T. TOWNSEND FRATERNITY TO HEAD RED CAPS IN 1938 AMONG RED CAPS

Three Days' Conference
At Poro Attracts
Many Leaders

Ways and means of building a stronger organization and a general discussion of how best the difficult problems confronting the Red Cap today might be solved, held the spotlight at the national conference of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 14 to 16.

The sessions were held at Poro college and attended by leaders from all sections of the nation. Presentation of the program of the conference was made by A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Mr. Randolph acted as temporary chairman.

Noted Speakers

Speakers at the first day's conference included Attorney George C. Hayes, Washington, who spoke at length on "The Status of the case of Red Caps in Washington Supreme court;" A. J. McGhee, system president, brotherhood of railroad station porters; John R. Lee, brotherhood of Red Caps of New York Central system; Mr. Dupre, Willard R. Townsend, president International Brotherhood of Red Caps; George W. Robinson, president of Washington terminal porters; Kenyon T. Burke, president, station porters of Cleveland; Henry Brown, president of Red Caps of New Haven, and Clarence Ivey, president, Red Caps, Portland, Ore.

Problems of differences in wages, hours and working conditions of the Red Caps were discussed at the second day's session while other topics as "Problems of Organizing Red Caps," "Red Caps and the Railway Act," the formation of a ladies auxiliary, a "Workers Education program for Red Caps" and a "Pension of Red Caps and the Railroad Retirement Act," constituted the remainder of the conference.

Willard R. Townsend of Chicago was elected president of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps

Daily Worker 1-24-38
Interracial Body Is
Called First Of
Kind Formed

PROGRESSIVE

CHICAGO.—(ANP) — With the closing of the national Red cap unification conference last Sunday night, and the launching of the new International Brotherhood of Red Caps, both labor and Negro history was made in Chicago. To head the new organization, the conference selected Willard S. Townsend, Chicago red cap leader.

The conference, unusually well organized, was called by A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Randolph, in his opening address touched the keynote of the conference when he declared, "The workers need unity. The Negro people need unity. And it is unity for which this national conference was called. Without unity there is no hope. Without unity there can be no salvation."

Cutting across racial and sectional lines, the conference brought together nearly three-score delegates which was representative of white red caps, Japanese red caps and Negro red caps. Red caps from Boston and red caps from Seattle. Red caps from New York City's Grand Central terminal and red caps from Memphis on the banks of the Mississippi. Red caps from the Atlantic to the Pacific converging on Chicago for one definite purpose—Unity.

The delegates, representing approximately 4,000 red caps, heard Randolph outline the work to be done to create a national labor organization. This assembled cross-section of American station service employees listened attentively as the militant president of the Pullman Porters analyzed the struggle for survival going on among the workers of this country. He stated: "It will be eminently to the well-

being of the red caps if the creation of a national union be kept the central theme of this conference. This must be so for the red caps, as well as all Negro railroad workers and the workers in America in general, must take the tide of organization at the flood which is now . . . if they hope to achieve a fortune of a greater measure of economic security and a higher standard of living. In the next two or three years, the workers in America must make their mark in the organization of bona-fide trade unions or face a public whose ardor for trade union collective bargaining is well high spent, together with the crystallized opposition of organized big business to all forms of legitimate labor unions."

"Heeding this warning the delegates settled down to three days and nights of intensified work. Committees were formed to work out the structure of the new organization. Ways and means, constitution, resolution, publication, education, women's auxiliary, rules and credential committees. After the completion of this historic task of creating and giving direction to this new union entering the American labor movement, the delegates elected officers.

Besides Willard S. Townsend of Chicago as president, the conference chose T. W. Winchester secretary-treasurer; Eugene Frazier of Cleveland, 1st international vice-president; A. J. McGhee of Philadelphia, 2nd vice-president; John L. Yancey of Memphis, 3rd vice-president; James O. Cannady of Boston, 4th vice-president; Sidney Porter of Portland, Oregon, 5th vice-president; John A. Bowers of New York, 6th vice-president and S. L. Corrothers of New York, general organizer.

On the Executive Board, the conference unanimously chose John R. Lee, Grand Central terminal leader, as chairman. Others elected to the General Executive Board are: W. P. Hicks of Louisville, W. B. Thompson of Philadelphia, Earl Adams of New York, James Randolph of Albany, Ernest Calloway of Chicago, Charles M. Gray of Worcester, Mass., Otho Robinson of Chicago, Harry White of Memphis, W. H. Brown of New Haven, Conn., Matthew King of Chicago, Wm. Wollfolk of Cincinnati, Harold F. Green of Rochester, George W. Robinson and E. C. Mitchell of Washington, D. C.

Red Caps Of Three Races Form Nat'l Brotherhood

W. S. Townsend
Named President
of New Union

(Special to Journal and Guide)

CHICAGO, Ill.—With more than seventy delegates representing red caps, ushers, and station attendants of practically every major railroad station, bus terminal, airport and ship dock in the nation present, the new International Brotherhood of Red Caps was formed here last week.

Willard S. Townsend was elected president of the new union, the organization of which was conducted by A. Phillip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

After hearing the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission case by Leon M. Despres, the Washington District Court case by Attorney George Hayes and the efforts to have the red caps included in the wage and hour bill by A. J. McGee, the delegates settled down to three days and nights of intensified work to shape the structure and policy of the new trade union. Red caps of three races, Japanese, white and colored participated as delegates in the discussions.

The conference voted to maintain national headquarters in Chicago and selected New York City as the place for next year's convention.

Bags and Baggage was selected as the official organ under the supervision of an editorial board. Constitutional provisions were made for the setting up of a national educational and women's auxiliary department, also under the supervision of a national committee.

Other officers elected by the conference were: T. W. Winchester secretary-treasurer of Chicago; Eugene Frazier, first vice president of Cleveland; A. J. McGee, second vice president of Philadelphia; John L. Yancey, 3rd vice president of Memphis; J. O. Cannaday, 4th

vice president of Boston; S. D. Porter, 5th vice president of Portland Oregon; John Bowers, 6th vice president of New York City; and S. L. Carrothers, general organizer of New York City.

John R. Lee of New York City was unanimously elected chairman of the General Executive Board. Other Board members elected were: W. P. Hicks, Louisville; W. B. Thompson, Philadelphia; Earl Adams, New York City; James B. Randolph, Albany; Charles M. Gray, Worcester, Mass.; Ernest Calloway, Chicago; Henry White, Memphis; Otho Robinson, Chicago; W. H. Brown, New Haven, Conn.; William Wollfolk, Cincinnati; Harold F. Green, Rochester, N. Y.; Matthew King, Chicago; George W. Robinson and C. E. Mitchell of Washington, D. C.

Headquarters To
Be Maintained
At Chicago

Labor - 1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
July 30, 1938

PULLMAN PORTERS FORM UNION HERE

18 Negroes Given Charter in International Body Under Guidance of A. F. of L.

The eighteen Negro sleeping car porters of the Chattanooga division received their charter yesterday as members of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor at a meeting held at 1101½ Carter street.

Bennie Smith, international vice-president of the organization, came here from Detroit as the representative of A. Philip Randolph, international president, to present the charter and set up one of the organization's smallest divisions.

Smith told the men that of the 9,000 sleeping car porters, maids and attendants, in service in Canada and the United States, 7,000 are members of the organization. He also called attention to the fact that the brotherhood is the first Negro union to possess an international charter.

In his presentation he stated that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters through bargaining, has obtained better working conditions for its members and better salaries. "Each sleeping car porter in the Chattanooga division has had his buying power increased \$144 per year through recent negotiations and accomplishments of the organization," he said.

Local officers are M. Moore, president; A. Keith, vice-president, and S. Woods, secretary-treasurer. These comprise the executive board along with S. Corliss, O. L. Whitaker, C. M. Wilson, A. Hardwick, V. Staples and R. T. Cross.

International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

I. L. D. Announces

Program For 1939

Plan
National Program To Be
Handled Through Wash-
ington Bureau

NEW YORK
NEW YORK, 31-38

Opposition to extension of the life of, or any appropriations whatsoever to the Dies Committee, will be located at Room 606-7, Earle Building, Washington, D. C., and in charge of Legislative Program of the International Labor Defense, it was announced by that organization last week when the national and state legislative programs were approved by its National Board.

Opposition to any amendment to the National Labor Relations Act; support to the confirmation of re-appointment of present members of the National Labor Relations Board and re-introduction of measures to curb use of the National Guard in strikes to prohibit private contributions from individuals or corporations to National Guard establishments, to prevent fascist infiltration of the National Guard, are also stressed. The National Guard legislation sponsored by the International Labor Defense was introduced by Congressman John M. Coffee of Washington in the last session of Congress.

Other points in the National Legislative program included:

Revisions of the Neutrality Law, with the aim of quarantining aggressor nations and developing unity between democracies against aggressors;

Curbs on private detective agencies to outlaw labor espionage;

Outlawing of strike breaker agencies;

Illegalization of private munitioning;

Federal protection of civil and labor rights;

Liberalization of immigration laws, lowering naturalization fees, providing the right of asylum for political refugees;

Measures to enforce civil rights in Puerto Rico;

Support of federal anti-lynching legislation.

In addition to these points, a general policy of opposition to restricting civil or labor rights will be followed alongside of support of such measures as may be introduced to further such rights.

The national legislative work of the International Labor Defense, which has as its primary aim co-operation with all progressive organizations in the fields of civil rights legislation will be co-ordinated through the Washington Bureau of the organization, which will be located at Room 606-7, Earle Building, Washington, D. C., and in charge of Legislative Program of the International Labor Defense, it was announced by that organization last week when the national and state legislative programs were approved by its National Board.

The New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco offices of the ILD will be clearing houses for legislative work in their respective states, maintaining representatives at the state capitals involved to co-ordinate the work. Mr. William Cubert of the ILD legal staff, who is also chairman of the Labor Committee of the New York Lawyers Guild, will be the ILD representative in Albany.

Quarter Of Long Term Prisoners On Relief List Of I. L. D. Are Negroes, Report Shows

which may be sent to drive headquarters at 112 East 19th street, Rm. 504, in New York City or to any branch or state office of the I.L.D.

Twenty-five percent of the total number of long term labor prisoners in the United States who, together with their families, are the wards of the Prisoners Relief Fund of the International Labor Defense, are Negro, it was announced last week by that organization in connection with its 13th annual Christmas Drive for Labor's Neediest Cases.

The Negro prisoners, 19 of whom are serving terms ranging from three years to life imprisonment were convicted on frame-up charges. They include the five remaining Scottsboro Boys—Clarence Norris, sentenced to life imprisonment; Andy Wright, sentenced to 99 years; Charlie Weems and Haywood Patterson sentenced to 75 years each and Ozie Powell, sentenced to 20 years. These five boys,

together with their families, have been on the I. L. D. relief rolls, receiving regular monthly checks, since the beginning of the famous case in 1931. The four Scottsboro Boys who were released in July 1937 were on the rolls until the day they were freed and the families of two of these are still on the relief lists.

Other well-known Negro prisoners on the list are Clyde Allen, railroaded to a 35-year sentence in Dannemora Prison, New York, on the framed-up charge of being Brooklyn's "Hammer-Man", three years ago; Ned Cobb, Negro sharecropper from Alabama who helped defend his neighbor against a lynch mob serving 12 to 15 years on an Alabama chain-gang; Jess Hollins, serving a life term on a framed-up "rape" charge in Oklahoma since 1931.

All the prisoners and their families receive regular monthly relief checks for the duration of their sentences, it was pointed out by the International Labor Defense in its annual Christmas Drive for a \$25,000 fund.

This fund not only assures its wards of Christmas gifts of money, boxes of clothing, shoes and toys for the women and children, but of their regular relief checks all year round.

In addition to the prisoners and their families, there are three Negro widows on the I. L. D. relief list. They are Mrs. Nancy James, wife of Cliff James, sharecropper murdered in Tallopoosa County in 1932. (Mrs. James has eight children); Mrs. Gusie Bentley, widow of another sharecropper mowed down in that same

Battle of Reeltown and Mrs. Otis Jones, widow of one of the steel strikers murdered by Chicago police during the Memorial Day Massacre of 1937.

"During the 13 years of our existence," the I. L. D. stated, "45,000 men, women and children have received aid and support from our Prisoners Relief Fund. This aid, just like the defense work of the I. L. D., is rendered regardless of the race, religion or nationality of the person in need."

Many Colored Prisoners Are Wards Of ILD

Criminals And Families Receive Monthly Check During Incarceration

Twenty-five per cent of the total number of long term labor prisoners in the United States who, together with their families, are the wards of the Prisoners Relief Fund of the International Labor Defense, are Negro, it was announced last week by that organization in connection with the opening of its 13th annual Xmas Drive for Labor's Neediest Cases.

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Labor-1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

International Longshoremen's Association.

6

CONVENTION GROUP OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC GULF DISTRICTS, INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN, IN SESSION HERE THIS WEEK



Savannah Tribune

5-12-38

Savannah Fla.

Above is a picture of the delegates who are attending the annual convention of the International Longshoremen's Association, which is holding its sessions at the Municipal Auditorium. In the center of the picture, which was taken in front of the auditorium, are shown a number of the high ranking labor leaders of the country, who are here to address the convention. There are about two hundred delegates present, two-thirds of whom are colored.

The association takes in all the ports on the Atlantic coast south of Norfolk, and those on the Gulf coast as far as Corpus Christi.

A number of entertainments have been enjoyed by the delegates, including a banquet at Hollywood Casino and a fish fry at the Shriners Club, a boatride to Tybee and many smaller affairs, all of which have been carried out with real Savannah hospitality.

Local 1414, I. L. A., of which Mannie Jackson is president, is acting as host to the convention. The convention will probably close its sessions tomorrow (Friday).

Among the major issues being considered by the convention is that of purging its ranks of all members who have any leaning toward the Committee for Industrial Organization, a rival labor group, or who may be following the banner of Communism. Several resolutions effecting the well being of the organization were passed at today's session.

MEETING OF MEN OF BRAWN

"Longshoremen" has been for long years a household word in Savannah. These men meant so much to the prosperity of this port and in a large measure attracted shipping that could have found other ports. During the halcyon days of the river front the north and south sides, extending from "Mosquito" landing to the Ocean Steamship wharves, were dotted with steam and sailing crafts of most every description. The constant blowing of the whistles of tugs with their tows, the clanging of the trucks propelled by eager workers, the noise of the steel tured drays and trucks over the cobble stones, the cries of the men while loading and unloading the boats, but above all the rhythmic songs of the longshoremen while screwing cotton bales in the hole of ships, all joined in making the river front a distinctive place, the memories of which can be fully appreciated by those who were witnesses. There is only a remnant of the longshoremen of years ago, but they are "carrying on" as best they can under the circumstances and proving as faithful and efficient as the fathers of past years. These longshoremen have a strong union organization, not only here, but in other ports. They are meeting here this week. We are proud to have them. We want them to feel that they are in a friendly port, the best in the south and with fellow workers who are

among the best. May they leave here with pleasant memories of their stay in Savannah.

Longshoremen Choose Negro As Delegate

W H. Morgan, colored member of Local 1291, Philadelphia, International Longshoremen's Association, was chosen this week one of two delegates to represent the Local at a wage-scale conference to be held in New York City next Tuesday. He won out by a large majority over six other contestants for the assignment.

Morgan, who has traveled extensively in the United States and who has a good labor union background, will sit in conference with representatives of the American Steamship Association and the Foreign Steamship Association on the question of wages for longshoremen of the entire Atlantic seaboard and Gulf Coast ports.

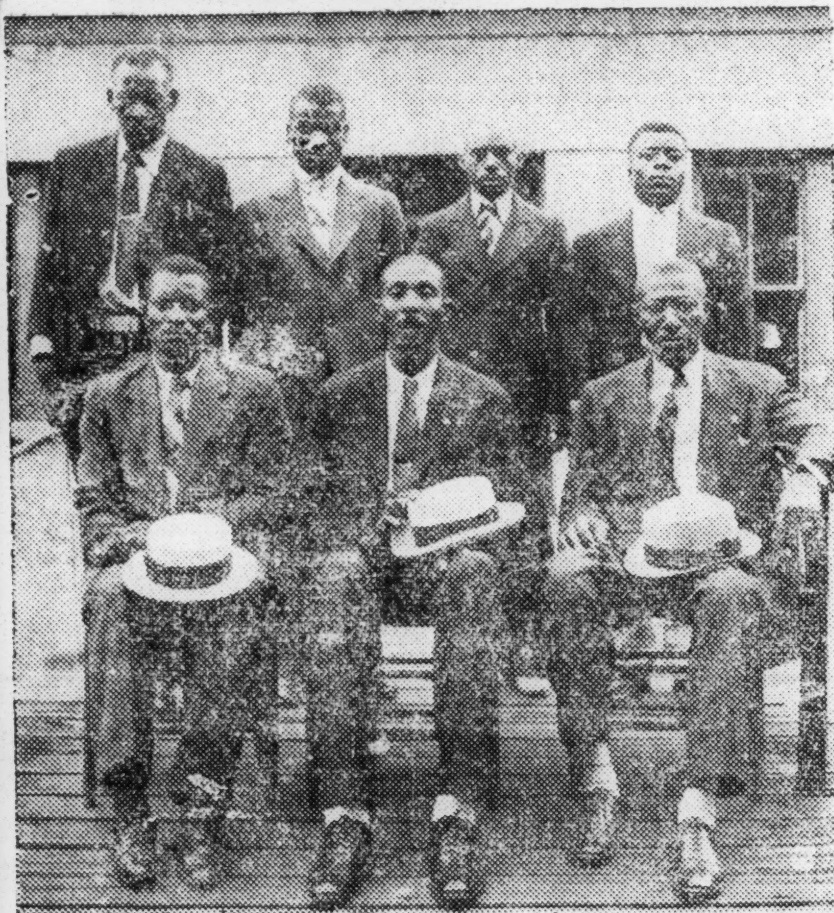
Local 1291, I.L.A., is an A.F. of L. affiliate.

LABOR LEADER



Paul Hortman, New Orleans, president of Local No. 1419 of the G. L. W. of the International Longshoremen's Association, whose members triumphed over the CIO in an election held recently, ordered by the National Labor Relations Board. The longshoremen under the guidance of Mr. Hortman, leader of the largest

colored organization south of the Ohio have demonstrated that they prefer his leadership under the banner of the A. F. of L.



Above is a group of the officers and members of Local No. 1414, Longshoremen, who with President Mannie Jackson and others are looking out for the interests of the visiting longshoremen who are in the city attending the annual convention of the South Atlantic and Gulf Districts of the International Longshoremen's Association. In the picture are shown, seated, left to right, Jesse Sherman, business manager; Major Jackson, ex-president; Alex Rivers, recording secretary; standing, Will Wright, sergeant at arms; C. Smith, chairman, ways and means committee; Jack Brown, and Cain Small, chaplain.

Longshoremen Union Given New Contract For Dock Workers

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—

A new chapter in the relationships of colored workers and white employers was written recently when the local chapter of the International Longshoremen's Union successfully closed negotiations with the Federal Barge Line for a new working contract affecting their wages and hours of work.

The local organization of long-

shoremen, composed largely of colored men, numbering approximately 124, made history for colored laborers in Memphis in 1937 when they virtually tied up work on the Mississippi River docks in Memphis, with a strike.

For the first time in recent history Negro workers presented a united demand for better wages, better working hours, and some form of standards in their work.

The men had been organized by Frank Hargraves, organizer for the International Longshoremen's Union. He came to Memphis in the spring and summer of 1937 and quietly organized the local chapter of the Union, local Number 1490. In July of the same summer, the men presented their case to the officials of the Federal Barge Lines, the largest employer of longshoremen in this area.

After a brief flurry, singularly unmarked by any undue violence or agitation, Thomas Watkins, president of the local, announced that a contract had been successfully negotiated with the barge lines, whereby the men were to receive 40 cents per hour for their work of unloading boats, handling freight, and other labor connected with longshoring. This was their first victory.

In a new contract negotiated less than a month ago, the company agreed to pay the men 43 cents an hour. Recognition of the union local as the bargaining agent for the men was extended. Arrangements were stipulated wherein the men may bring grievances and complaints to attention of the proper authorities. The eight-hour day was accepted in principle, and time and a half was agreed upon for over-time work.

The contract is to remain in effect up to and including April 1, 1939. It was signed by officials of the Barge Lines and Union representatives.

The document was negotiated by a union committee composed of Messrs. Thomas Watkins, Lawrence Saunders and Pierce Thomas.

The local union chapter is an affiliate of the International Brotherhood of Longshoremen an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Watkins pointed out that the longshoremen will not be affected by the provisions of the recently inaugurated Wages and Hours Bill which is exciting so much comment currently.

A plan was indicated wherein a program will be begun to raise the working standards and wages of colored longshoremen all along the Mississippi River, from Memphis, north to Rock Island, Illinois. This would affect some 2400 colored longshoremen.

Labor—1938

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DOWNTOWN HOTEL TO HOUSE ALL DELEGATES TO I.W.O. CONVENTION

Both Negro and white delegates to the 4th national convention of the International Workers Order will be equally housed at the Fort Pitt Hotel here as the result of an agreement reached by the I.W.O. with the hotel management after protracted negotiations.

The admission of Negro delegates had been the main stumbling block in completing arrangements for the convention, Max Baecht, general secretary, said last week in announcing that a contract had been signed. The I.W.O. refused to permit discrimination against its Negro delegates in keeping with a policy the fraternal society of 135,000 members considers a paramount part of its program.

Refused "Y" Suggestion
In the course of negotiations the Fort Pitt management suggested that the Negro delegates be housed at the Negro Y. M. C. A. This the I.W.O. said was unacceptable.

While the modification of the Fort Pitt policy, a taboo followed by other Pittsburgh hotels, applies in this case to the I.W.O. delegates, opponents of race discrimination consider it a wedge to help in the fight against all discrimination.

Louise Thompson, director of English branches in the I.W.O. and an outstanding Negro leader, stated that the "concession by the Fort Pitt management shows how that firm refusal by organizations to tolerate race discrimination can break down this repugnant, undemocratic practice in many places.

Pittsburgh Hotel Opens Doors to Negro Delegates

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Following an agreement with the management of the Fort Pitt hotel, it was announced here by the arrangements committee of the fourth biennial convention of the International Workers Order that all delegates, Negro and white, are being given accommodations equally in the hotel during the convention. The convention meets here from April 23 to 30.

This agreement has been hailed by many observers as an opening wedge in the policy of race discrimination which has been maintained by many hotels in this city. Miss Louise Thompson, director of the English-speaking lodge in the fraternal organization, said: "This concession by the Fort Pitt management shows how firm refusal by organizations to tolerate race discrimination can break down this repugnant, undemocratic practice in many places."

The policy of discrimination was one of the chief obstacles to the early completion of arrangements for the convention of the International Workers Order in Pittsburgh, and it was only after protracted negotiations that the contract was signed.

In the past, organizations which met in Pittsburgh had to consent to the housing of white delegates in any hotel which they could afford, while Negro delegates had to be sent to the Negro Y. M. C. A. or other special housing quarters. One of the special exhibits at the convention will be built around the publication of "A New Song," a collection of the poems of the great American Negro poet, Langston Hughes. "A New Song" came off the press a few weeks ago. It is the first of a series of literary works which will be made available to workers at low cost.

IWO Elects Two Afro-American Flows Color Bias

PHILADELPHIA — Kenton Jackson, graduate of the first school of fraternalism conducted in America by the International Workers Order, and Mrs. Robbie White, local labor leader, were elected to the Philadelphia district committee, at the seventh annual convention, last week.

To show opposition to color prejudice, the order held the convention in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, one of the State's largest and most exclusive hostels. Members of both races had access to all parts of the hotel.

IWO APPOINTS RACE MEMBERS AS EXECUTIVES

NEW YORK — (ANP) — John H. Harmon, Jr., member of a well-known Houston family and a graduate of Howard and Columbia universities, with a long record of organizational experiences, has been assigned to the national office of

the International Workers Order for general duty of an organizational nature and was made head of a National Commission on Negro Work.

Mr. Harmon very recently was State Editor for Negro Affairs on the Federal Writers Project in Texas. He is secretary of the Houston branch of the NAACP, a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and the author of numerous articles on Negro life.

Allen Laws, a resident of New York City, and a recent graduate of the First National Training school conducted by the International Workers Order, has been placed in charge of the recently established Harlem division with offices at the I. W. O. Community center.

Labor — 1938

Kansas

Unions, Strikes, etc.

ARMOUR CO.'S MEAT ROTS AS WORKERS SIT DOWN IN PLANT

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 15—(ANP)—Wage deductions totalling \$4.08 or 68 cents each for six men, five colored and one white, cost Armour Packing Company here \$72,000 in spoiled meats, hides, etc., Friday and Saturday after 1,800 workers, half colored, had gone on a sit-down strike demanding that the wage cuts be restored.

Sunday the striking workers were living in the smelly plant in food brought from the outside, arbitration had failed and employees in the company's plant at St. Joseph, Mo., were threatening to stage a sympathetic strike.

The men from whose pay the deductions were made are: Herbert Williams, Nick McGuire, Frank Brewster, Seymour Herrings, Leonard Woods and Mike Yergovich, (white).

Grievance of 5 Colored Workers Ties Up Armour

KANSAS CITY, Kan. (ANP)—Because Armour and Company "docked" five colored and one white worker \$22.09, \$3.68 each, for the time spent arbitrating a grievance, the CIO union called a sit-down strike, Friday, shutting down production throughout the plant at Central and James Streets.

The strike involves more than 1,800 workers, nearly half of them colored.

Take Over Plant

The strikers have taken possession of the plant, sleeping and eating there day and night. Wives, mothers, and sisters bring food to the workers who promise to stay at the plant until their grievances are settled.

The living quarters, the place where cattle is slaughtered, offer

Forces Rehiring Of Five Negroes

KANSAS CITY, Kan. (CNA)—Fifteen hundred members of the CIO union at the Armour Company plant returned to work this week, following a union victory that terminated a four-day sit-down stoppage.

Five Negroes and one white worker were the center of the dispute. These men, Frank Brewster, Leonard Woods, Seymour Herrings, Herbert Williams, Mickey McGuire, all colored, and Michael Yergovich, white, protested on August 31, when the beef kill was speeded up without providing them with additional help.

Labor - 1938

Kentucky

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Mobile, Ala., Press

September 24, 1938

NEGRO UNION LEADER'S HOUSE IS DYNAMITED

EARLINGTON, Ky., Sept. 24.—
(U.P.)—The residence of Jim Dun-
lap, negro organizer for the United
Mine Workers of America, was dy-
namited early today. Approximate-
ly 25 sticks of dynamite had been
placed under the southwest corner
of the frame home, according to
Chief of Police Elmer Todd.

Dunlap, sleeping in an adjoining
room, was shocked but not injured.
The weather boarding on the south
side was blown away and windows
were shattered.

Labor - 1938

Louisiana

Unions, Strikes, etc.

STRIKE FELT

IMMINENT

IN N.O.

Race Longshoremen
Visited By C.I.O.

Organizer
THAT STARTS IT

NEW ORLEANS—(By Leon Lewis for ANP)—A "war to the finish" between the Independent Longshoremen's Association (known as the ILA), an A. F. of L. affiliate which has 2,000 Negro members, and the CIO leaving the independent unions looms as the result of a visit to this city paid by Harry Bridges, CIO organizer, and the assertion that the A. F. of L. union is or no consideration. Investigations throughout the city show that all local workers against each other during strikes.

Already many colored workers, opposed to the ILA, are reported secretly affiliated with the CIO in the same pie. In this light, in its plan to undermine the ILA, the ousted unions have a scant which they insist is dominated by chance for victory. In the meantime, the steamship companies and not time, the steamship companies labor itself. Preparations for the battle are being anxiously watched by both races. Victory will be determined by several factors: (1) A. F. of L. charter. Whether the CIO will be successful in building up sufficient membership in this area, (2) whether or not they can, through maneuvering, secure a charter, (3) if they can get proper and dependable cooperation from Negro laborers, who are ultimately the greatest sufferers from the present labor set-up, and (4) if any sectional companies can be tied up by CIO influence effective in Eastern or Western ports.

An investigation prompted by the interest the general public has taken in the situation reveals

many complications. The proposed fight between the renowned CIO and the local unions, one of which is headed by Paul Hortman, is predicted to be long and bitter, and it is expected that before the fight is over, commerce through the New Orleans port will suffer a hard blow.

Facts leading up to the cause of this battle extend back over a period of years. Long before the CIO was known, there existed two labor factions within the maritime ranks. One of these factions, having various contracts with steamship companies to do their dock work, had the only local A. F. of L. charter. These unions were able to give workers a fair play wage on a 50-50 basis so far as Negro and white dock workers were concerned, and seemed to dominate the desires of steamship companies to give labor the "bug-a-boo."

Through political pressure, the steamship companies were able to cancel this contract and have the local charter transferred to the CIO. The independent unions are expected to get little out of this fight from which the victim unions are expected to get little that the A. F. of L. union is or no consideration.

Investigations throughout the city show that all local labor officials are in some way connected with city and state, civic and legal set-up, and that steamship officials also have a big hand in the same pie.

In this light, the ousted unions have a scant chance for victory. In the meantime, the steamship companies have well established their own labor itself. Preparations for the battle are being anxiously watched by both races. Victory will be determined by several factors: (1) A. F. of L. charter.

Whether the CIO will be successful in building up sufficient membership in this area, (2) whether or not they can, through maneuvering, secure a charter, (3) if they can get proper and dependable cooperation from Negro laborers, who are ultimately the greatest sufferers from the present labor set-up, and (4) if any sectional companies can be tied up by CIO influence effective in Eastern or Western ports.

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A.F. OF L. MEMBERSHIP DRIVE TO INCLUDE NEGRO LABORERS

NEW ORLEANS (By Leon Lewis for ANP) — Motives behind the causes of the Jahncke Service, Inc., teamsters' strike leaked out this week as American Federation of Labor officials announced a drive for 150,000 members. The strike of truck drivers for the Jahncke company was called by the Teamsters' local, an TF of L. affiliate, demonstrative of their rights to be recognized by bargaining agents.

The striking teamsters are practically all Negroes. Many substitute drivers and strikers were injured, molested and arrested during the flare of violence as the strike broke out last week. Publicized reasons for the strike led many to express a degree of surprise at the efforts of American Federation of Labor to directly concern themselves with "perking up" the effects of local labor conditions, so far as Negroes are concerned.

Those who have kept in close touch with the labor activities of the country related the policies of AF of L regarding Negroes, which in no way have shown any "just" consideration to them. They say, due to the fact that Negroes have been discriminated against and in all instances excluded from AF of L craft unions, it was doubtful as to AF of L's sincerity of purpose in concerning themselves with Negro Labor effects at the Jahncke yards. They believe it is a threat to offset progress being made by the CIO in organizing laborers on a mass scale.

Since CIO's policies of labor organization are especially attracting Negroes and because so great a number of Negroes are in the labor circles of New Orleans, the anticipated reason for AF of L. recent efforts to "take in" Negroes is taken as a matter of fact.

Announcement came immediately following the strike that AF of L. was entering into a city-wide mobilization drive in order that their forty or fifty thousand roles might be swelled to 150,000 in six months. To reach this quota, Negroes must be included.

However, a scrutinizing eye will be kept on AF of L. movements, according to one or two eligibles in craft labor circles, to see if AF of L. will let down the bar that has kept this door of classification closed to our group. Outside of longshoremen and a few other lower brackets of labor, Negroes have been kept out completely, and in these lower circles separate unions have been set up for white and colored.

CIO officials, in commenting on the situation, expressed the hope that Negro laborers would not be misled by the recent moves of the AF of L. They say that their policy of setting up non-discriminate and non-segregated unions would be adhered to "in all divisions of labor in New Orleans." They appeared undisturbed by the proposal and bid of the AF of L and stated in confidence that a policy of fairness to all laborers was definite assurance in reaching their ultimatum.

CIO has been charged with "dictatorial" and "un-American" practices in New Orleans, but in spite of this, their presence and progress here have been a boost to labor. It has awakened already established unions to bargaining actively and has produced a new deal labor consciousness among Negroes.

C. I. O. Picket Shot Down In New Orleans

Others Ordered Jailed In
Attempt To Rid City Of
Committee Members

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—(P)—

Pistol shots felled another man today in the dispute of C. I. O. and A. F. of L. truck drivers, police again raided C. I. O. headquarters and all pickets were ordered put in jail.

"There's no room in New Orleans for C. I. O. Communists and Reds," said John J. Grosch, acting superintendent of police. "If I can run them out of New Orleans I am going to do it."

Today's victim of gunfire was George Hymel, 28, described as a picket for the Committee for Industrial Organization. Officers said he fled when police approached a group of pickets and a negro, David Morris, 32, American Federation of Labor driver, thought he was running at him. The negro fired, then surrendered.

Last Wednesday two other C. I. O. pickets were shot and wounded. Manny Moore, A. F. of L. labor organizer, was arrested in the case and released under \$2,500 bond.

Shortly after today's shooting police raided C. I. O. headquarters for the second time in two days and arrested 26 persons whom they held in secret custody.

Eighty-six persons arrested in the raid on the headquarters yesterday were released today under bond pending trial on vagrancy charges Monday. Many other arrests and releases have been made.

"These people," said Acting Superintendent Frosch, "get out of jail and go right back to their shooting and slugging and I intend to stop it completely."

"The prisoners we arrested today are being held incommunicado and their whereabouts are not going to be revealed at this time."

He issued an order for the arrest of all persons caught picketing.

The C. I. O. called a strike early this week against 10 drayage firms, claiming the companies would not negotiate with it. The A. F. of L. said there was no strike. Most of the companies were reported to have continued operating.

Two Shot In Clash Of Rival Unionists

NEW ORLEANS, June 12.—(P)—A white man and a negro were wounded seriously today in what police said was a clash between rival groups of union truckmen.

Arthur Picolo, 56, was shot in the left side of the head above the ear and Sidney Alexis, 40, negro, was wounded in the chest.

Police said both were members of Local No. 806, United Transport Workers of America, CIO affiliate, which went on strike against nine major trucking companies and began picketing today.

Capt. Edward Thibault reported that three truckloads of men who belonged to an American Federation of Labor teamsters local drove to the Letellier Transfer Company, one of the concerns picketed by the CIO group.

Detectives Fred Weber and John Barker said six shots were fired. Picolo fell in the street and Alexis was shot on the side steps of a nearby home.

LABOR WAR SPREADS 'FANGS'

CIO And AFL Vie For Control In New Orleans

STRIKERS CLASH

By LEON LEWIS
NEW ORLEANS.—(ANP)—A labor board hearing to determine the rights of bargaining agent for New Orleans longshoremen by an election, strikes called against Drayage companies by CIO in which two men were seriously shot, busy police patrons hauling more than 200 laborites to jail for vagrancy, disturbances, assault and the like, the raiding of CIO headquarters in which organizers and officials were lodged in jail and general turmoil, protests and violence, feature this week's trouble on the labor front, as CIO and A. F. of L. factions increase their bitterness in one of the greatest labor wars since the Republic Steel conflict in Chicago last summer.

Negroes figuring a big end in the entire "war" are faced with a decisive issue that will have great

effect upon the economic status of the group for years to come. Especially in the teamsters divisions of Drayage companies and waterfront circles do Negroes play a prominent role, where more than 80 per cent of these workers are of their group.

The hearing before the Labor Relations board started last Monday and proceeded daily through Friday afternoon, when CIO attorneys asked that the hearing be recessed until Monday, because CIO headquarters had been raided and confiscation of valuable records and witnesses had been the course of police raiders. CIO legal representatives appealed to city, state and government authorities for "justice" and protection from the "A. F. of L.-inclined" police department.

They say that "we have been subjected to discriminatory law enforcement and fraudulent arrest on the part of the local police department." They further claim that A. F. of L. members directed police in the CIO headquarters raid. Police authorities deny this as true, but definitely charge CIO with communistic trends and "interference with good American labor practices." In spite of this claim, CIO has continued to swell its role in preparation for the big show-down election.

Manny Moore, principal A. F. of L. "goon" who has undisputedly been the main aggressor in numerous assaults and strong-arm practices, was lodged in jail after being positively fingered as the "guy" who fired the shots, seriously injuring Arthur Picolo, 56, and Sidney Alexis, 34. Moore is being held on \$2,500 bond on charges of shooting to do bodily harm.

Acting Superintendent of Police Grosch, in denying CIO's claim of "A. F. of L. prompted" arrests and molestation, stated that the police department is doing its duty in trying to enforce peace and protect lives and property of the city. He said, however, that if it's in his power, he will run CIO out of town; calling them a group of Communists and Reds. This threat prompted CIO to federal aid in conducting what they call "A campaign in the interest of undiscriminatory labor initiative under better working conditions for all."

Willie Dorsey and Charles Netter are principles on the Negro roster of CIO organizers both of whom wield a deal of influence among the warehousemen and longshoremen unions, respectively. Both are also chief witnesses in the Labor Board that have been resorted to over the past few years.

The final decree of the board will

be to decide whether or not an election will be held among the thousands of longshoremen to determine which, A. F. of L. or CIO, shall represent the water frontiers as bargaining agent.

Paul Hortman, reputed as one of the biggest laborites on the water front and whose interests have been charged to "smacking" officers today by descending on labor "company-ism," seems to be the "spot" man in the labor war. Hortman has headed an organization of some 2,000 Negro longshoremen for more than 5 years, out of which he is reported to have grown financially, by leaps and bounds. He is probably the most concerned individual as to the outcome on the waterfront, but apparently undisputed by predictions that CIO will disrupt his organization. However, investigation has revealed that a majority of Hortman's men are CIO-inclined, but pretend A. F. of L. loyalty in protection against

In spite of the many arrests and reported "intimidation" and turmoils both factions of labor are determined to fight to the finish. Police authorities deny this as true, but pushed into oblivion in this section. Seamen, teamsters, warehousemen and longshoremen, numbering many thousands, are active participants into one of the greatest labor fights of the century.

New Orleans Police Answer CIO Threat With 80 Arrests

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—(P)—New Orleans police answered threats of CIO violence against raiding offices today by descending on labor headquarters and hauling 80 or more persons off to jail.

After 70 persons were taken in a raid yesterday Matthew Braniff, CIO counsel, advised his clients to bar meeting house doors and resist with force of arms intrusions of police. George Reyer, police superintendent, who says New Orleans is no place for "CIO Communists and Reds," dared the lawyer to call a meeting and grapple with him personally.

"I would like to have Braniff, their attorney, to be the man to offer resistance with force and arms, and not the poor unfortunate people he is trying to mislead," Reyer said.

Chief Reyer personally led the raid today on CIO headquarters as workers were busy distributing pamphlets attacking public officials. Some persons in the building scrambled from a third-story window, scurried across a roof and escaped through another building. Those taken were charged with loitering.

He said yesterday's raid was staged because the CIO met to foment violence in the strike the union called against the Yellow Cab Company.

Cabs have continued to operate with a police guard.

Civil District Court Judge Frank T. E. Sabal ordered today to order the arrest of four strikers on charges they kidnapped, beat and drove from town a CIO organizer.

The organizer's affidavit, he said, "is self-contradictory and unworthy of belief."

Stay-In Strikers Held For Bail

NEW YORK, July 8.—(P)—Twenty-four strikers and their friends were held tonight in bail totaling \$37,000 on a malicious mischief and unlawful entry charges after police forced them from the closed Sagamore Metal Goods Corporation plant in Long Island City.

Police said the prisoners entered the plant last night, forced Jacob Morrison, president of the company, and three office workers to remain with them and then formed barricades in an attempt to prevent the concern from moving to a new plant in Middletown, N. J.

When arraigned today before Magistrate Gustav W. M. Wieboldt, 22 of the defendants were held in \$1,000 bail each on charges of malicious mischief and \$500 bail each on charge of unlawful entry. Two others, Sc Stein and George Malchowicz, were held in \$1,000 bail each on each count.

Magistrate Wieboldt set hearings for Monday.

Labor - 1938

Louisiana

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Fight Between C. I. O. and A. F. of L. Causes Race Friction In New Orleans

Separation Laws of South Poses Difficult Problems For Labor Unions

Bi-Racial Program Causes Both Races To Suffer

By LEON LEWIS

NEW ORLEANS, La.—(ANP)—The labor situation in New Orleans that has caused much bitterness and violence between Negroes and whites, between capital and labor, between state and federal politics and between policemen and citizens presents a study from a psychological and sociological viewpoint far reaching in effect. A. F. of L. affiliated unions on the water front.

Impressions and ideas cast from the present and past labor movements will influence economic set-ups for two or three generations hence, and the labor consciousness developed within these directly affected will become a heritage to the benefit of society in general.

As the fight goes on many varied questions are brought to the fore. These queries apply to every practical and theoretical viewpoint evidenced in a social and economic struggle of this category.

One of the most pertinent questions aroused is whether it is better for all concerned to have separate unions for white and colored laborers or if they should be combined into one organization based on the classification of work.

A practical discussion of this phase of the labor movement includes, on the most part, personal and prejudiced ideas of those directly benefitted by both factions of labor, the CIO and the AFL.

The Committee for Industrial Organization moved into New Orleans and besides seeking a new deal for general labor, dedicated its efforts to breaking down separate unions so far as racial classification is concerned and stopping company unionism that

sphere.

The waterfront election scheduled to be held this month will determine which union shall represent the workers. Although the A. F. of L. has shuffled its proposed program to attract Negroes who might flock to C. I. O., it is evident that the Negro worker will take into serious consideration any overtures that are especially offered in this crucial moment.

The platform of the unions will be compared as to their practices in general in New Orleans and as they have given consideration to labor and its dark participants.

PROBE DEATH OF 3 NEGROES ON PROJECT

By LEON LEWIS

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 22—(ANP)—Dr. A. W. Brazier, president of the local branch NAACP, made known that the local branch was studying the investigation and facts surrounding the fatal injury of three Negroes employed on a local WPA project and non-fatal injuries to two more when the men were felled by a falling skip here last week.

The NAACP prexy expressed satisfaction at the way in which the WPA officials and the local authorities handled the matter and felt that the firing of the responsible parties was "a fair administration of justice to all concerned."

He added, however, that a study of the case was being made relative to determining if "further action against the operator of the 'mixer' is forthcoming." The NAACP has secured all facts and involvements surrounding the case. He said in view of the fact that the WPA officials have exhausted their authority in the matter, proper "authorities" of the state and city would be counseled with in furthering action. Statements were made by other workers on the project that the operator was under the influence of

alcoholic beverages at the time of the accident caused by "negligence" and "in violation of WPA safety rules."

All these facts, together with a complete review of the incidents will be presented to their attorney for advisement and study, the doctor said.

Mr. Huddleston, publicity director of the WPA, stated that no official announcement had been made as to the amount of compensation the families of the deceased men would receive from the government, but the details of the case had been forwarded to the federal bureau of pensions and he felt that liberal compensation would be given, adjudged in amount by similar cases.

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Unions, Strikes, etc.

Political Build Up May Include Negroes In Fight Of C. I. O. In Louisiana

Huey Long Set-up Might be Wrecked if New Alignment Comes Between White and Black Labor

Peaceful Strike Develops Into Actual War

By LEON LEWIS

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Shortly following expressions from Democratic leaders of Louisiana that a "political build-up was favored for the inclusion of Negroes into party politics," a slight discouragement was evidenced by a few opposers who attempted to influence an impression-raiding of CIO headquarters in the state political machine. If labor wins in its fight for bettering the conditions under which it has to operate, they will have a "say" in politics.

Figurately, this was seen as a plan to oppose and to discourage any effective program favoring a political build-up of Louisiana Negroes. But the main objective is to cast an impression that a lack is evident in the need of Negroes because of "closed-shop politics" to check any special consideration that might lead to his prestige to be gained through the ballot.

Recently the course of things in the political situation has taken on a different hue. When Huey Long began making a bid for control of its political leaders and aspirants, who manipulations, it was readily recognized that the outcome of the fight between labor and capitalistic oligotry and control would have an important bearing on the political situation. Realizing this, political factions began crowding labor to a quick defeat. But with the Committee for Industrial Organization being the principal on the side of labor, the political factions met with more trouble than had been expected and had to resort to some of police intimidation.

CIO would not vacate their fight in the face of this, but instead, appealed to Washington for protection. It is certain from all indications that Washington will support the CIO in its charges against local police intimidation. This will not only give labor a fair chance to

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drayage companies by CIO in which two men were seriously shot, busy police patrons hauling more than 200 laborites to jail for vagrancy, disturbances, assault and the like, the raiding of CIO headquarters in which organizers and officials were lodged in jail and general turmoil, feature this week's trouble on the labor front, as CIO and A. F. of L. actions increase their bitterness in one of the greatest labor wars since the Republic Steel conflict in Chicago last summer.

Negroes figuring a big end in the entire "war" are faced with a decisive issue that will have great effect upon the economic status of the group for years to come. Especially in the teamsters' division of drayage companies and waterfront circles do Negroes play a prominent role, where more than 80 per cent of these workers are of their group.

The hearing before the Labor Relations board started last Monday and proceeded daily through Friday and proceeded daily through Friday asked that the hearing be recessed until Monday, because CIO headquarters had been raided and confiscation of valuable records and witnesses had been the course of police raiders. CIO legal representatives appealed to city, state and government authorities for "justice" and protection from the "A. F. of L.-inclined police department."

They say that "we have been subjected to discriminatory law enforcement and fraudulent arrests on the part of local police department." They further claim that A. F. of L. members directed no-

vincing evidence of exploitation and foul practices that have been resorted to over the past few years.

The final decree of the board will be to decide whether or not an election will be held among the thousands of longshoremen to determine which, A. F. of L. or CIO, shall represent the water fronters as bargaining agent.

Paul Hortman, reputed as one of the biggest alborites on the waterfront and whose interests have been charged to "smacking of company-ism", seems to be the "spot" man in the labor war. Hortman has headed an organization of some 2,000 Negro longshoremen for more than 5 years, out of which he is reported to have grown financially by leaps and bounds. He is probably the most concerned individual as to the outcome on the waterfront, but apparently undisturbed by predictions that CIO will disrupt his organization. However, investigation has revealed that a majority of Hortman's men are CIO-inclined, but pretend A. F. of L. loyalty in protection against being fired.

In spite of the many arrests and reported "intimidation" and turmoil both factions of labor are determined to fight to the finish when one or the other shall be pushed into oblivion in this section. Seamen, teamsters, warehousemen and longshoremen, numbering many thousands, are active participants into one of the greatest labor fights of the century.

C.I.O. BARRED FOR HELPING RACE WORKERS

'Old Bogey Man' Of Social Equality Is Raised In New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, July 8—Declaring that "they sent a lot of beef men here from Frisco to agitate among colored people as to their rights,"

and that they are preaching that suits to enjoin the superintendent of police from furpealed to the Federal Government white men and should mingle with their interfering with its rights have intervened in the situation "to them socially," the local authorities Circuit Court by the CIO. Pro-against such flagrant and outrageous, the outrages, the CIO, through its general ing shot and wounded and more than 100 arrested. The CIO, through its general

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Unions, Strikes, etc.

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Any effective program favoring a political build-up of Louisiana Negroes. But the main objective is to cast an impression that a lack is evident in the need of Negroes because of "closed-shop politics" to port in future elections would be checked by special consideration have the Negro included in party political participation. To do this, be gained through the ballot.

Recently a course of things in the present vote bar would have to the political situation has taken on a different hue. When the Negro making a bid for control of its political leaders and aspirants, who manipulations, it was readily recognized that the outcome of the pressed a desire to lift the bar. Fight between labor and capitalistic These same persons are favorably vigorous and control would have an inclined toward labor, and besides important bearing on the political situation. Realizing this, political factions began crowding labor to in the present "war."

The fight started to be a quick defeat. But with the Committee of Political Organization deciding who was being the principal on the side of labor, the political factions met it has been turned into a fight between more able than in between the laboring man and New expected and had to report to the office of police intimidation.

CIO would not vacate their fight sure converges upon them and are in the face of this, but instead, appealing to Washington for protection. It is certain from all indications that Washington will support for labor, which means man-power the CIO in its charges against local police intimidation. This will not machine, only give labor a fair chance to

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NEW ORLEANS, La.—(ANP)—A labor board hearing 2,000 Negro longshoremen for more to determine the rights of bargaining agent for New Orleans, out of which he is re-leans longshoremen by an election, strikes called at nine by leaps and bounds. He is probably the most concerned individual as to the outcome on the waterfront, but apparently undisturbed by predictions that CIO will disrupt his organization. However, investigation has revealed that a majority of Hortman's men are CIO-inclined, but pretend A. F. of L. CIO has continued, ot swell its loyalty in protection against being roles in preparation for the big-firing.

In spite of the many arrests and reported "intimidation" and turmoil both factions of labor are determined to fight to the finish when one or the other shall be pushed into oblivion in this section. Seamen, teamsters, warehousemen and longshoremen, numbering many thousands, are active participants into one of the great labor fights of the century.

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Willie Dorsey and Charles are principals on the Negro roster of CIO organizers, both of whom wield a deal of influence among the warehousemen and longshoremen unions respectively. Both are also chief witnesses in the Labor Board hearing. They related con-

and that they are preaching that colored people are the equals of white men and should mingle with them socially," the local authorities this week launched a campaign of wholesale arrest and deportation of organizers of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Several clashes have occurred between the police and union organizers, the most serious of which re-

Suits to enjoin the mayor and council, Lee Pressman, has appealed to the Federal Government to intervene in the situation "to protect rights of American citizens against such flagrant and outrageous violations of the law by irresponsible and vicious local officials." In protesting the outrages, CIO members being shot and wounded and more than 100 arrested. The CIO, through its general

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POLITICS SEEN IN LABOR FIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS

CIO Win Would Give Negro Ballot

By LEON LEWIS

NEW ORLEANS, July 7—(AP)—Shortly following expressions from Democratic leaders of Louisiana that a "political build-up was favored for the inclusion of Negroes into party politics," a slight discouragement was evidenced by a few opposers who attempted to influence an impression that with the present machine political set-up, the Negro is not particularly needed.

Figuratively, this was seen as a resolution denouncing the plan to oppose and to discourage any effective program favoring political build-up of Louisiana Negroes. But the main objective is to cast an impression that lack is evident in the need of Negroes because of "closed-shop politics" to check any special consideration that might lead to his prestige to be gained through the ballot.

Recently the course of things in the political situation has taken on a different hue. When labor began making a bid for control of its manipulations, it was readily recognized that the outcome of the fight between labor and capital-istic bigotry and control would have an important bearing on the political situation. Realizing this, political factions began crowding labor to a quick defeat. But with the Committee for Industrial Organization being the principal on the side of labor, the political factions met with more trouble than had been expected and had to resort to force of police intimidation.

CIO would not vacate their fight in the face of this, but instead, appealed to Washington for protection. It is certain from all indications that Washington will support the CIO in its charges against local police intimidation. In a mass meeting here last

This will not only give labor a fair chance to win its purpose, but will create a break in the state political machine. If labor wins in its fight for bettering the conditions under which it has to operate, they will have a "say" in politics.

Negro Plays Big Part

Fortunately, the Negro plays the biggest part in the laboring circles of the state, in numbers. Those appealing to labor for support in future elections would be compelled, if they would win, to have the Negro included in party political participation. To do this the present vote bar would have to be lifted.

Legislature Fears Collapse Of White Supremacy in Southland

Louisiana Lawmakers Pass Resolutions 'Against CIO

NEW ORLEANS, July 13—Pass-

ing a resolution denouncing the Committee for Industrial Organization, the Louisiana legislature hit their activity as threatening to "white supremacy." Included in the lengthy resolution was the following paragraph: "Whereas one of the greatest dangers that is threatening the people of this state is that the insidious propaganda disseminated by these imported alien radicals has been directed to the organization of the Negroes of this state and it has unfortunately taken root and unless drastic steps are taken at once, it will spread to the rural parts of this state and white supremacy will be endangered."

Resorted to Brutality

Police and officials have attempted in every way to discourage Negro participation in the C. I. O. They have resorted to brutality, false arrest and general intimidation. But Negroes have continued to join the folds of the famed labor union which has done more to break up discrimination to the Negro in labor than any other force.

Accepting whites and colored into unions of equal classification has aroused the ire of Southern whites. They class this as "Communism," and because C. I. O. has resorted to this practice, they have been called Reds and Communists. In a mass meeting here last

spoke before more than 2,000 laborites, half of whom were Negroes. On the same platform, white and Negro organizers and officials spoke to the vast cheering audience. This the solons of the state could not stand, and put forth the cry of "it endangers white supremacy."

Coercion Fails

The intimidation of Negroes by police has failed to divert them from active participation into a program that offers the most lucrative opportunity for the Negro in labor, even when his lot is just beginning to organize. Declaring that "New Orleans is taking more than an abuse of power to stop labor from winning its rights because the abuse methods will fail here as it has in other places," John Brophy, executive director of the C. I. O., delivered the keynote address at the mass meeting.

Giving a brief outline of the history and prospectus of the C. I. O. and its movement toward complete industrial organization, the CIO official stated "this is the awakening of labor in New Orleans. We must organize into national unions, adhering to the principles of Democracy, if our political and economic condition is to improve. The issues involving the strikes here are constitutional rights and those who deny them are acting as anarchists."

Negroes were lauded for their loyalty and courage in the fight for a united labor front. Harvey Netter, Negro organizer, made a spirited address and received thundering applause as he denounced the efforts of police and state officials to check "the only democratic program in the South."

Say Drayage Companies Ignoring Wagner Act

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Hundreds of teamsters returning to work, as CIO called off its strike last week, are being forced to sign AFL union cards "if they want to work." This, according to CIO legal counsel, is in direct violation of the articles of the Wagner Act.

These teamsters, a majority of whom are Negroes, have been flocking to CIO headquarters seeking advice on what to do. Most of them have signed statements substantiating the efforts of Drayage company officials to force them to sign AFL union cards or not be returned to their jobs.

Included in many of the statements are charges that the company has used trucks as means of transportation to the AFL union headquarters where these "working cards" may be signed. These violations of "unprovided labor practices" will be presented at the pending labor board hearing, the attorney said.

The hearing is being held to determine the bargaining agent for the teamsters, based on a majority of members in either union.

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Maryland

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Lynching Shore Mob Terrorizes 600 Women to Keep Wages at \$2 per Week



Four houses on N. Fourth Street, Crisfield, Md., which were entered by a mob last week, looking for "Terry" Fowler, the strike leader. In the background is Shiloh M.E. church. The car had been parked near the railroad station which is just across the street from the house where Howard had gone to see one of the strikers. He escaped unharmed. The wreckage was still in tact late Monday.

Baltimore

crab pickers

who went on strike April 6, protesting a reduction in their pay. The families stay in their homes during the day, but move with friends at night, because mobsters have vowed to burn the whole block. Crisfield is twenty-six miles from Salisbury and Princess Anne, where there were two lynchings several years ago. State police now guard the town.



Wash. American 4-30-38
Five crab pickers at Crisfield, Md., who have been on strike for the past three weeks because packing houses reduced their pay from 35 cents to 25 cents per gallon. Nearly 600 women of the surrounding vicinity joined in the walkout. Left to right: Louise Brown, Pauline Murphy, Justina Smith, Nora Brown, and Vera Hall. A fast worker can earn from \$1.50 to \$2 per week, but must pay 25 cents to have shells hauled away.

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Maryland

Unions, Strikes, etc.

"AFRO - A ERICAT"
VIOLATED WAGNER
LAW, NLRB FOLD

BALTIMORE, MD., March--(CNA)-- Hearings in the NLRB cases against the Afro-American growing out of the dismissal of three employees in connection with their attempt to organize a unit of the Baltimore Newspaper Guild, came to an end here last Saturday night after five days of testimony.

The dismissed employees, whose cases formed the basis for anti-union charges filed against the weekly publication were Constance E.H. Daniel, a reporter on the paper's Washington staff; William Milner, member of the Baltimore advertising staff; and George B. Murphy, nephew of the editor-in-chief, and New York Correspondent for the newspaper.

Carl Murphy, president of the company and editor of the paper, testified Friday that two employees: Francis Yancy, a cartoonist; and John Oliver, member of the composing staff, "might have" gone to Washington on August 18, 1937 in an attempt to dissuade employees from joining the Guild.

An investigation report, prepared by a number of prominent Washington citizens, following a conference with Mr. Murphy last September, was characterized by the editor as "cunningly but not carefully written."

Earlier in the week, John Stokes Holley, one time reporter for the paper in Baltimore and Washington, and a surprise witness for the Government, testified that Carl Murphy had called him into his office early in the union fight, and asked him to sign an anti-union pledge card fixed up by the company.

William Scott, a photographer operating out of the paper's Washington office, testified that he signed the company's anti-union pledge at a dinner held in Washington last August "because I didn't want to fight the Afro."

Testimony at the hearing showed that Marge Calloway, a Baltimore politician, is alleged to have told employees at this dinner that the company would not tolerate a union in its plant.

D. Arnett Murphy, general advertising manager of the paper, and some twelve of the paper's 103 employees also testified at the hearings, which were held in the United States Post Office Building in Baltimore.

Harry O. Levin, Maryland State Tax Commissioner, represented the paper. Jacob Blum, chief counsel; Samuel Spencer, and E.H. Kneller, represented the Government. Conn Colhahan, of the National Labor Relations Board at Washington, was the trial examiner.

The case of Samuel Snowden, employed by the paper for more than fifteen years, has not yet come before the board. Snowden was fired recently allegedly for late work. He is treasurer of the paper's Guild unit.

600 Girls on Strike

Hold Out 3 Weeks Despite

Threats to Burn Homes

By a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

CRISFIELD, Md.—The arrival of three car loads of State troopers on Friday night halted a mob of whites bent upon burning a colored block here in an attempt to terrorize 600 striking women crab pickers who have been holding out for more than three weeks in a fight against a pay reduction.

On the previous night, a mob of 300 surrounded the home of two sisters who are members of the strike committee. Failing to find Mike Howard, secretary of the Baltimore CIO council, in the house, the mob overturned Howard's auto and burned it.

Rate Slashed

The crab pickers walked out on April 6, two days after most of the packing houses reduced rates from thirty-five cents to twenty-five cents a gallon. At thirty-five cents many of the women pickers were able to earn only \$1 to \$1.50 weekly. Of this they were forced to pay thirty-five cents weekly for removal of the crab shells which they had picked.

The reduction, which applied to pickers in Crisfield and the neighboring communities of Lawsonsia, Hopewell, and Marion Station, is equal to a drop from 7 cents a pound to 5 cents. Only one packer, Nelson Coulbourne, has been able to remain open. He continues to pay the old rate of 35 cents a gallon.

Although the strikers have been peaceful, they met their first violence after Howard arrived, organized the women, and established committees to secure food for them. Many of the stores had been warned not to extend credit to the strikers.

Breaking into the home of Mrs. Eleanor Coulbourne and Mrs. Martina Cooper, the mob leaders declared they would "burn" Mrs. Cooper and Howard if they found them. The auto burning followed.

Sheriff William Dryden and his deputies were out of town during the auto burning. Local police arrived late and failed to make any arrests.

Mayor William H. Bradshaw said that he was "not sure" whether the mob burned the car or it "caught fire itself." He also denied knowledge that Left Dahl, white CIO organizer, had been run out of town by a mob.

Appeals to Governor Nice by Frank J. Bender, white, CIO director for Maryland, and the action of Howard brought State police to halt mob action on Friday.

day.

U.S. Agents Busy

The Federal Government has sent Stanley V. White, labor conciliator, to aid in a settlement. Two U.S. Labor Board officials are here also, and A. Stengle Marine, State commissioner of labor, has arrived to work on a strike settlement.

Packers were scheduled to meet the pickers in a conference on Saturday, but failed to appear. Some of the pickers have gone to Ocean City, where the scale remains at 35 cents a gallon.

Lynch Mobs Roam Town to Break Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, April 26.—A lynch mob roamed the town of Crisfield, Maryland, today, threatening to burn all homes suspected of harboring Michael Howard, CIO organizer, leading the strike of 600 crab meat pickers.

Despite mob rule, strike ranks remained solid. The strike of Negro and white workers broke out two weeks ago when the Crab Packers Association ordered a 25 per cent wage cut.

Mayor Bradshaw of Crisfield deputized 50 members of the mob as "special police." The town is in a state of terror with citizens being accosted by drunken "special police" in an effort to learn the whereabouts of Howard, whom they threaten to lynch.

Leif Dahl, organizer for the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packinghouse and Allied Workers Union, CIO, called on Governor Nice a few days ago to order state police to Crisfield to put down the vigilante movement and restore order, but Dahl's wire has been ignored by the Republican chief executive.

Howard has been forced into hiding because of threats made against his life.

Labor - 1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Michigan.
6

Detroit Churches Close Pulpits to Howard Prexy

Labor Remarks by
Mordecai Johnson
Given as Cause

By RUSS J. COWANS

DETROIT—Repercussions of labor talks made during the past twelve months were heard here last week when a number of churches refused to allow the Detroit Civil Rights Committee the use of their pulpits when Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, was named as the principal speaker.

Only the week previously Tabernacle Baptist Church had denied the use of its pulpit to the West Side Improvement Association, allegedly because the Rev. Horace A. White, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, was listed as the speaker on the Emancipation Day program.

Hires Another Hall

Snow F. Grigsby, chairman of Detroit Civic Rights Committee stated this week that he had secured the auditorium at Brewster Center for the Johnson talk here on January 23. He also said that he would present documentary evidence of racial discrimination at the Receiving Hospital.

As a direct result of remarks made by Dr. Johnson here last February in Bethel AME Church in which he urged workers to affiliate themselves with unions whenever it was to their advantage, every large church

in the city has turned thumbs down on the president of Howard University.

Mr. Grigsby said that he sought to obtain Bethel AME Church for the Johnson talk, but the officers voted against it on Thursday night. The Rev. William H. Peck, pastor of Bethel, is a member of the Detroit Civic Rights Committee and a personal friend of Dr. Johnson.

The Rev. Mr. Peck, in an interview with the press, said that the use of the church could only be obtained through the officers of the church.

Theatres to Cancel

Learning that the Rev. Mr. White was scheduled as the speaker on the Emancipation Day program sponsored by the West Side Improvement Association, the officers of Tabernacle Baptist Church threatened to cancel the meeting unless another speaker was substituted for the Rev. Mr. White.

The Rev. Mr. White was a supporter of Patrick O'Brien CIO mayoralty candidate in the city election last fall, speaking in Mr. O'Brien's behalf in his church, and several times on the radio. He was also at the Ford plant during the demonstration there last year.

Officers of these churches have stated in emphatic terms that the jobs of their members would be placed in danger if these pro-union speakers were permitted to appear in their pulpits.

No Knowledge of Job Loss

It was charged that several men lost their jobs because of Dr. Johnson's talk here last February, but this could not be substantiated. The Rev. Mr. Peck declared that he had no knowledge of any of his members' losing their jobs because of the talk.

The bombshell which Mr. Grigsby stated that he would toss in the laps of the audience at the January 23 meeting will, in all probability, be that of the case of Melvin Fowler, senior student at Wayne University College of Medicine who will be graduated in June.

According to Mr. Grigsby, Fowler's name was submitted by officials of the school as a prospective interne at Receiving Hospital, city-owned institution, but it was rejected by the superintendent of the hospital. The committee contends that the rejection was based on racial discrimination.

Only one colored interne has been at Receiving Hospital in the more than twenty years it has been operating.

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Mississippi's Disgrace

The entire organized labor movement of the United States and all other progressive groups regret the action of the Judiciary Committee of the Mississippi Legislature in killing the Workmen's Compensation Bill sponsored by the Mississippi State Federation of Labor and the Mississippi Workmen's Compensation Organization, which is composed of representatives of leading labor and industrial interests. But despite this unanimous support by social-minded groups, observers in Jackson, Mississippi, say that the action of the Judiciary Committee killed the bill so far as this session of the Mississippi Legislature is concerned. By this action Mississippi remains with Arkansas in the un-American status of being the only States still refusing to grant their workers modest remuneration for accidents suffered in the course of their employment.

The American Federation of Labor from its origin has been wholeheartedly interested in laws providing compensation to workers for industrial accidents. At its first convention, in 1881, the Federation demanded stricter laws making employers liable for all accidents to employees resulting from employer negligence or incompetency. In later years the A. F. of L. urged modification of the entirely unjust bar to recovery of damages based on the utterly unethical legalistic and judicial fellow servant doctrine, and its accompanying waiver of rights, assumption of risk, and contributory negligence—all of which were merely cleverly-conceived schemes devised for the sole purpose of relieving employers from financial obligation toward injured employees.

Following many years of organized labor's efforts, the State of Washington, in 1911, enacted the first adequate compensation law. Other States have followed Washington's example, until now forty-six States, the District of Columbia and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii have compensation legislation. 3-19-38 Washington, D.C.

The justice of workmen's compensation has been generally admitted for many years. It is therefore regrettable that the Legislature of Mississippi still refuses to grant this meagre equity to the workers who are victims of accidents, often fatal, while engaged in the production of commodities and the performance of services solely for the private profit of their employers.

Organized labor in Mississippi has persistently fought for the enactment of appropriate workmen's compensation laws. But the reactionary employers who deminate the State Legislature have again succeeded in temporarily blocking the proposal. In this instance, according to the Mississippi Labor Federationist, the unprogressive legislators were backed by Governor Hugh L. White, who "is still standing on his campaign pledge to veto such legislation, if and when it is presented to him for signature, despite the fact that most of the opposition which the bill met in former years is now removed."

Usually the outstanding persons opposing workmen's compensation legislation are those who have persistently fought adequate child labor laws and refused to recognize the right of working men and women to organize in effective trade unions for the purpose of collective bargaining in the adjustment of wages, hours and work conditions. In the language of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter urging the enactment of the Mississippi compensation bill, "no law has been of such benefit to the victims of injuries in industry than have the compensation laws now in effect."

The political and industrial leaders in Mississippi should cease their opposition to adequate protection for injured workers and their families and promptly enact an up-to-date workmen's compensation law. By so doing they will get more in touch with the general spirit underlying American civilization and grant to thousands of working men and women an elemental justice now enjoyed by the workers in forty-six States and the District of Columbia. There is neither justice nor statesmanship in continued refusal to provide compensation for employees who suffer both bodily injury and contract occupational diseases in the inexorable exigencies connected with earning a living for themselves and their families.

Strike Leader Claim Of Abduction Is Is Beaten By Tupelo Group

Made In Report By CIO Aide

TUPELO, MISS., April 16.—(P)—Charles F. (Jimmy) Cox, 27-year-old strike leader, hid out today, nursing

Mississippi.

injuries he said he suffered late yesterday when a band of men spirited him from town, stripped him and lashed his bare back with their belts.

Labor leaders vainly sought intervention by the Federal Bureau of Investigation while Lee County authorities continued their own inquiry into the latest development in Tupelo's labor strife. Quiet had reigned for several months following the closing of the Tupelo cotton mills after a sit-down strike led by Cox.

Prospects of a Department of Justice inquiry disappeared when field agents reported to Washington the incident did not involve a Federal offense.

Cox is a former associate of Ida Sledge, 28, former Memphis socialite and International Ladies Garment Workers' Union organizer, now stationed at Baltimore, who charged last year she twice was escorted out of Tupelo by men who said her presence was "undesirable."

Cox was not available to reporters, but Sarah Potter, Tupelo C. O. representative, quoted him as saying a dozen men forced him into an automobile here yesterday afternoon, and drove to a spot 20 miles away.

"He told me the men tied a rope around his neck and planned to tie the rope to one of the cars and drag him, but that he talked them out of it," she said. "Then they tore off his shirt and stripped his other clothing from him."

"Cox said they stretched his nude body over a log and that 11 of the men took off their belts and beat him. They told him their names and asked if he wanted other information since 'we don't care what you know about us,' because this is your last ride." They would not say why they beat him.

"Whether he broke away or they let him go, I don't know, but somehow he put on his clothes and walked to Pontotoc, Miss., where he telegraphed me he was all right. He said he had a pain inside his chest near the right shoulder he thought was an internal injury." She said Cox went to the home of a friend in another town. She wouldn't say where.

County Attorney Claude Clayton, Sheriff L. A. Ford and Deputy Sheriff Oscar Trapp conducted the county's inquiry. Trapp said they didn't know Cox's whereabouts. He said the abductors would be prosecuted if sufficient evidence could be obtained.

Miss Potter said a coming NLRB hearing in garment factory cases inspired the attack.

Dr. Joe McKinnon, of North Mississippi Community Hospital, said Cox had no "broken bones" when he appeared there, but he strapped his chest because he complained of soreness.

Jimmy Cox, Leader In Strike, Reported Abducted at Tupelo

Special to The Commercial Appeal

TUPELO, Miss., April 15.—Lee County officers tonight continued investigation into the reported abduction from downtown Tupelo shortly before noon today of Charles F. (Jimmy) Cox, local labor leader, one of the leaders in a strike a year ago that closed the Tupelo Cotton Mills.

Although admitting that "we're traveling along without any definite lead," County Attorney Claude F. Clayton and Chief Deputy Sheriff O. T. Trapp revealed that complaints had been filed with them last night that "we're doing our best to track down the guilty parties."

The officers said nothing had been learned of Cox's whereabouts since, according to reports, he was forced by a group of seven or eight men into an automobile on South Spring Street, near the Union Depot, and carried in a westerly direction out of town.

Mr. Clayton said his attention was called to the alleged abduction by Hollis Nichols, one of Cox's right-hand men during recent labor difficulties, who claimed to have been with Cox at the time.

"As yet we have no knowledge of who the alleged abductors might be," the county attorney said, "as Mr. Nichols seemed unable to provide such information, but we believe that some important developments may be forthcoming shortly, and if necessary information can be gained, warrants will be issued."

Chief Deputy Trapp, who said he was in direct charge of the county sheriff's office during an absence from the county of Sheriff L. A. Ford, said that he and his men ran down several leads today without result. Mr. Nichols, when interviewed this afternoon, said that he and Cox were walking north on the west side of South Spring Street at 11:20 a.m. when the abduction took place.

"Two automobiles, traveling in the same direction that we were going, pulled into the curb from the rear and about seven or eight men leaped from the cars and set of surrounded us," he said.

"One member of the group told Jimmy that 'we want to talk to you,' whereupon Jimmy asked them to leave us alone, at which answer they seized Jimmy by the hands and arms, dragged him to the front car, pushed him into the back seat and forced him down on the floor board."

"I walked to the curb and asked one of the group what it was all



Jimmy Cox

about, and he answered by asking me if I wanted to along also. "I stepped back and watched the cars turn west on Clark Street and speed toward the outskirts of town."

Mr. Nichols refused to say whether he was acquainted with any of the abductors, but admitted he could identify some of them, "if I should ever see them again." He also refused to say whether he paid special attention to the cars or their license plates.

OFFICERS PRESS HUNT FOR COX'S ABDUCTORS

Three Names Supplied As Alleged Assailants

Special to The Commercial Appeal
TUPELO, Miss., April 16.—Efforts to establish the identity of a group of men who yesterday abducted and flogged Charles F. (Jimmy) Cox, local labor leader, appar-

ently had partly succeeded today, Pontotoc. although law enforcement officers declared they still lacked enough definite information to authorize issuance of warrants.

After checking over details concerning Cox's return to the city last night for treatment at a local hospital and his hiding away today at an unnamed place, Sheriff L. A. Ford said his office had been furnished with the names of three persons who allegedly took part in the abduction.

Anticipate Developments

"We're checking that lead now and it may develop into something," the sheriff said, at the same time stating that he had just returned to Tupelo today after a few days' absence and that the investigation was being handled by O. T. Trapp, his chief deputy, and County Attorney Claude F. Clayton.

The county attorney, also admitting certain information furnished his office might develop into something important, contended the investigation is virtually at a standstill until something new is uncovered.

Meanwhile, Miss Sara Hunt Potter, local organizer for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, related a story which she said was told to her by Cox following his flogging early yesterday afternoon.

Garment Workers

Miss Potter, who said that in response to a telephone call from Cox in Pontotoc late yesterday she drove there with her car and brought him to the North Mississippi Community Hospital here, quoted Cox as saying that his abductors and floggers were local garment workers.

However, she refused to offer any names or disclose the name of the company at which the abductors allegedly were employed.

She said Cox told her of being "snatched" from South Spring Street shortly before noon yesterday, of being carried by his abductors to "a deep gorge" a few miles west of Shreman in Union County, and of being severely beaten and threatened with death.

Cox told her, she said, that the men took him from the car, tied a rope around his neck, jerked him around considerably, stripped his clothes away and beat him with their leather belts. In addition they indicated once that they planned to tie the rope to the rear axle of the car and drag his body behind.

Argument Saved Life

"It was only after much difficulty that Jimmy said he managed to talk them out of the notion of killing him," she said, declaring that Cox's appeal to the "more sensible members of the group" resulted in his final release, after which he is said to have walked 19 miles to

"When I found Jimmy in Pontotoc, he was leaning against a light post. His clothes were badly soiled and torn, and he was unable to either lie down or sit," she declared. "We drove to the hospital here where Jimmy was examined, treated and released."

Miss Potter refused to disclose Cox's present whereabouts, declaring that "it might mean his life if certain persons knew where to find him."

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Mississippi.

Protest Is Sent

To Governor White

MONTEAGUE, TENN., April 16. — (AP)—The Highlander Folk School, located here, sent a telegram today to Gov. Hugh White, of Mississippi, protesting the alleged kidnapping and beating of Charles E. (Jimmy) Cox, Tupelo, Miss., labor leader.

The communication said Cox was a student at the school during the past term. It asked that the governor intervene in the investigation and "bring justice" to Cox.

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Missouri

Unions, Strikes, etc.

KAYSEE TRAINMEN FORM A. F. of L. UNIT

Pittsburgh, Pa.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Mar. 10 — (ANP)—100 of the national officers of the newly organized Trainmen, Brakemen and Porters' Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., were in the city last Friday and Saturday to organize a local union. The officials Steve Bennett, Oklahoma City, president, and Sandy Reinger, Wichita, first trustee . . . met with more than 30 Kansas City trainmen at Paseo Y. M. C. A. to make preliminary arrangements.

The Trainmen, Brakemen and Porters' Union has been granted a charter signed by William Green, president American Federation of Labor, and other officials, and is known as No. 21458. It was organized in Oklahoma City, maintains headquarters at 60 1-2 E. Sixth street.



Life 11-21-38 *manyokomy*
Labor troubles are ridiculous, say the Nazis who have suppressed Germany's great pre-Nazi trade unions. This picture shows a St. Louis union picket whom his boss tried to shame by hiring a Negress to march up & down beside him. Says the German caption: "The picket did not let this stop him."

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Brakemen-Porters to Get
A.F.L. Charter at
Meet Aug. 27



J. F. PRICE

The National Association of Brakemen-Porters will hold its meeting at the U.B.F. Hall, 2621 Lawton Blvd. on Saturday, August 27 at 9 a.m. The purpose of this meeting will be to receive the affiliated charter to the American Federation of Labor, and to elect the Grand Lodge officers and nominate the general chairman and members of the general committees.

All members and candidates for membership are urged to be present. J. F. Price of 4518 Kennerly Ave. is national president.

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Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
August 24, 1938

NEGRO EMPLOYE GROUPS TO MEET HERE TONIGHT

The annual convention of the National Association of Cooks, Waiters and Maids, and the National Association of Domestic Employees will hold a three-day session at Second Baptist church (colored), Grove at Fourteenth street, beginning tonight.

The motto of the organization is "Greater efficiency—a higher standard of service."

A. A. Herbert, of Houston, Tex. president, is here to direct the activities and announced in a bulletin yesterday that lectures on health, personal hygiene and sanitation will be given in addition to methods in foods cold cookery, oven and surface cooking, and service standards collected from the various hotel standard books

National Association of Cooks, Waiters and Maids, - and the National Association of Domestic Employees.

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National Federation of Railway Workers.

Negro Leaders Ask End of Rail Union Discrimination

Railway Employees Department Convention Is Sent

Appeal Asking Clauses Against Negroes Be Eliminated From Constitutions

Eight prominent Negro leaders of unions and organizations yesterday addressed a letter to the National Convention of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor now in session at Hotel Morrison, Chicago, appealing that action be taken to eliminate from constitutions of affiliated unions clauses discriminating against Negroes.

The letter mentioned nine unions in the railroad field which have such discriminatory clauses or practice devices which have the same effect.

THE LETTER

The letter follows: "Your Convention is meeting at a grave moment in our country that calls for the unity of all forces of labor to protect and defend all the workers' interests and rights.

"We, the undersigned, representatives of the Negro people and of Negro labor, wish to call your attention to the special injustices that face Negro workers in the railroad industry. These injustices are the following: (a) the barring of Negroes from employment in the industry and an alarming tendency to eliminate them completely; (b) the lack of seniority protection and promotion rights for them where they are employed; and (c) the failure to admit them at all or to full membership in unions of the railroad industry, with consequent failure to extend union protection to their wages, working conditions, etc.

"Several of the organizations affiliated to the Railway Employees Department of the A. F. of L. have clauses in their Constitutions specifically barring Negroes from becoming members, while others use various discriminatory devices to the same effect. Among these unions are the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, the Switchmen's Union of North

America, the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors, the Order of Railway Telegraphers, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, and the Sheet Metal Workers International Association.

ASK PRACTICE CONDEMNED

"We wish to protest to you that these discriminatory practices against Negro workers violate the collective bargaining provisions of the Railway Labor Act and the Wagner Labor Relations Act, and thereby also the rights of Negroes as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. They are also against all principles of democracy upon which our country is based.

"Moreover, such discriminatory practices are injurious to white labor as well as to Negro workers on the railroads. The employers have resisted, over a long period of years, the efforts of Negro workers to break down Jim-Crow practices against them in the unions and in the industry. But Negro workers have become trade union conscious and are now a big factor in all struggles of labor, both trade union and political. They are supporting organized labor wholeheartedly wherever bars are dropped from against them in the unions. The railroad labor organizations cannot afford to reject such powerful, potential support.

"We request your convention to condemn these discriminatory practices against Negro railroad workers and to call upon your affiliated organizations to eliminate their Constitutional clauses or other practices

that bar Negroes outright from union membership and limit them in such membership, and that your convention take the necessary steps to see to it that the question of the rights of Negro workers on the railroads is placed before forthcoming conventions of your affiliated unions.

"Fraternally yours,

"John P. Davis, Secretary, National Negro Congress of Washington, D. C.

"Roy Wilkins, Assistant Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples.

"George E. Brown, Regional Director, Dining Car Employees Union, A. F. of L. Local No. 370.

"Ashley L. Totten, Int'l Secretary-Treasurer, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

"Manning Johnson, Business Agent, Cafeteria Employees Union, Local 302.

"William Gauden, State, County & Municipal Workers of America, C.I.O.

"Bill Russell, Painters District Council 9, Delegate.

"A. C. Powell, Jr., Pastor, Abyssinian Baptist Church."

Car Cleaners Block White Union in Suit

WASHINGTON

The National Mediation Board was temporarily restrained by Justice Jennings Bailey in the District Court on Wednesday from enforcing a certification recognizing the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, a white affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, as the sole representative of about 400 coach cleaners of the Texas and Pacific Railroad.

A suit to show cause why a temporary injunction should not be granted was made returnable on April 7.

Fought by Independent

The suit to enjoin the National Mediation Board was brought by the National Federation of Railway workers, an unincorporated association of Poplar Bluffs, Mo. C. W. Rice, its general organizer, was authorized to bring the suit by a resolution adopted March 17.

The National Federation of Railway Workers was organized for the purpose of obtaining satisfactory working conditions and rates of pay and to adjust differences between its members and the Texas and Pacific. It is recognized by the National Mediation Board.

Charged Representation

The bill of complaint alleges that the National Mediation Board took away from the federation the right to represent the coach cleaners of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company and gave it to the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

Injunction in D. C. Halts Texas J. C.

WASHINGTON

An injunction granted C. W. Rice of Houston, Texas, against the National Mediation Board is the opening gun to expose Jim-crow methods of the A. F. of L. in the South.

Rice asserts that an election to determine the bargaining agents for the coach cleaners of the Texas and Pacific Railroad in Texas and Louisiana was held without notifying the National Federation of R.R. Workers, which is the colored union.

The A.F. of L. won the election by seven votes.

The question then arose whether the white car men's union could properly represent all coach cleaners, since they barred colored people from membership and deliberations.

Rice asks the board to set the election aside and hold a new one.

His attorneys are Cobb, Howard and Hayes.

The coach cleaners (colored union) have held a contract on work and wage agreements with the company since 1935, protected by the National Federation.

Mr. Rice told the AFRO that this was just the beginning of a fight to break the strangle-hold that the jim-crow A.F. of L. has on railroad jobs in the South, which has been forcing colored men out of work.

Train Coach Cleaners Restrain AFL Union

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The National Mediation Board was temporarily restrained by Justice Jennings Bailex in the United States District Court last week from enforcing a certification recognizing the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, a white affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, as the sole representative of about 400 coach cleaners of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company.

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National Longshoremen's Association.
6

LONGSHOREMEN REPRESENTATIVES HOLD WAGE CONFERENCE HERE



Left to right—Front: Thomas Watkins, Memphis; Sidney Williams, Industrial Secretary of the St. Louis Urban League; S. D. Burke, New Orleans. Rear: Frank Hargraves, St. Louis and Arthur Cook Jr., and A. L. Stokes, Cairo.

Five representatives of more than 1,000 colored Longshoremen opened a wage conference with the Federal Barge Line Inlands Water Ways Corp here Tuesday. A uniform graduate wage scale on all terminals along the Mississippi from St. Paul to New Orleans was sought. The present rate for laborers varies from fifty cents an hour at St. Louis to thirty-five cents an hour in Baton Rouge, La.

The members attending the conference here were S. D. Burke of New Orleans representing 300 workers; Arthur Cook Jr., and A. L. Stokes of Cairo representing 250; Thomas Watkins of Memphis representing 246; and Frank Hargraves of St. Louis representing 87 workers in St. Louis and 119 in East St. Louis. They are affiliated with National Longshoremen's Association of A.F.L., and the Marine, Boatman and Dockworkers union of the C.I.O.

Through the efforts of these groups, substantial wage increase and better working condition have been obtained for the large number of colored and white longshoremen along the Mississippi.

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Calling all Ports

By

JOHN MELDON

1-12-28

Jim Crow Takes a Powder in the NMU

Dan Ring Gets a Fire Under His Pants

Foreign-Born Seamen and 'Quota' Laws

Black and White - Unite and Fight!



National Maritime Union.

Anyone who would attempt to declare that every member of the union is a class-conscious worker, is completely free from backward tendencies of various sorts, including white chauvinism, would be putting himself in the position of throwing out a smoke-screen behind which these elements could continue to operate, and would be doing the union more harm than good.

There are several thousand Negro seamen in the American merchant marine. They are staunch union members and extremely capable seamen. Their activities, individually and collectively during the recent general maritime strikes set a standard that both white and Negro workers throughout the nation can be proud of—they are like Joe Louis when it comes to action.

The shipping masters recognize the ability of the Negro seamen, but they are always ready to sacrifice using these first-rate mariners when they can substitute in their place the union-destroying barrier of white chauvinism to split and weaken the ranks of the seamen.

There's a classic story in the labor movement about an old steel master some years ago in a mill town in the Pittsburgh area who used to boast that his most effective weapon against unionism was to employ a half-dozen various European nationalities, who were hostile to one another. The method worked for many years, until class-conscious workers among the different groups exposed the nationalistic prejudices as a weapon of the employers against unity.

The other day on the waterfront, I talked to a white seaman who still has a mental fester-spot regarding his Negro brother seamen. He was raised in the South and worked several years on Gulf tankers. The conversation took an ironical turn when I found that he, while being a white chauvinist, was at the same time strongly anti-fascist. I asked him how he could reconcile both attitudes, when he admitted that he opposed fascism for its denial of democracy.

"It's two different things," he said vaguely.

After pointing out to him that a people divided are prey for fascism, and that persecution of minorities is a stock-in-trade of the fascists, he still insisted that he could hold logically to both positions:

"Do you oppose fascism enough to take up arms against it if you were personally threatened?" I asked him.

"You bet," he said emphatically.

"Then let's suppose you are in the front lines in Spain at this very moment. Your trench is under heavy bombardment, and the fascists are getting ready to come over at you. At your side there are several Negro-American soldiers. Would you lay down your gun and say—'I won't work with these Negroes?'"

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I went on to say that the analogy may have been a bit stretched, but it was fundamentally the same as a white seaman, in the same union, declaring that he would not work with his Negro brothers. The battle on the union front is an economic one and certainly not as drastic as Spain's trenches, that is admitted, but it's a war none the less—class war—and disunity in the ranks leaves open dangerous gaps for the enemy to penetrate.

It goes without saying, of course, that the majority of union seamen are uncompromisingly opposed to discrimination against their Negro brothers—and likewise against Filipino and foreign-born seamen, who have also suffered in certain instances.

I remarked on the splendid role of the Negro seamen who aided in building their maritime unions, and I may add, the foreign-born and Filipino maritime workers stand right up in the front ranks as fearless and staunch union builders.

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ranks by discriminating against these two groups. Foreign-born workers particularly are refused employment, and often fired, under the pretense that the 25 per cent quota of non-citizens allowed in crews on non-subsidized vessels has "been filled." Only a few days ago, a militant foreign-born seaman came up to union headquarters and reported that he had been fired, and asked a union investigation. Ted Lewis, an official of the stewards' division, boarded the vessel and inquired as to why the seaman had been discharged. He was given the old gag about the "quota." He demanded to see the crew list, and found that not only was the quota not filled, but undermanned with foreign-born seamen.

Reporting the incident later at a meeting, Ted Lewis declared: "The man was fired because of his union activities, and how many more hundreds have been victimized in this manner would be hard to say."

But—he was reinstated to his job—thanks to the union, and every similar discharge of a foreign-born seaman in the future will be immediately investigated, N.M.U. officials said.

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WHITE chauvinism in the ranks of the National Maritime Union stands as much chance of surviving as an ice cube on a red hot shovel.

Since I wrote last week's column on the subject, basing it on certain incidents of discrimination against Negro seamen by backward white seamen in Baltimore, there has been a most gratifying response by the N.M.U. membership. The sailors' division in New York swung into action the day after the blast appeared here—setting up a committee to probe to the roots any cases of discrimination. The cooks and stewards division has also mustered its heaviest artillery to smash chauvinistic tendencies when they occur.

The engine-room division is yet to be heard from but there is no doubt that they will also take up the cudgels to figuratively beat the brains out of this menace.

I telephoned Pat Whalen, leader of the N.M.U. in Baltimore, a few minutes before starting the column today, and he told me that he had headed a committee of Negro seamen a few days ago before members of the U. S. Maritime Commission in Washington, D. C., where they just about tore the roof off against practices of some federal subsidized shipping lines encouraging white seamen to discriminate against Negroes, and demand all white crews.

Whalen informed me that last Saturday, following the delegation's visit before the commission members—Daniel Ring, labor advisor to the commission, called on him in Baltimore, and promised to send letters to all ships' masters instructing them to "stop discriminating, or fostering discrimination against any United States citizen, regardless of race, color, etc."

Well—that's very nice of Mr. Ring—but why did he and the rest of the U. S. Maritime Commission have to wait so long before acting on this serious matter? It's the old, old story—when these guys feel a little fire under their pants—they hop.

But to come back to the equally serious internal union problem of Jim Crow acts by certain politically-backward rank-and-file members of the union itself; as I pointed out last week, there is no time to be lost in taking up the problem seriously. There are approximately 50,000 seamen in the N.M.U. and because the union is still suffering from growing pains, there is bound to be an occasional painful tinge in its otherwise healthy bones.

Labor—1938
Unions, Strikes, etc.

National Maritime Union.

Calling all Ports!

By

JOHN MELDON
1-12-38

Jim Crow Takes a Powder in the N.M.U.
Dan Rieg Gets a Fire Under His Pants

Foreign-Born Seamen and 'Quota' Laws

Black and White—Unite and Fight!



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Anyone who would attempt to declare that every member of the union is a class-conscious worker, is completely free from backward tendencies of various sorts, including white chauvinism, would be putting himself in the position of throwing out a smoke-screen behind which these elements could continue to operate, and would be doing the union more harm than good.

There are several thousand Negro seamen in the American merchant marine. They are staunch union members and extremely capable seamen. Their activities, individually and collectively during the recent general maritime strikes set a standard that both white and Negro workers throughout the nation can be proud of—they are like Joe Louis when it comes to action.

The shipping masters recognize the ability of the Negro seamen, but they are always ready to sacrifice using these first-rate mariners when they can substitute in their place the union-destroying barrier of white chauvinism to split and weaken the ranks of the seamen.

There's a classic story in the labor movement about an old steel master some years ago in a mill town in the Pittsburgh area who used to boast that his most effective weapon against unionism was to employ a half-dozen various European nationalities, who were hostile to one another. The method worked for many years, until class-conscious workers among the different groups exposed the nationalistic prejudices as a weapon of the employers against unity.

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Labor—1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

National Negro Labor Group To Be Headed By Belford Lawson, Jr.

Negro workers of the principal industrial cities were fully represented at the National Labor Convention which was held last Thursday to Saturday under auspices of the Harlem Labor Union.

On Saturday night a grand ball at the Renaissance Casino, attended by the delegates and thousands of members and friends of the Harlem Labor Union, brought this historic event to a close.

The hero of the convention was Belford V. Lawson, Jr., young attorney and counsellor at law of Washington, D. C., who represented Negro labor when the U. S. Supreme Court recently decided that Negroes can use the picket weapon to fight discrimination in employment.

Mr. Lawson who attended the convention was appointed chairman of the committee to shape the organization of a National Negro Labor Federation which will co-ordinate and consolidate the work of Negro Labor Units throughout the United States.

The problems of Negro Labor viewed directly from the Negro standpoint were discussed in a realistic and factual manner.

National Negro Labor.

Labor - 1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

National Negro Labor Unions.

RACE LABOR WILL FORM OWN UNIONS

Courier 7-16-38

NEW YORK, July 14—Organization of a National Negro Labor Federation. "To promote the idea of Negro Labor Unions and to protect the interest of Negro labor in white unions throughout the United States" was agreed upon as a feature of the National Negro Labor Convention held Thursday to Saturday at the Renaissance Casino here.

Belford V. Lawson, Jr., Washington, D. C., attorney, who represented Negro Labor when the U. S. Supreme Court recently decided that Negroes could resort to picketing as a weapon to fight discrimination in employment accepted the chairmanship of a committee to formulate the policies of the Federation.

The convention, called by officials of the Harlem Labor Union, 254 West 13th, was based on the keynote that enactment of the Wagner and other Labor laws will eventually force all workers into labor organizations, regardless of color or creed, and the Negroes would eventually be forced into white unions where they could be segregated and discriminated against.

Delegates agreed that the laws accorded Negro unions the same power to bargain that white unions enjoyed, and that Negro Labor could achieve greater gains by working through their own unions.

Labor - 1938

New York.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Barber Union Loses In N. Y. Court Ruling

Planned
Organization Is Ordered
To Live Up To All
Agreements Made

NEW YORK, N. Y.—T. D. Kent, 327 Lenox avenue, a former Philadelphia barber who fought affiliation with the Harlem Barber's Union last year, saw his judgment vindicated last week when the Labor Board ruled that all barber shops which had joined the union would be required to carry out their contracts in regard to price, working hours and minor stipulations.

Kent, who claims that there is no necessity for a working hour's agreement, since a barber's time is his own, said: "I was a member of the Journeyman Barber's Union more than 30 years ago, in Texas. I remained active until 1919, when I came to New York from Philadelphia."

"I was told by union officials here," he continued, "that they had never heard of a Negro union barber working down town and that they would advise me to go to Harlem if I wanted to practice my trade. I came, went into business and, since the union wouldn't help me then, I certainly don't need its aid now in managing my business affairs."

N. Y. Redcaps Receive Unemployment Benefits

NEW YORK—All redcaps employed in the Pennsylvania and Grand Central stations of New York, as well as those in every other city in the State, are covered by unemployment insurance, according to Elmer Anderson Carter, member of the Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board.

The New York law covers every redcap in the State, even though he may not receive anything as wages except tips. Mr. Carter said. "When a redcap is laid off," Mr. Carter explained, "he should go immediately to the State Employment Office nearest his home and register."

Mr. Carter said that thousands of colored persons throughout the State are now being aided by unemployment insurance funds. These include actors, waiters, chauffeurs, porters, and laundry workers, as well as those in the more stable occupations.

NOAH WALTER RE-ELECTED AS ASSISTANT MANAGER FOR 2 YEARS

Only Eight Negroes on Laundry Workers' Board
As Members Vote to Pick Leader to Important Post

At the last meeting of the Laundry Workers Joint Board of Greater New York of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, held at the Ramo School, East Fifteenth street, last Thursday night, the board members, of which only eight are Negroes, unanimously voted to re-elect Noah C. A. Walter as assistant manager of the laundry workers organization to serve until the spring of 1940.

This election was significant because it places in the leadership a Negro of an organization which has more than 10,000 members, of which 60 per cent are Negro men and women. Walter, who is considered among the progressive labor leaders throughout the country, is only 30 years old.

It is reported that a large number of delegates to the organization's executive board prior to Walter's re-election as assistant manager had pledged their support if he would accept nomination for general manager of the organization.

His close associates claim he declined the bid for nomination as general manager because he believed that he can be of greater service to the organization in his old post. In Harlem Walter has been active for several years in the Socialist Party of which at one time he was the organizer and has in several elections been a candidate for Assemblyman.

JOB PREPARATION INSTITUTE WILL BE CONDUCTED IN N. Y.

School for Job Seekers Is Aim of Executives of New York Urban League.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—A Job Preparation Institute to better prepare applicants for work and to aid in the techniques of securing and holding jobs will be opened in the fall at the New York Urban League, 206 West 136th street. Officials of the League announced unnecessary to success on any job. These lectures will also provide information on where workers may go for further study and training in their special field of employment along with discussion of current problems and trends in the industry.

"Our experiences with applicants for jobs, convinces us of the need for training these applicants not only in the skills demanded on the job, but in the techniques of applying for jobs and holding them as well," said Mr. Hubert, executive director of the League, in announcing the course.

"Too many persons fail to make good on the job when they are sent out because they are lacking in the fundamental qualifications required, but failure is more often due to shortcomings that could easily be overcome. The applicant is made conscious of the common, every day courtesies, participation of the employers needs, conduct on the job, cleanliness and personal hygiene, proper dress, punctuality and dependability, all of which are absolutely

RED CAPS WIN NEW STATUS

NEW YORK—Hailed as one of the most momentous decisions handed down in the annals of American labor law, the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that Red Caps who carry baggage at railway stations are employees, and as such, are subject to the provisions of the Railway Labor Act.

The Commission, in its 16 page discussion of the case, ordered: "That the work defined as that of an employee or subordinate official in order of this Commission now in affect be, and it is hereby, amended and interpreted so as to include the work of persons designated by terms such as 'red caps', station attendants, station porters, parcel porters, ushers, chief ushers and captains, whose duties consist of or include the carrying of passengers' hand baggage, and otherwise assisting passengers at passenger stations and other places on railway premises and equipment, in cities of over 100,000 population, based on the 1930 census, whether such persons receive a stated compensation or are entirely dependent upon tips, and brings the persons performing such work within the term 'employee' as used in the fifth paragraph of section 1 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended."

Creating nation-wide interest, both in the field of labor law and the trade union movement, this victory is a result of the determined efforts of the red caps throughout the country to establish their status as employees, hitherto denied them by the Railway industry. The case was presented by Attorneys George E. C. Hayes and Leon M. Despres, former trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board.

The decision places the IBRC in a very strategic position in the railway industry. The next step for the Brotherhood is to seek certification before the National Mediation Board as the collective bargaining agency for this 12,000 red caps in this country.

NO ROOM FOR PREJUDICE,
SUBWAY UNION PAPER SAYS

New York, Aug. 26. - A determined stand against tolerating any efforts at sabotage through appeals to race prejudice within the ranks of the New York local of the Transport Workers Union, C.I.O. affiliate, is voiced in a lead article appearing in the local edition of the August issue of the Transport Bulletin, sixteen-page tabloid newspaper, organ of the union.

The article, entitled "Fair Play, Justice and Our Unity", was unanimously endorsed and signed by members of the New York local executive board and of the joint executive committee.

Reaffirming the cardinal principle of the union's platform of justice to all its members "regardless of race, creed, color, political beliefs, crafts, ages, sex or any other differences," the article said in part:

"The present situation is a test for every member of our Union, especially those most responsible for its rise and successes, to show that we have the decency towards our fellow members which we so frequently declared and that we really treasure this Union and its firm unity and are not willing to cast its future to the winds at the instigation of those who are using the weapon of prejudice and foul play to weaken the TWU."

The article followed joint efforts of the union and the N.A.A.C.P. to have Negro members of the union working on the I.R.T. subway, promoted from porters and elevator men to platform agents. The I.R.T. on August 1 promoted six men "as an experiment". The union leadership sought seniority for these men over 250 white non-union men temporarily employed by the I.R.T. It was at this point that a small group within the union voiced disagreement with the union leaders in pressing the point for seniority of the Negroes, claiming that it would throw white men out of work. There are 600 Negro members in the union.

LABOR WAR HAS HARLEM UPSET

Crosswaith Group Lashes Racket Unions Here

Delegates from both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. Unions affiliated with the Negro Labor Committee, presided over the meeting and representing a total membership of over 40,000 Negro and white union men and women, met last Friday night in the Harlem Labor Center, 312 West

125th street, and voted power to their executives to call a general stoppage in Harlem in the event all other efforts fail to bring relief to the organized labor movement in Harlem from against racketeering elements masquerading as unions.

The meeting was one of the best attended monthly meetings ever held by the Negro Labor Assembly since the establishment of the Negro Labor Committee in 1935.

Frank R. Crosswaith, general organizer of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and Chairman of the Negro Labor Committee, presided over the meeting. Many heads of unions including A. Philip Randolph of the Pullman Porters' Union, sent letters pledging their organization support to the six point program recently adopted in Mr

Crosswaith's office by a conference of labor officials. One of these points calls for a general stoppage in Harlem in the event all other efforts fail to bring relief to the organized labor movement in Harlem from against racketeering elements masquerading as unions.

Following are the six point program endorsed by the delegates:

1. Circulation of a petition among the unions active in Harlem and among leading Negro citizens with a view toward the revocation of the charter of the Harlem Labor Union, Inc., and similar organizations.
2. A joint statement to Mayor La Guardia explaining the activities of the Harlem Labor Union, Inc., along with a request that the Mayor bring this information before the proper city departments for appropriate action.
3. A campaign of education in Harlem to enable the people to distinguish between a legitimate union and a racket. In this campaign, leaflets, open-air meetings and the radio will be utilized.
4. Enlistment of the responsible

clergymen of Harlem in a campaign on the side of bonafide labor.

5. A joint request to the State Labor Board for a public hearing in Harlem to determine the true character, methods and purpose of racketeering organizations masquerading as labor unions and as "prosperity committees."
6. In the event all other efforts fail to bring relief, that a general stoppage of all unionized workers in Harlem be called.

Labor - 1938

North Carolina

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Miscarriage of North Carolina Justice

In 1929, the Gastonia case was a *cause célèbre* in the United States. A chief of police and a gang of tough deputies invaded a union meeting; there was a fight, and the chief of police was killed. A group of union men were tried for murder and, after a mistrial, some of them were tried again, this time for conspiracy to commit murder. The trials were conducted in an atmosphere highly prejudicial to justice. At one time, a murderous mob went hunting for the defense attorneys with the obvious intention of lynching them. In the courtroom, the defendants were all described as Communists, which at that time in North Carolina was rather worse than saying they were lepers. The judge instructed the jury that it could disregard the testimony of anyone who admitted being without religious conviction. Its members, with characteristic backwoods mentality, found the defendants guilty of second-degree murder without a scrap of evidence against them.

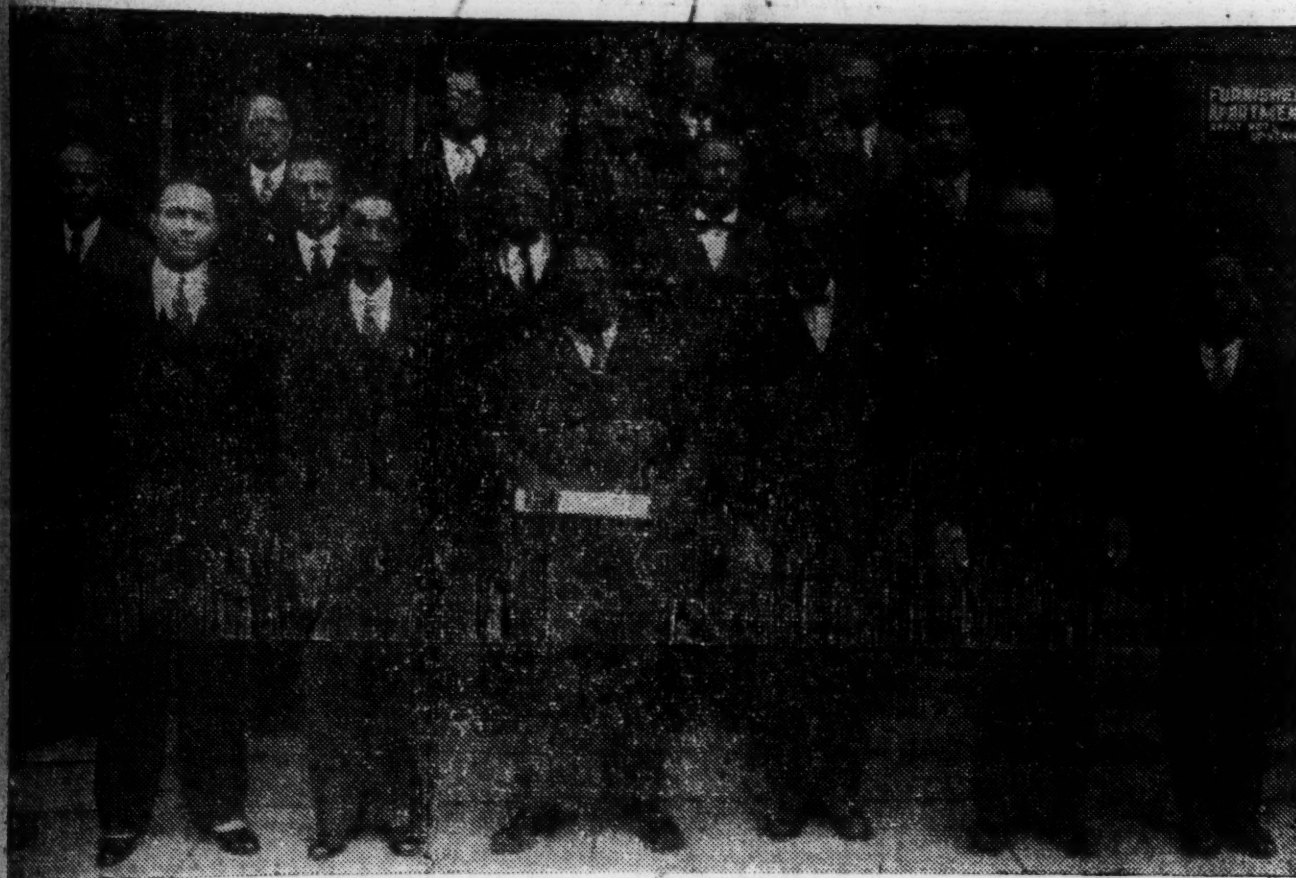
The case was appealed to a higher court, and the defendants were released on bail. Facing the likelihood that they would get no more justice in one court than another, they jumped bail and disappeared. One of them, Fred Beal, has now been recaptured and is confronted with the necessity of serving a twenty-year sentence. Beal is, or was, a Communist, and at his trial he received the warm support of the Communist Party. In the past eight years, however, he has gone to Russia, did not like conditions there, and returned to the United States to write a sensational series of articles in the Hearst newspapers, and a book excoriating the Soviet Union and all its ways. As a result, the American Communists are no longer interested in helping him, and his friends say they are actually opposing his further defense. But disliking Soviet Russia is not a crime for which a man should serve twenty years in a North Carolina prison. The only questions at issue are whether Beal conspired to murder the chief of police, and had a fair trial. Conspiracy seems impossible, since the men in the meeting did not know they were to be raided. On the second point, the answer is No. If he is forced to serve out his sentence, a miscarriage of justice will be seen that entirely parallels the cases of Sacco and Vanzetti, Mooney and Billings.

Labor - 1938

Oklahoma

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Porters, Brakemen, Train men Form A.F. of L. Union



OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (SNS)—In the above picture can be seen some of the porters, brakemen and trainmen who, last Friday at Oklahoma City, organized the first union under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor. Their charter was signed by William Green, president. The charter was issued January 20.

In the picture above, front row, reading from left to right, can be seen: U. V.

Weathers, vice president, St. Louis; Marcellus Cain, financial secretary, Springfield Mo.; Steve Bennett, president, Oklahoma City; Henry Thomas, W. M. Mitchell, W. M. McCullum.

Second row, left to right: Mose Paulden, John Bibion, Sandy Eslinger, Jim Story, Tom Brown.

Third row, left to right: Ed Lowe, Charlie Row, Gene Smith, Fred Wallace, Del McKinney, Henry Winston.

Labor — 1938

Pennsylvania

Unions, Strikes, etc.

**Seek To Organize
Restaurant Owners**

7/9/38
Philadelphia
PHILADELPHIA, July 7
(AP)—In an effort to organize the colored restaurant, hotel and bar workers here, a Negro labor committee was set up last week by the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Industrial Union, Local 356, CIO. Headed by Hurley Peebles, the committee consists of 12 colored members of the union and one of their objectives will be securing an equal division of jobs for Negroes within the union.

Labor - 1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Porters, Trainmen and Brakemen's Union.

American Federation Of Labor Issues First Charter To Negro Rail Workers

Steve Bennett, Oklahoma City, President, Hopes to
Organize Nationally

Delightful Reception In Bennett Home

"I do not intend to stop until I have organized the trainmen, porters and brakemen into a national organization," declared Steve Bennett, newly elected president of local 21458, Friday, during the closing session of the new Porters, Trainmen and Brakemen's Union, the first to become an affiliate on the American Federation of Labor in America.

Twenty-six trainmen representing three trunk lines gathered in the Bennett home Friday to be witnesses to the historic meeting. Their wives also came to add color to the sessions and assisted Mrs. Bennett in the serving of a delicious four course repast at 7 p. m. Friday.

During the course of the day the following officers were elected to head the new organization: Steve Bennett, president; U. V. Weathers, vice president; Marcellus Cain, Springfield, financial secretary; J. S. Simmons, Fort Scott, Kansas, recording secretary-treasurer; board of trustees: Sandy Eslinger, Wichita; J. E. Binion, St. Louis; Mose Paulden, Oklahoma City.

"I would like for all trainmen in the United States to correspond with me," declared Mr. Bennett during the course of his remarks following the reception Friday night.

PULLMAN PORTERS CONCLUDE 18TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

The eighteenth annual session of the Pullman Porters' Benefit Association of America closed here Friday after holding a series of meetings at the Wabash branch Y. M. C. A. since Tuesday.

Over 50 delegates from every state in the union and from Canada and Mexico were present for the sessions. E. M. Graham, grand chairman of the association, presided.

Among many distinguished persons to welcome the delegation were W. Ellis Stewart, Dr. John W. Law, Rev. R. H. Collins Lee, Dr. M. O. Bousfield, and Dr. Roscoe C. Giles.

Grand Chairman Graham reported on the progress of the association and of the success of the campaign launched for new members. Reports of the Comptroller, P. A. Sample, and the grand secretary-treasurer, Clarence Hyte, showed that the association had disbursed three million dollars in sick and death benefits.

At the Wednesday session, Dr. Frederick Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, emphasized the importance of the program of educational institutions in recognizing and paying close attention to the areas of employment on the part of the Race throughout America.

The association in its executive sessions accomplished much constructive work having to bear upon the welfare and promotion of its membership in general.

A public reception was held Monday at the Y. M. C. A. under the auspices of Calumet Local 46. An interesting program was rendered featuring employees of Calumet shops, assisted by Jake Wolf, convertible section by David Vines.

The principal address was made by George R. Arthur, executive secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Many high officials of the Pullman company were present.

The delegates were entertained by the Ladies club of P. P. B. A. of A. at the Quincy club, Wednesday followed by a grand ball, given in

their honor by the Chicago locals Thursday at Bacon's casino.

Officers and Delegates

Officers of the association are: E. M. Graham, grand chairman, Chicago; R. L. Williams, vice grand chairman, San Francisco; P. A. Sample, comptroller, Chicago, and Clarence Hyte, grand secretary-treasurer, Chicago.

Directors: H. T. Pelky, Chicago; T. M. Blanton, Philadelphia; W. C. Robinson, Shreveport; W. C. Taylor, New York, and R. L. Durham, Louisville.

Delegates in attendance were H. L. Armstrong, F. C. Hall, A. W. Jordan, C. P. Loving, R. R. Wright, J. D. Anderson, G. J. Alexander, A. L. Gaines, J. Johns, Thomas McCord, I. G. Newman, H. B. Bullock, O. H. Thomas, B. F. Darden, J. W. Underwood, Edward Alexander, S. S. Lankford, Ulysses Short, J. R. Oliver, Thomas H. Gibson, S. L. Armstrong, C. W. Sheftall, Joe Brown; J. S. Johnson, C. C. Morgan, A. K. Washington, A. J. Brown, J. P. Sample, T. Willie, J. A. Hoke, C. S. Buckner, Robert Miller, Clint Thomas, H. F. Patton, D. C. Atkins, A. E. Kinney, W. R. Estill, L. Williams, E. D. Houston, C. S. Wells, C. F. Tompkins, J. A. Taylor, M. Rousselle, J. C. Whitaker, L. W. Sportsman, Thomas Oliver, E. C. Cade, W. W. Adams, C. F. Flournoy.

Labor-1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Pullman Porters' and Maids' Protective Association.

Pullman Porters Squawk

afro-american 5-14-38
The Pullman Porters' and Maids' Protective Association, through its president, J. T. Reid, is bewailing what it regards as losses under the new contract negotiated by the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters through the National Labor Relations Board. *Baltimore, Md.*

It asserts, among other things, that in changing from a 11,000-mileage to a 240-hour per month basis, some regular porters are working 14,000 miles and more without receiving extra pay, that 2500 porters have either lost their jobs or been furloughed, and that 35 per cent of the maids have fared likewise.

For years the AFRO-AMERICAN watched with interest the effort of Pullman porters to better their lot by unionization and hailed the recent agreement between the union and the company as a step in that direction.

But now the porters and maids agree that the last state is worse than the first; that the Pullman company no longer grants such considerations as 3 per cent commission on sales in club cars, \$1 per day special allowance while deadheading, and special schedules for disabled senior porters.

The general public, however, is not inclined to listen to squawks forever. Let porters and maids decide on which side of the river they want to be and then stay put.

The Open Forum

Pledges New Deal
For Pullman Porters
And Maids In U. S.

Editor, Journal and Guide:

Grateful to the growing numbers of pullman porters and maids of Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association, who by their election of me, have given me their vote of confidence, I pledge myself anew to carry on our fight to complete victory. We must give thanks to the officials of the Pullman Company who have been courteous and considerate in all our efforts to settle the grievances of our members, and to protect their rights and welfare.

There are many problems yet to be settled, and through the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association as their unofficial bargaining agent, we shall press on, promptly and unselfishly, to secure the cooperation of the Pullman Company in setting aright the present muddled and suicidal wage scale and working conditions.

We cannot honestly blame the Pullman Company for the present sorry situation which confronts

us. It was the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters through their president that drafted the present regulations before the National Mediation Board, which forces both the Company and the Pullman Porters to abide by their agreement. We are not tied up with any political party or any movement. There is no suspicion about the source of the meager funds with which we have carried on our fight. We have no staff of high-paid, swivel chair officials, secretaries and agents.

We pledge a militant, unending campaign during the ensuing year to have your labor contract revised by the National Mediation Board. We shall demand that a new election be ordered by the Mediation Board in order that a patriotic, practical railroad man may be selected as your bargaining agent. We shall request the Mediation Board to reject the division of Porters into Sleeping Car and Club Car Porters.

We shall ask that we may be permitted to have a united front with sleeping car porters and club car porters and waiters into one big union, because our lot is one and our problems are one and our future is one.

We shall ask that the present monthly pay basis be changed back from hours to mileage. We shall ask that our commission privileges be restored and that our scale of pay for layovers, deadheading and overtime be adjusted in accordance with conditions, common sense and the mutual welfare of the pullman porters and maids and our employers.

We shall ask that the rights and privileges of seniority be restored under the new agreement, and that the rule of thumb, upon the part either of the employers, upon the part of labor leaders be abandoned forthwith.

We not only want to show the Pullman Company that the race is gratified by the recognition it has given thousands of colored laborers and mechanics in its operating service and in its shops. We want to present a strong united front that will secure progress and protection for our ancient and honorable vocation.

We want to invite the pullman porters and maids to bring their problems and their troubles to us. We shall discipline and drive from our rank any of our agents who seek to profiteer upon the present poverty and plight of the pullman porters and maids of the United States.

—J. T. REID

President Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association.
New York City.

Labor - 1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 8, 1938

Facts About the Mills

The "race question", to The News and Courier, is a distasteful subject which it discusses only because it can't get away from it in South Carolina. The FACT is that in South Carolina the negroes are 45 or 46 per cent of the population. A man can't turn around without coming into contact with it, in politics and economical affairs.

Therefore, we print these extracts from Stanley High's article last week in The Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia:

"Many AFL unions still bar colored workers. But there are no bars in the CIO. John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers never had any such discrimination. Neither did those other mainstays of the CIO, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' unions. When the CIO entered steel and automobiles, the Negro in those industries suddenly found himself not only welcomed but much sought after. Negro organizers were hired. Negro members were made officials in many locals. A Negro labor movement had arrived. The CIO United Automobile Workers Union claims that it has more Negro members than any other trade union in the country. At the present time, in centers like Pontiac and Flint, race distinctions have largely disappeared, not only in the business of the unions but in their social affairs. And when at a recent union election in Pontiac, a white diehard raised the race question, he was silenced by threats of violence."

In South Carolina's chief industry, textiles, whites are employed exclusively. There are no negroes inside the mills, at the spindles and looms. One might build a mill and employ negroes exclusively, but white and negro people are not employed together in them. We believe there is a law to that effect—and custom has been stronger than law. The main factor in the establishment of Southern cotton mills was that they gave to poor white people a place to go and be free from negro competition and association. The mill villages are white folks' villages.

What Mr. High says of the CIO and the negroes is true of course. Southern mill workers cannot expect the CIO forever to defend race separation in their industry or in any other industry.

If the Southern white labor shall join the CIO it has got to conform to national CIO policies. The end of race separation in Southern industry would be a matter of time. Of a short time at that.

South Carolina

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
December 16, 1938

For Mill People to Decide

An editorial from The Tuscaloosa (Alabama) News, reprinted in The News and Courier this morning, tells of a meeting of citizens who believe in the separation of the white and negro races and the attitude of the CIO toward it.

It will be observed that in this meeting opposed to the action of the recent "Southern Conference for Human Welfare" veterans of the Confederacy, of the World war, representatives of the American Federation of Labor, church leaders and other important elements of Birmingham's citizenry were to be present—and the newspaper organ of the CIO announced that persons attending it would be "branded as anti-Roosevelt, anti-labor, and reactionary tools of the Republican party." Thus the CIO in Alabama warns men and women who insist upon the separation of the races.

This question is not yet acute in South Carolina. In this state is no industrial city of the size of Birmingham and having its mixed industrial population, but the problem is on its way to South Carolina and is coming fast. Birmingham is an iron and coal town, and thousands of negroes work in its foundries and mines.

In South Carolina the one great industry besides agriculture is textile manufacturing. It employs between one fifth and one sixth of the white population. It is founded on separation of the two races. White families came to the mills to get away from the negroes, from competition with them and their standard of living. The flight of the poorer white people from the farms made possible the Southern textile industry.

The CIO is entirely logical and consistent in its effort to break down the racial barriers. Whether the Communists inspire it or not, one could not be a Communist and consent to racial separation in the factories. "One Big Union" with negro labor left out would be an absurd self-contradiction.

It is inconceivable that racial separation, or segregation, shall be abolished in other industries, including cotton mills in the North, and tolerated in the South. To that the CIO could not consent without giving up the ground on which it stands.

The practical question is whether or not the cotton mill workers in South Carolina will agree that negroes work with them side by side at the looms and spindle frames, live side by side with them in village cottages.

The mill people must decide it for themselves. The matter is not of immediate or serious concern in this state except in the textile district, for the most part the Piedmont district. Other parts of the state are

not "industrialized."

The textile workers of South Carolina cannot join the CIO and stick to it without inviting the negroes to come in and work with them. This the leaders of the CIO will not admit; the time has not arrived for them to admit it; they will "cross the bridge when they come to it," but no national leader of the CIO will say to textile workers in Anderson, Union, Spartanburg, Laurens, that he opposes admission of negroes into the mills and their villages.

At any time a party of negroes may apply for jobs in a South Carolina mill, and, when refused them, appeal to the federal courts that they have been denied their "rights," though the test cases are likely to be brought in Alabama. To Charleston and the farming districts of the state the issue is of no direct import, not now at any rate.

Labor — 1938

Southern Tenant Farmers Union.

Unions, Strikes, etc.
Crossville, Tenn. Chronicle
October 6, 1938

Tenant Union Drops College, Fires Director

tention nearly two years ago when he and Willie Sue Blagden, Memphis Socialist, claimed they were flogged near Earle, Ark., when they went there to investigate the reported death of a Negro member of the union.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 17 — The Southern Tenant Farmers Union today severed all relations with Commonwealth College of Mena, Ark., and removed the Rev. Claude C. Williams, director of the college, from the union's executive council.

Executive Secretary H. L. Mitchell announced the action was taken "following the discovery of a document outlining the plans for the 'capture' of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union for the Communist Party."

"Williams, according to the document," said the union's announcement, "is a member of the Communist Party and was to lead a movement to take over the share-croppers' organization."

The union's announcement said the resignation of Williams, former Little Rock preacher, was demanded by Union President J. R. Butler when the "document" was discovered, but that Williams preferred to stand trial "and presented testimony of witnesses to support his claim that the document was not an official pronouncement of the college or Communist Party."

"After carefully weighing all evidence and with the trial lasting throughout the day (yesterday), the council voted unanimously for Williams' removal."

The union insists it has no political party affiliations. Socialists were active in its formation.

Mitchell said E. B. McKinney, Negro vice-president of the union, likewise was removed from office on a charge of "attempting to disrupt the union and establish a separate organization for Negro members."

The two actions had no connection. Williams attracted nation-wide at-

Labor - 1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

TENANT FARMERS' 'MIXED' MEETING CAUSES EVICTION

Interracial Policies of CIO Group Given as Reason Building Owner Ousted Delegates

LITTLE ROCK.—(ANP)

—A suit for damages and protests to John L. Lewis, CIO head; the Workers Defense league, and the American Civil Liberties union were made Saturday by the annual convention of the interracial Southern Tenant Farmers union after it had been evicted from its meeting site for "social equality."

The convention was in the midst of a session when W. R. Manning, white, owner of the building which had been leased for the meeting, ordered the delegates out, charging its use had been obtained through "misrepresentation." He accused the union of "fomenting race difficulties" by failing to keep a promise that there would be no mingling of white and colored at the convention.

"By actual count I found that 90 per cent of those present were Negroes," he said. "I am not opposed to the Negro race as a people, but conditions being what they are in the South, to mix the races for misguided discussion of controversial subjects means trouble." He also said he learned the union was affiliated with the CIO, which he opposed.

Union attorneys have been instructed to sue Manning for damages, and John L. Lewis was asked to make "aware to the nation the injustices and inhospitality shown this labor organization in the capital city of Arkansas." Similar messages were sent to the Defense league and civil liberties union.

After the union transferred its convention to the temple of a colored lodge, officials said, "We are accustomed to trouble. We are still the oppressed, the disinherited."

SOUTHERN FOLK SAY NIX AFTER CROWD COMES

Amsterdam News
**'Means Only Trouble'
for Mixed Meeting,
Says Realtor**

3-5-38

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 2.—Declaring that "I am not opposed to the Negro race as a people, but with conditions in the South as they are today, it would only mean trouble when Negroes and whites sit together for misguided discussions on controversial subjects," Frank Manning, president of the Arkansas Properties Company, owner of Old Community Hall, February 26, evicted 200 delegates of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union in connection here.

H. L. Mitchell, union secretary, said that Manning objected to the union's occupancy of the hall because of a proposal before the delegates for C. I. O. affiliation.

Other whites, according to Manning, criticized the meeting because Negro and white delegates sat together.

Union leaders immediately wired the Workers' Defense League, of New York, the American Civil Liberties Union, and John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., for help in bringing civil charges against the

Arkansas Properties Company.

That a civil suit asking damages for the eviction will be filed was indicated by Mitchell, who insisted that the hall rent had been paid.

Mitchell, who sought another hall for the convention, said that all delegates left the hall peacefully on Manning's request.

Answering the union's petition for aid, Brendan Sexton, executive secretary of the Workers' Defense League of New York, announced that league legal representatives were on their way to the scene of the ouster.

The Workers' Defense League with offices at 112 East 19th street, New York City, will bring some of the union representatives to New York for Sharecroppers' Week, beginning March 6 to 13. Money will be raised through house parties, theatre parties and meetings for the union's 1938 defense budget.

TENANTS WANT NLRB TO APPLY TO FARMS

Sharecroppers Seek Extension
Of Wagner Act

Commercial Appeal
UNION CONVENTION CLOSES

Organization Re-Elects Officers

—Resolutions Praise Bailey
For Action Defending Civil
Liberties of Group

2-28-38
By The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 27. — The Southern Tenant Farmers Union closed its fourth annual convention here today after adopting a resolution demanding that the National Labor Relations Act be extended to cover all types of agricultural labor.

The delegates, a majority of whom were negroes, re-elected J. R. Butler, Pangborn, Ark., president for a third term.

E. B. McKinney, Memphis, was re-elected first vice president and O. H. Whitfield, of near New Madrid, Mo., named second vice president. Both are negroes.

Executive Council Formed

A 10-member Executive Council was named representing Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Mississippi.

The final session of the three-

day convention was held in a negro lodge hall where the delegates moved yesterday after being evicted from the building in which they convened Friday.

A long resolution designated as the union's 1938 program proposed that the United States immediately establish co-operative farm projects to provide a means of living for people who "by circumstances beyond their control constitute a menace in the welfare and well-being of the employed industrial population as well as the person still finding employment on the soil."

The resolution suggested a National Tenancy Authority, independent of any other Government agency, be established to institute a program of re-employment.

Covets Naval Funds

It urged that \$800,000,000 asked by President Roosevelt for a naval expansion program be appropriated by Congress for "the constructive purpose of re-establishing the landless farmers upon the soil . . ."

The convention voted in favor of written contracts for tenants, sharecroppers and day laborers and recommended that the union propose a contract to various state departments.

The convention recommended the enactment of state labor laws modeled upon the Wagner Act which would include farm labor.

One resolution commended "the fearless action" of Governor Carl E. Bailey of Arkansas for his "defense of the civil liberties of those who so often in the past have sought protection in vain."

The delegates voted to ask the Federal Government to have the Federal Land Bank make loans to tenants, sharecroppers and day laborers on terms of not more than 5 per cent instead of "20 to 25" per cent and not more than 5 per cent a year including principal and interest under an amortization plan.

Tenant Farmers Want Extension of Present Labor Act

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP)—

The Southern Tenant Farmers at their meeting here last Sunday adopted a resolution urging that the National Labor Relations Act be extended to include all types of farm labor. The delegates, most of whom were negroes, re-elected J. R. Butler, Pangborn, Arkansas president for his third term.

A long resolution, adopted as the union's 1938 basis program, pro-

posed that the Federal Government establish cooperative farms to provide a living for people who "by circumstances beyond their control constitute a menace to the welfare and well-being of the employed industrial population as well as the person still finding employment on the soil."

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
September 18, 1938

Southern Tenant Farmers Group Ousts 2 Officials

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 17.—(U.P.)

—Two officials of the Southern Tenant Farmers union, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, were ordered removed from the board of directors today by the union's executive council.

The Rev. Claude C. Williams was ordered removed after a hearing on charges that he sought to lead a communist movement to take over the union, and E. B. McKinney, negro first vice president, was ordered dismissed on charges that he attempted to organize negro members into a separate body, thus disrupting the union.

Williams, a director of Commonwealth college at Mena, Ark., had been asked to resign several weeks ago. He refused to comply with the request, claiming it would be an admission of guilt.

J. R. Butler, president of the STFU, asserted he had proof that Williams was asking for funds to start a campaign to seize control of the union, which claims a membership of more than 40,000 in six states. He revealed what he said was a report from the college to Communist party headquarters in New York requesting financial aid.

'Shall Not Be Moved' Sung By Farmers, But They Are

By The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 26.—The Southern Tenant Farmers Union, in fourth annual convention here, was forced to move its meeting across town today when the owner of the building originally rented for the sessions objected to the mixture of 200 white and negro delegates in the hall.

Interrupting the program, which had just started with the singing of the official union song, "We Shall Not Be Moved," W. R. Manning, the building owner, advised union officials that delegates would have to vacate the premises at once. They complied promptly.

In addition to his stated objections to the mixture of white and negro delegates which he said violated an advance understanding, Mr. Manning charged "a misrepresentation" concerning the union's affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization, which he said he was "against, from start to finish."

Secretary H. L. Mitchell of the union, who moved the convention across the city to a negro lodge hall, promptly reported the matter to John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chieftain, by wire, asserting "the entire Nation must be made aware of injustice and inhospitality shown in State of Arkansas' capital city to our organization."

Mr. Mitchell said in a statement that suit would be brought against Mr. Manning, denied any advance misrepresentation about the meeting, and said: "It is a well known fact that the Southern Tenant Farmers Union is composed of tenant farmers, farm laborers and sharecroppers, both black and white, and further that the organization is an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization."

PLIGHT OF THE SHARECROPPERS

TENANT FARMERS UNION RESULT OF WHITES AND BLACKS JOINING FORCES TO RELIEVE INTOLERABLE CONDITIONS ON SOUTHERN PLANTATIONS—STORY TOLD TO LARGE, INTERESTING AUDIENCE THURSDAY NIGHT AT SHAW HOUSE

On Thursday evening, March 10, before a large and enthusiastic audience, the story of The Southern Sharecroppers Union was presented by David Griffin and Elmer B. McKinney, National executive committee member and first vice president respectively, of the Union.

This union is the result of blacks and whites joining forces to alleviate the conditions of suffering existing on the southern plantations. The entire tenant-farmer system is an outgrowth of slavery, for the freed slaves, having no place to go, eagerly accepted the offers of their former masters to work the places in return for a share of the crop.

Being ignorant and ill-informed the former slaves were taken in by the masters, a fact which gave rise to the present economic bondage.

On the other hand there were the white men who were not held chattel slaves, but as indentured servants.

The white plantation owners were so clever that they kept the two apart by impressing the white men that if they were economical they would be able to rise above their condition. On the other hand, using the palliative of religion they taught the colored man that there was nothing for him on this earth, he could expect his reward only in heaven.

Having been constantly impressed with the sense of racial differences the tenant farmers' first attempts at unifying were on a separate racial basis, and when these attempts proved unsatisfactory, the whites came to the colored, in 1934, offering to join hands to bring about better conditions and to secure higher wages which would be commensurate with living standards.

The growth of the union has been remarkable. It started in 1934 with 17 members and today has 36,000 in six states, these states being Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Southeastern Missouri. These people have a long road ahead of them. For the minds, as well as the bodies of the tenant farmers have been starved.

In most rural sections, children have

not been able to attend school during cotton-growing time, and their educations have suffered accordingly. Every child over six has been needed to help prepare the crop. Because of the small amount of interest which is taken by the plantation owners, even the amount of education which has been available has been of little real value.

Mr. McKinney, in his remarks, particularly pointed out the part played by women in this system. He told of instances when babies were born in the fields and set aside until some sort of shift could be prepared as a garment, while the mother continued her task of "working her acre."

Hours on the job are reckoned only by the sunup to sundown idea. That is, as long as a worker can see he must continue working the ground. In many instances the men are not allowed sufficient time to eat their meagre rations of meal, meat and molasses, but must eat as they work their rows, having their food flavored with insects and filth.

However, all through their long years the white farmers had hopes. They were led to believe that someday they might be able to rise above the deplorable conditions. So when even the little hope was taken away from them they began to compare conditions with the colored workers and decided that something must be done about the situation. Thus, we see existing today in this union something which has never existed in the south before:—that is, an organization of blacks and whites, united for a common cause.

During these four years some results have been achieved, but there is a greater need still existing. Today several thousand tenant-farmer families have been evicted, and their shacks burned down, leaving no refuge for these people.

The speakers called upon the audience to consider the plight of their fellows in the South and contribute so that the work might bring about lasting results in reducing the suffering among this down-trodden group.

Mr. Wooten's orchestra rendered selections before and after the addresses and Frank Silvera rendered two dramatic readings one of which was Sterling Brown's "Strong Man"—and Paul Lawrence Dunbar's "Ethiopia." A generous donation was made by the audience. Reynold Costa, chairman of the Boston committee for Economic Justice, under whose auspices

the meeting was held, presided after introduction and opening remarks by Henri Deas.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 27, 1938

MIXED SESSION OF TENANTS HALTED

White-Negro Group Resumes
Meeting After Being
Forced To Move

LITTLE ROCK—(P)—The Southern Tenant Farmers Union, in fourth annual convention here, was forced to move its meeting across town Saturday when the owner of the building originally rented for the sessions objected to the mixture of 200 white and Negro delegates in the hall.

Interrupting the program, which had just started with the singing of the official union song, "We Shall Not Be Moved," W. R. Manning, building owner, advised union officials delegates would have to vacate the premises at once. They complied promptly.

In addition to his stated objections to the mixture of white and Negro delegates, which, he said, violated an advance understanding, Manning charged "a misrepresentation" concerning the union's affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization, which he said he was "against, from start to finish."

Secretary H. L. Mitchell, of the union, who moved the convention across the city to a Negro lodge hall, promptly reported the matter to John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chieftain, by wire, asserting "the entire nation must be made aware of injustice and inhospitality shown in state of Arkansas' capital city to our organization."

Similar wires went to labor's Non-Partisan League, the Workers Defense League, American Civil Liberties Union and the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, C. I. O. unit with which the tenant union is affiliated.

Mitchell said in a statement that suit would be brought against Manning, denied any advance misrepresentation about the meeting, and said:

"It is a well known fact the Southern Tenant Farmers Union is composed of tenant farmers, farm laborers and sharecroppers, black and white, and further that the organization is an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization."

Manning, who said 90 per cent of the delegates were Negroes, told the union officials:

"I am not opposed to the Negro race as a people, but conditions being what they are in the South, for

you to mix the two races for misguided discussion of controversial subjects, means trouble."

Saturday's program included discussions by Dr. Alva Taylor, formerly of Vanderbilt University faculty, and John M. White, assistant supervisor of the farm landlord-tenant relationship department of the Oklahoma Extension Service.

Sharecroppers Claim Fair Share
Of Government Funds

The Southern Tenant Farmers Union is now four years old. Organized in Arkansas in 1934 it dared break all precedents by having white and colored people in the one organization. Often their meetings were broken up, their workers beaten, jailed, threatened. But they have gone on with their courageous fight for a decent living for this depressed mass of southern agricultural workers. The union is now engaged in protesting to the federal government against the way in which, it is alleged, sharecroppers are being forced to surrender their share of government funds. Their protests have brought investigators from Washington.

JOHN CLARENCE PETRIE.

Labor - 1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Tennessee

Negroes Organize Workers' Council

Would Have Skilled and Semi-Skilled Workers Unionize
—Preparing for \$2,000,000 Housing
Jobs.

Cleveland
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 29—(Special by Jasper T. Duncan)—One hundred twenty-five Negro mechanics organized the Chattanooga Workers' council here last week to list names and occupations preparatory to organizing unions to qualify for skilled labor jobs on the College Hill United States Housing Authority project for Negroes soon to begin construction.

Among the group called by W. M. McDonald president of the colored bricklayers' local, were electricians, carpenters, cement finishers, metal lathers, plasterers, and others eligible to work on the construction of the project.

The groups while organizing separate unions to affiliate with the Building and Trades Council will meet regularly together in their own council, and keep informed on the percentages of Negroes required to be hired on the project. They contemplate asking for Negro supervisors and foremen, to insure fair play against being adjudged incompetent and fired from the job by prejudiced overseers.

Carpenters' License Bill Is Not Passed

fair, and unjust, and would not accomplish the purpose for which it was introduced.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 27—Rev. William Lysles, editor of the National Negro Idea, and president of the National Association of Negro Workers, said today that the bill in Jacksonville, Florida, that caused the defeat of the Carpenters' License Bill in Jacksonville, Florida, was not fair, and unjust, and would not accomplish the purpose for which it was introduced. Also during his speech, he stated that if the bill was passed that it would put many of our race out of work, as it had done in the fields of electricians and plumbers. Due to his well delivered debate and reason, the bill was defeated. The ordinance that caused the defeat of the Carpenters' License Bill in Jacksonville, Florida, was that all carpenters would have to pass an examination and be licensed for carpenter standing association. Rev. Lysles is now in Memphis, organizing another unit of Negro workers for this out- work. Rev. Lysles stated in his address to the board that the measure was discriminatory, un-

Labor - 1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

SOUTH'S LABOR CHANGING ITS FEAR ATTITUDE

Independence Is Spreading, Despite Efforts Of Organized Groups

By Thomas L. Stokes
Post Special Correspondent

NASHVILLE, March 19.—In a garment factory strike here a few months ago a burly, good-natured policeman undertook to address the girl and women strikers.

In a fatherly way he told them that they had always got along well with their employer, and gently admonished them to go back to work and see if they couldn't adjust their dispute.

A saucy young woman stepped from the crowd and pertly told him to go places and do things.

The big cop could scarcely believe his ears. His confusion spread over his face in a blush. Women, Southern women, talking like that in the past was unheard of.

The incident suggests a change of attitude, very gradually, the union by "every method at its coming over the South. It exemplifies a new independence among the workers, those fear-of-the-boss psychology tried to keep most of them clear of labor unions.

Fight Has Started

There is still a lot of hush-hush among workers, especially in small towns where a labor surplus exists. But it is not nearly so general as when I visited this state a year ago in a survey of industries which had migrated Southward in search of cheap labor in communities that offered free buildings, tax exemption, and even deductions from workers' wages to finance the new plants.

On top of President Roosevelt's friendly attitude toward collective bargaining came the Supreme Court decisions upholding the Wagner act. They think it is doing the South no good.

Union organizers, particularly for the Committee for Industrial Organization, began to spread through the South at the court's signal and they have settled down to a fight which will go on for years—for the South is still almost virgin territory to unionization.

New Technique

The union campaign has stiffened the resistance of employers in

many cases. In some communities new techniques have developed, such as the formation of vigilante groups with pious and beneficent titles, and the co-operation of clergymen and church groups in anti-union campaigns under the cloak of religion.

A "call to righteousness" organized in Nashville by the Chamber of Commerce and ministers involves religious services in the factories for two weeks before Easter. Labor has voiced its suspicion of this venture, and the Christian Century has criticized it in an editorial.

The organizers have made some notable gains in their tedious process of infiltration despite employer resistance and the depression, which has forced them in recent weeks to draw in their horns and devote themselves to holding their own.

Migration Continues

The outstanding union victory in Tennessee was the organization of the Washington Manufacturing Co.'s plants—nine here and four in Kentucky—which manufacture shirts, pants, work clothes and the like. The company, which is one of the migrating outfits from the North, closed its plant here and in several small towns for five months.

An appeal to the National Labor Relations Board regional office in Atlanta brought finally from the NLRB in Washington a decision charging a conspiracy between the company and businessmen to crush the union by "every method at its command—intimidation, discrimination, the creation of company-controlled associations of employees, pressure of every description." The NLRB ordered restitution of back wages for the lockout period. It has been estimated this surplus has appealed the case to the U. S. Circuit Court at Cincinnati.

The Southward migration of industry from unionized areas elsewhere, and migrations within the South from one state to another and from cities to small towns, is continuing, though labor leaders say some substantial businessmen are beginning to deplore the low wages paid by such firms and the consequent hardships for employers who pay good wages and must compete with cheap labor goods.

They think it is doing the South no good.

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The union campaign has stiffened the resistance of employers in

Race Newsman Is Delegate To Big Labor Conference

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 7 (Special)—Hamilton County's Labor Political Conference met here Sunday afternoon in Judge Charles Lusk's courtroom to hear reports of the central committee on candidates for offices in the county, state, congressional and senatorial campaigns being waged in this section.

Among the ten delegates from the Chattanooga Newspaper Guild, Local 112, was Jasper T. Duncan, Courier.

The conference refused to endorse Congressman Sam D. McReynolds to return to his seat in the August primaries, and cited his record as being only 65 per cent in the interest of labor.

Judge J. P. Miller, of the bar, received the approval of the body, composed of CIO and A. F. of L. accredited delegates, the vote registering 293 to 19.

Other Negroes accepted and admitted included, M. Alphonso Hogue, H. F. Taliaferro, A. F. Seay, Mrs. Marion Settle, Misses Lena Durrohand, Malinda Jones and F. K. Bradley, representatives of the Mountain City Teachers' Association.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
August 23, 1938

Mt. City Mill Workers Go Past Pickets

Mountain City Mill employees pushed their way to work Thursday morning through pickets at the plant gate.

Richard Bean, vice-president and general manager of the company, said that there were threats from the pickets, clenched fists, but no blow was struck. He said that the mill workers had been ordered not to strike back if there was trouble. He charged that one of the pickets had an open knife.

Bean estimated that there were

from 100 to 125 pickets at the Chattanooga, Tenn. News plant, including about forty who were not striking bakers. Union employees of the bakery department of the company have been on strike for several weeks and the bakery has remained closed.

Negro Masons Form Union

A picket said that there was no disorder.

Police, who had been at the plant earlier, had left when the mill opened shortly before 6 o'clock, a later hour than usual, it was said. Bean said the hour to open had been changed.

Erskine Mabee, secretary of the Central Labor Union, asserted Tuesday afternoon that forty of the Negroes who went through the picket line at the Mountain City Mill Tuesday morning were armed with long knives.

"If the police commissioner is going to let strike breakers take our jobs with knives, then we are going to retaliate with shotguns," Mabee said.

Mabee said he had called upon the police chief and told him that the responsibility is his for any violence if the Negroes entering the plant are permitted to carry knives.

He also indicated that if the police do not give the strikers protection he will appeal to the Governor.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
August 27, 1938

NEGRO STONE MASONS, BRICKLAYERS ORGANIZE

Colored bricklayers and stone masons of Chattanooga have formed a local union, which will be known as the Independent Bricklayers' and Stone Masons' Union of America, according to W. M. McDonald, president of the new unit. McDonald said it was chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

Other officers are S. H. Brown, vice-president; Jess Holmes, recording secretary; F. D. Hammond, treasurer; A. Almond, chairman of the executive committee; Frank Fulton, chairman of credentials committee; Anderson Ransom, union steward, and E. D. Wilson, sergeant-at-arms.

The union maintains headquarters at the Pythian building, 425 East Ninth street.

Colored brick layers and stone masons of Chattanooga have organized a union known as the Independent Brick Layers and Stone Masons' Union of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, according to an announcement by W. M. McDoudd, president of the new union.

Other officers are S. H. Brown, vice-president; Jess Holmes, recording escretary; F. D. Hammond, treasurer; A. Almon, chairman of the executive committee; Frank Fulton, chairman of the credentials committee; Anderson Ransome, union steward, and E. D. Wilson, sergeant at arms.

The official said that the union is operating under a State charter. Its headquarters is in the Pythian Building at 4225 East Ninth Street.

NAZISM COMES TO NASHVILLE

This newspaper believes wholeheartedly in righteousness and believes unreservedly that righteousness "exalteth a nation," as the Scriptures tell us.

At the same time we like both the Lord and the devil, detest hypocrites.

We are convinced that there is not a more shining example of hypocrisy extant than that which inspires the local press in its war on the numbers game in Nashville. In view of the way in which this particular newspaper crusade has been and is being carried on we are beginning to understand the assaults that Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana is constantly making on the daily press, and saying in effect that many newspapers are themselves engaged in a form of racket and ducking behind the guarantee of the freedom of the press to carry on propaganda, the sole purpose of which is to enrich unfair newspaper publishers.

There is hypocrisy in the war being carried on by the newspapers because these papers have singled out only one of the alleged numbers syndicates for attack. Also because the press knows that rackets flourish in Nashville to an extent and in a variety equal to what exists in any other city of comparable size in the United States.

Any newspaper with a burning zeal for civic righteousness would launch its attack upon all forms of gambling and vice if it were inspired by a desire to have even handed justice meted out to all who disobeyed the law.

Such an honest and zealous newspaper would try to find out all of the different kinds of games being carried on in Nashville in disregard to the law of the state. It would investigate poker playing and crap shooting; it would investigate betting on race horses and the operation of slot machines; it would investigate betting on boxing matches, baseball games and golf games; it would investigate all of the games and pastimes that operate in Nashville if it were believed that crusading would result in making Nashville a lovely Garden of Eden of the present day and generation.

In addition to investigating these different games being carried on by denizens of the underworld and likewise by the tired business men and leaders of society, attention could be given to some other rackets that are carried on under the forms of law, but which are as reprehensible in their schemes of defrauding the masses of the people as any numbers game could possibly be. We refer to business practices, too numerous to mention, in which the public is victimized to enrich the overlords of business and finance.

What a mighty crusade, for instance, newspapers could have waged against big tax dodgers in Nashville! Such a crusade might have resulted in putting money into the city treasury in sufficient amount to have built the needed schools for this city and thereby made the little children who have been denied these benefits for so long proud rather than ashamed of their home city's provisions for the education of its children.

The failure of a hypocritical press to address itself to cleaning up Nashville in its entirety, rather than in just one particular corner, gives one ample reason to express an opinion as to the motives behind this crusade.

It can be believed and will be believed, that a form of Nazism is being brought into Nashville and that it is as purposefully wicked as anything being concocted at the European

home office of our American Nazis. In other words, it can be believed that race hatred is prompting the attack on the heads of the numbers game in Nashville, and it is a race hatred born of a jealousy that heads of the game are handling more money than Nazi-minded Americans relish seeing a Negro handle.

It can be believed, also, that the propagandists have their weather eye fixed on the date of the next election for Mayor of Nashville and feel that now is the accepted time to begin smearing the present Mayor who has proved to be a terrible scourge to the "Sons of Plunder" and their secret allies who have exploited the taxpayers of Nashville in behalf of a ring, long wedded to the belief that the public treasury and the city government should be the special perquisites of special interests.

It can be believed that these Nazi-minded propagandists are not unmindful of how easy it is to sway thousand of unthinking people and make them fight a competent official merely by adroitly painting him as a friend of Negroes. Was this not done in the campaign last February? Did not these propagandists succeed in having Negroes arrested and humiliated by falsely charging them with election frauds? Was not all of this done to Negroes believed to be supporters of the Hon. Thomas L. Cummings?

The fact that these emissaries of Hitler failed to encompass the defeat of Senator Cummings by these tactics should have been a warning that their stuff doesn't work. But political and financial greed when coupled with race prejudice make Nazis in Germany "play such fantastic tricks before heaven as make the angels weep."

Nazis in the United States and in Nashville, if you please, can be expected to pursue the same tactics as their brethren in Germany.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
September 24, 1938

NEGRO CARPENTERS ASK MEMBERSHIP IN UNION

Negro carpenters here voted last night to petition the white carpenters' local union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, for membership, in preference to organizing a separate body. The vote was taken at a meeting of eighteen workers assembled at the Masonic hall, 411 East Ninth street.

The men were called together by Odell Lowery, East Ninth street cabinet maker, after a meeting Tuesday night of the Chattanooga Workers' council, composed of workers of different trades and crafts, who are seeking registration for employment on the proposed \$2,000,000 College hill Negro housing project, on which construction is scheduled to begin in the next few months.

Officers directed to draw the petition and obtain signatures are W. M. Banks, president; Odell Lowery, vice-president; H. Reid, secretary, and Ivy Davis, treasurer.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 1, 1938

MEETING SET TONIGHT FOR NEGRO MECHANICS

A meeting of the Chattanooga Workers' Council of Negro Mechanics will be held tonight in the colored Masonic hall, 411 East Ninth street, to check the rolls and list mechanics qualified for membership in unions and jobs on government projects.

Classes have been organized and an enrollment of more than forty-five members recorded in blueprint reading and other lines of mechanical work, according to Alexander Carney in charge of vocational training work in the colored group.

The Negro Business league will meet tonight at 7:30 o'clock and receive the first of the fall series of health lectures being sponsored by the Chattanooga Health council, Mrs. Lapsley W. Hope, secretary. Dr. L. Patton will address the organization of the subject, "Correct Health Measures and Clean Living."

Labor - 1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Texas.

TEXANS UPSET AT COBB PROBE

MARSHALL, Texas, Aug. 31 (ANP).—Harrison county whites stared in wonderment as former Washington judge James A. Cobb and Texas labor leader C. W. Rice conducted a court room investigation with Negro workers in the coach cleaning department of the Texas and Pacific Railway shops. The colored investigators were gathering statistics on irregular voting activities among the colored laborers for the A.F.L. last December of 1937.

Most of the voters testified to being satisfactory with their present wages before approached by A.F.L. and since then by not joining the union. Those who joined would not issue statements to the press.

See Letdown Of Race Bar In A. F. of L.

HOUSTON, Tex. — (CNA) — The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor meeting here took a decidedly improved position on the question of Negro equality in the unions, when it went on record as condemning the race barrier that exists in many of the affiliated unions.

The action on Negro discrimination came as a result of a resolution introduced by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. The resolution asked that the convention instruct all affiliated unions to drop their color barriers and have the executive council report to the next convention for further action.

The report on race discrimination was supported in two eloquent speeches by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, and President Je-

rome Davis of the American Federation of Teachers.

Randolph pointed out that while most AFL unions now admit Negroes to membership and many have Negro vice-presidents, nevertheless about 20 still draw the color line.

"The color clauses in these twenty are a disgrace to the trade union movement. No international president would attempt to justify them on the question of color. Some told me that they favor repealing them, but that their Southern members would not stand for it. So this resolution is to help educate the white workers of the South to the fact that they have everything in common with the Negroes, both are exploited, outraged and oppressed. They should not fight each other, but should help each other."

Jerome Davis of the Teachers Union told the delegates that race prejudice was one of the greatest obstacles to organization. He warned of its use by fascism to destroy democracy and the labor movement.

WHITES BACK UNION'S COLOR BAR FIGHT

Pledge Support to Porters' Program

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 27 —During the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Houston, Texas, white common laborers and skilled mechanics in the building trades, the oil industry, longshore, and on the railroads and particularly, the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship clerks, which has a color bar, pledged to A. Philip Randolph international vice president of the Brotherhood, that they were going to lead the fight to break down the color bar in the trade unions

and were going to begin work to help get the colored brothers into the unions.

White southern workers, following Mr. Randolph's attack upon white primaries, stated their belief in the right of the Negro to vote in the primaries and suggested that the Central City Trades and Labor Councils and State Federations of the South be called upon to back the fight against white primaries, assuring the representatives of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, that they, the southern white workers, were beginning to see the light, and felt that the Negro and white workers must unite to improve their common lot.

Relationship Improved

Some of the white oil workers who are members of a union which accepts Negro workers, said that Negro workers would grumble about things among themselves, but would never come out and openly state to the white workers what they were grumbling about and what they wanted.

The A. F. of L. convention in Houston, and the fight the Brotherhood delegates made against all forms of race discrimination, observed Mr. Randolph, has stirred the southern white workers to the realization of a new and fairer perspective of the relationship between the Negro and white workers.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, local divisions and Negro workers in general in various industries and unions in Texas have taken on new life as a result of the visit of Randolph and Webster.

A New Approach to the Race Problem

OUT in Houston, Texas last week two colored labor leaders were busy performing a difficult but necessary job. For this service, posterity, black or white, will be eternally indebted to A. Philip Randolph, president, and M. P. Webster of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

These two men worked untiringly throughout the duration of

the national convention of the American Federation of Labor in Houston to try to sell to the white and colored people affiliated with the A. F. of L. the necessity for unity among the common people of both races.

If they succeeded or if they were able in any way to persuade white labor that its future was inextricably wound up with the destiny of black labor and vice versa, they have earned the eternal gratitude of the people of this land.

Messrs. Randolph and Webster have touched upon the only workable solution to the enigma known as "the race problem." This is a new but necessary approach. The previous efforts at interracial goodwill have failed to touch the problem fundamentally. Negro leaders and white leaders have gotten together and discussed the problem but have yet to work out a program that will join and unite the masses of people in a cooperative drive for the common objective, a good life.

As a result, much energy is lost in unnecessary bickering and, in the meantime, some of those same interracial leaders, sincere as they are, are missing the point. Messrs. Randolph and Webster are pointing the way to the only practical solution, cooperation among the masses of laboring people on an economic and social front that will enable both groups to join hands and raise the South from economic chaos.

And when the masses of laboring people can be made to see the utter economic necessity for cooperation with each other, there will be no more race problem.

Witness the recent development of unity and cooperation in labor strikes in our own Richmond in the heart of the South. Blacks and whites working side by side fighting for a chance to live decently. They no longer believe that the race problem is social. They know it to be economic, and they recog-

nize in the doctrine of racial inequality the fine hand of the capitalist leaders who often sit in interracial meetings and promise to help do something about the race problem while at the same time profiting by the lack of unity and understanding among their white and black hired help.

If any additional proof is needed that these two officials of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters are on the right track, it can be found in the brotherhood itself which has developed, under capable leadership, from a mere dream, into an international trade union under the auspices of American Negroes which controls an annual wage contract amounting to twenty million dollars.

Labor - 1938

United Mine Workers.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

UMW Delegates Threaten To Mob Negro Member

n Alabama and had many friends
among all classes of citizens.
His death occurred several months
ago.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. (AP)—
Furious delegates to the United
Mine Workers' convention threat-
ened to mob Hyden Smith, ne-
gro delegate from Raleigh, W. Va.,
when he acknowledged today that
he once was a deputy sheriff.

Smith had arisen to demand
"autonomy" for the southern
West Virginia district of the union.
Van A. Bittner, president of that
district, interrupted to ask
whether Smith had not been a
deputy at a time when repre-
sentatives of the UMW were "not
allowed to go into the district."

Then the whole assemblage be-
gan to roar.

"Send him home," many dele-
gates shouted.

Smith requested a chance to ex-
plain. Bittner asked him whether
he had not been paid by the com-
pany.

Smith replied that the negroes
in the district had asked for the
appointment of one of their num-
ber "and the lot fell on poor me."

"Throw him out of here," the
delegates roared, and some of
them started toward Smith. Ush-
ers surrounded him, and escort-
ed him to the door through a
milling crowd of delegates, many
of whom were shaking their fists.

It took John L. Lewis, UMW
leader, to quiet the convention.

Birmingham, Ala. News
September 7, 1938

TO UNVEIL MONUMENT

Work Of Negro Union Aid To Be
Commemorated Here

A monument in memory of Walter
W. Jones, Negro representative of
the United Mine Workers of Amer-
ica in this district, will be unveiled
at 2 p.m. Sunday at Brown Ceme-
tery, Mason City, a mile and a half
southwest of Elmwood.

William Mitch, district president
of the U. M. W. A., and Bishop B.
G. Shaw, of the A. M. E. Church,
will speak.

The monument was purchased by
popular subscription under auspices
of the Birmingham Industrial Union
Council in association with the
United Mine Workers of America,
and all local unions affiliated with
the U. M. W. A., the S. W. O. C.
and others have been invited by the
memorial committee of the council
to attend.

Walter Jones was one of the most
widely-known Negro trade unionists

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Union of Agricultural Workers.

azellhurst, Miss. Courier
July 14, 1938

Large Number Of Negroes Reported Copia Labor Heads

Included among the delegates to the annual convention of the Mississippi Federation of Labor meeting in Gulfport, was a large number of negroes representing the recently organized Union of Agricultural Workers in the vegetable growing section around Crystal Springs.

The following news report is taken from the Commercial Appeal of July 12:

"With one candidate for governor and two representatives of the American Federation of Labor as featured speakers the annual convention of the Mississippi State Federation of Labor opened here this morning for a two-day session.

With an attendance of approximately 300, the convention is being held at the Great Southern Hotel with President L. H. Jones of Jackson presiding.

Included among the delegates was a large number of negroes representing the recently organized Union of Agricultural Workers in the vegetable growing section around Crystal Springs.

Tony Skifalo, president of the Gulfport Central Labor Union, called the meeting to order and introduced Mayor Joseph W. Milner of Gulfport to welcome the visitors.

Lester Franklin, candidate for governor, was one of the principal speakers on the program today. He made a plea for the support of organized labor and advocated the establishment of a Department of Labor in the state with representatives of organized labor in charge.

Other speakers on today's program included Leo Carter, Atlanta representative of the American Federation of Labor and Lou Har-

ris, Washington, director of the A. F. of L. organizing staff.

William Donnell, New Orleans, editor of the Louisiana State Federationist, and E. H. Williams, president of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor, made brief talks.

Williams told of recent legislation relative to wages and hours enacted by the legislature of his state and said Louisiana did not want industry in that state that was unable or unwilling to pay a living wage to its employees.

Election of officers and the selection of the next convention city are scheduled for the concluding business session tomorrow.

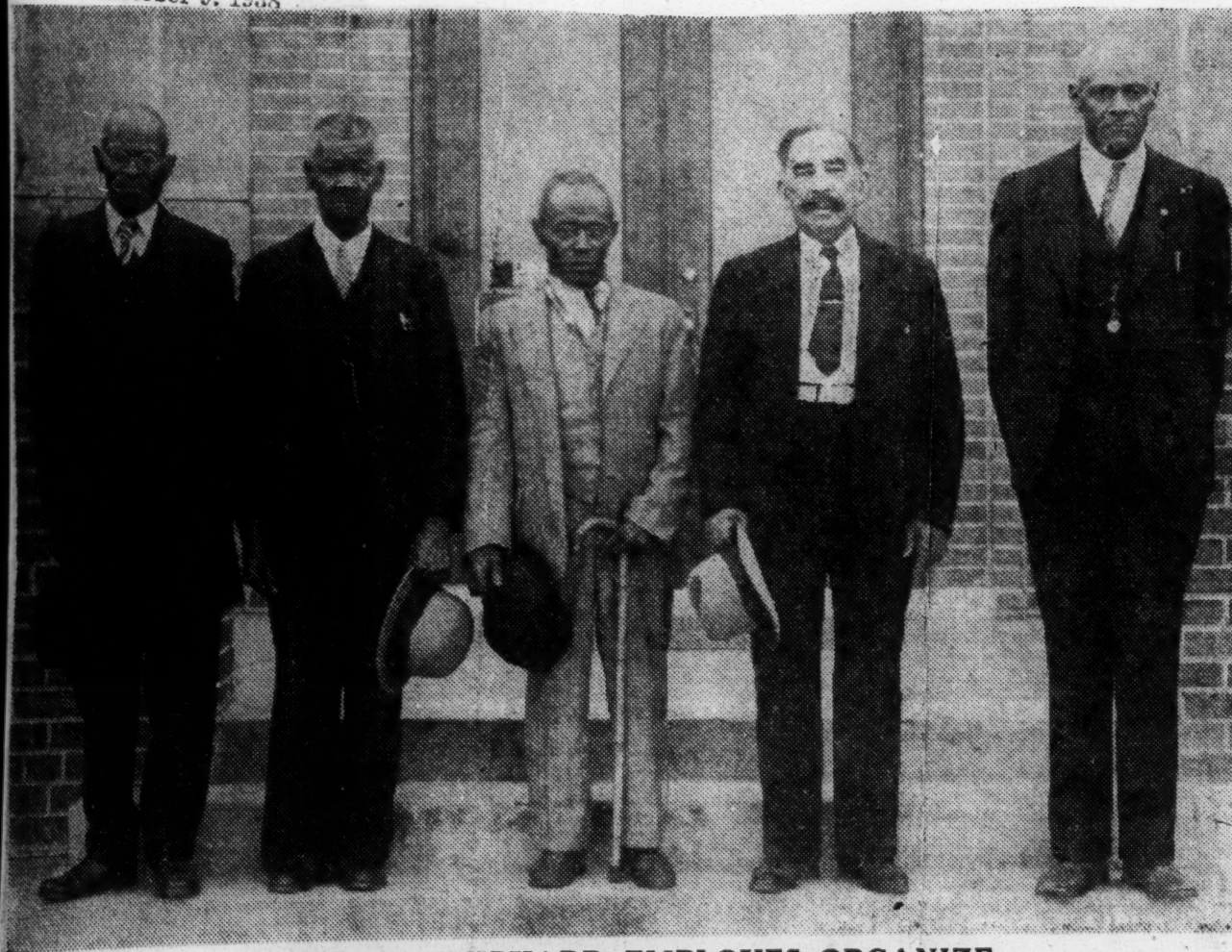
A banquet was held tonight with Bidwell Adam as toastmaster, followed by a dance at the Yacht Club."

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Virginia
6

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Newport News, Va. Press
October 9, 1938



RETIRED SHIPYARD EMPLOYEES ORGANIZE

At a recent meeting retired Negro employees of the Newport News shipyard perfected their organization at a meeting held at the Negro Recreation center. Officers selected, include, left to right—Nat Brown, president; Harry Drew, vice-president; Harry Drew, secretary; W. H. King, treasurer; and Walter Lee, chaplain.

Vaughan Tobacco Workers Strike In Richmond Plant

Leader and Two Pickets Arrested And Charged With Disorder

RICHMOND, Va. — Four hundred workers at the I. N. Vaughan Tobacco Company went on strike Tuesday, September 27, after negotiations had broken down following several conferences dating from July 6.

The workers, members of the Tobacco Stemmers and Laborers Industrial Union, Local No. 298, demanded pay increases which will average the minimum sum as stipulated by the wages and hour bill.

\$10 a week. They ask for a cent and a half increase per pound, on one grade of tobacco and 2 cents per pound increase on another grade of tobacco for stemmers.

For manual employees they ask for an increase of 2½ an hour, which would bring that rate to 35c an hour and 25c an hour for women employees. They also ask for vacation with pay and improved sanitary conditions, to include wash basins, dressing rooms and indoor toilet facilities in the factory.

Early Tuesday morning the

workers reported as usual and after the strike was called they walked outside the plant and immediately started picketing with banners and placards. The situation around the plant became tense when some of the bosses incited the workers to a higher pitch by calling on police to escort a group of 20 strikebreakers into the plant.

A fight between the pickets and several of the non-union workers resulted, when the latter sought to force their way through the picket line. Mrs. Lessie Dixon and Mrs. Ruth Armstrong were arrested on charge of disorderly conduct. None of the non-union workers were arrested.

Shortly thereafter James Jackson, CIO educational adviser, one of the strike leaders, was arrested and jailed under \$500 bond on charges of disorderly conduct. All were bailed out.

Jackson was speaking to John Suttle, regional director of the CIO in criticizing the conduct of the po-

lice in continuously molesting the workers governing peace for picketing, when the arrest was made. Said the officer making the arrest, "You can talk bold to these 'niggers' down here all you want, but don't talk back to me."

The strike is being conducted by the Tobacco Laborers and Stemmers Industrial Union, a CIO affiliate, under the leadership of James Jackson, Francis Grandison organizers for the Union, and Theodore Eddy, president of the local.

The workers expect a long struggle with confidence of victory. They have appealed to their friends to send them material and moral encouragement, in care of Francis Grandison, business agent, Tobacco Stemmers and Laborers Industrial Union, 327 North First Street Richmond, Va.

Union officials said that Mr. Vaughan, owner of the Vaughan Tobacco Company has set up the "task system" by which the workers would be obliged to step up their production or lose their jobs. This, they said, was done in anticipation of the Federal wage-hour bill which will become effective October 24.

In connection with the Federal working conditions demanded, the Union officials said that no dressing rooms were provided for the women and that toilet and sanitary facilities in the plant were inadequate.

J. H. Suttle, regional director of the CIO for Virginia said, "We merely want these people to earn more than \$3.20 a week." Mr. Vaughan said that the pay of workers ranged from \$8 to \$12 a week.

Form N & W Employees Organizat'n

Special to Journal and Guide

PETERSBURG, Va.—The organization an affiliate of the Association of Railway Clerks and Associated Employees of the Norfolk and Western Railway was recently completed by the office, station, and storehouse employees at Petersburg.

These employees comprise local number 19 of the association. Clarence Calhoun of Norfolk is the general committeeman of all Negro employees of the office, station, and storehouse class and

craft in the eastern division.

Officers of local 19 are: John O. Coles, chairman; William C. Harris, secretary; and James H. Brown, treasurer.

Newport News, Va. Press
September 3, 1938

VA. MAIL CARRIERS

MEET HERE TODAY

Negro Association to Hold Public Session Tonight; Convention Ends Sunday

The 15th annual convention of the Virginia State Association of Letter Carriers, a Negro group affiliated with the national association, will be held here today and tomorrow. Sessions will be held at the Negro Elks' home and the program has just been announced.

A public session will be held at the Elks' home at 7 tonight.

The invocation will be offered by Rev. J. Metz Rollins, while welcome addresses and greetings will be extended to the delegates by T. Parker Host, vice-mayor of Newport News, Postmaster Robert P. Holt, A. L. Bivins, local commonwealth's attorney, William L. Carleton, house delegate from Newport News and Warwick county, Dr. I. B. McEachin and William D. Butts, Negro attorney.

Other addresses will be given by E. J. Colbourn, president of local No. 392 National Federation of P. O. clerks of Newport News; and A. J. Smith, who will deliver the welcome address on behalf of branch No. 609 N. A. L. A. of this city.

The convention will hold an executive business session at 9 p. m. and a smoker at 11 p. m. at the Masonic temple ballroom, 626 Twenty-fourth street, will conclude Saturday's session.

Sunday's session will open at 9 a. m. with a continuance of the executive business session, while the convocation will close with a banquet at 2 p. m. at the Masonic temple with Mayor B. G. James as principal speaker.

Officers of the state association include John W. Lee, Newport News, president; H. C. Manuel, Winchester, vice-president and national state vice-president; Horace M. Scott, Richmond, secretary; W. W. Selden, Norfolk, treasurer; and W. P. Mahanes, Lynchburg, delegate-at-large.

The executive board is composed of M. F. Gibson, Portsmouth, chairman; T. K. Anderson of Hampton, and R. P. Daniel of Roanoke.

Branch No. 609 N. A. L. C. of Newport News is composed of 24 members. Officers are C. C. Wyatt, president; Cornelius Brown, vice-president; D. T. Manson, recording secretary; Victor Siler, financial secretary and treasurer; A. N. Harris, chaplain, and C. A. Myers, sergeant-at-arms.

Colored R. R. Veterans To Meet at Roanoke

ROANOKE, Va.—Approximately 300 members of the colored division of the Norfolk and Western Veterans' Ass'n from all parts of the railroad system will come to Roanoke on Saturday, December 3, for their seventh annual convention. It was announced here this week.

The day's activities, which will be held in the Lucy Addison High School, call for a business session in the morning and a program of entertainment in the afternoon. Convening at 10:30 a. m., the veterans will hear an address by a well-known speaker, witness the presentation by an N. & W. official of the association's diamond insignia to four of their fellow-workers, who have served the railroad for 50 years or more, elect officers and transact other business.

The following old-timers will receive the diamond insignia: Benjamin J. Traynham, retired machinery oiler, and John Perkins, engine cleaner, both of Roanoke; William Reese, retired section laborer, Disputanta, and Thomas B. Jackson, coach cleaner, Radford.

Special busses will be provided to carry the veterans between the vicinity of Jefferson Street and the high school.

Officers of the colored division are: Rufus L. Edwards, Roanoke, brakeman, Radford Division, chairman, and James A. Anderson, Bluefield, W. Va., labor foreman, vice-chairman.

Court Refuses to Unseat Rail Group's Chiefs

ROANOKE, Va.—J. K. Grice of Silbee, Texas, is president of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen, and H. L. Edwards of Roanoke is secretary, so far as Judge Beverley Berkley of the law and chancery court is concerned.

Judge Berkley has handed down a decision affirming the officers and denying a petition by H. O. Gair of Baton Rouge, La., unseated president. Gair contended that he was ousted illegally in March, 1937, at a meeting here.

The court declined to rule on that point, but held that Grice and Edwards were properly elected in July, 1937. J. Henry Claytor, Roanoke attorney, represented Grice and Edwards.

Labor - 1938

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Oyster Shuckers Seek New Members

Members of Oyster Shuckers and Fish Cutters Union No. 2052 will hold a membership banquet at the I. W. O. Hall, Smith Street and Brambleton Avenue on March 29 at 8:30 p. m., it was announced this week.

The purpose of the banquet is to recruit new members into the local which is an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. At present there are only about 100 members although there are approximately 1,200 oyster shuckers in the Norfolk-Portsmouth area, all of whom are colored.

Local No. 2052 of which George Parker is president, meets twice each month. Edward Foster is secretary.

Labor Union Competition Ends In Verbal Fireworks

Church Scene of Heated Harangue In Capital City

(Staff Correspondence)

RICHMOND, Va.—Labor union rivalry flared into the open here last week between representatives of the CIO and a so-called company union sponsored by a tobacco concern.

The scene of the flare-up was the Sixth Street Baptist Church and its principals were the pastor, the Rev. Joseph Arrington; James E. Jackson, pharmacist and volunteer CIO worker; Jacob Harris, a member of the church and employee at Larus Brothers Tobacco Company; and Newton Miller, white, personnel manager of the company.

Mr. Jackson charged Harris with arranging church meetings for the sole purpose of selling a company union to the workers in the guise of an independent union, to defeat the CIO in the election scheduled for September at the plant to determine union affiliation desires of the workers.

COMPANY MANAGER SPEAKS

Previously Mr. Miller had spoken of putting religion into work and business, but had not touched on the labor union situation directly. He did declare that workers and owners must cooperate for the best interest of all, to maintain jobs, and bring about a profit.

At the close of the address Rev. Mr. Arrington called upon Mr. Jackson for remarks and the youthful pharmacist immediately launched into a critical attack about company unions. The pastor asked the speaker to curtail his talk due to the lateness of the hour. A group of about 20 workers insisted he continue, and he did.

When Mr. Jackson concluded the workers group started to leave. The pastor asked the ushers to hold the doors and the workers to be reseated. They consented.

USHERS CLOSE DOORS

Rev. Mr. Arrington then asserted that Mr. Jackson was taking advantage of the church, stating that "there is a wrong place to do the right thing and the such is such a place. It is in worship, and to develop friendship, be it among labor or employers. The church is no place for labor wars."

A member of the choir moved for an apology from the labor representative, where upon Mr. Jackson expressed his regrets, but added:

Labor Election In September Brings Renewed Activity

that "the workers present knew no apology was necessary for they understand conditions."

Mr. Harris, the center of the discussion, made no statement during the meeting, nor after the dissension.

BASIS OF DISSENSION

Mr. Jackson cited the meeting, held on Monday night, as the second or third of its kind and one of a series designed to win laborers from the CIO.

He declared after the pastor's criticism that "the interests of labor and capital are too separate to be solved except through organization and activity."

It is understood that, as an outgrowth of the situation, the pastor will not permit the use of his church hereafter for similar affairs. At the start of the meeting he had outlined its purpose as an "attempt to solve the great capital-labor problem through understanding and friendship between employees and employers."

Tobacco Unions to Battle for Wage Law Scale

Factory Executives
Said to Be Seeking
Pay Exemptions

RICHMOND—Two locals of the Tobacco Stemmers' and Laborers' Union met at Fifth Street Baptist Church last week and announced that they were prepared to resist the efforts of tobacco factory managers to gain exemption from the wage and hour law.

According to officials of the union, at a caucus held recently by factory executives, it was agreed upon that local concerns would be exempted from the law on the grounds that they were not making sufficient to warrant the stipulated increase.

Executives Make Huge Sums
It was brought out at the meeting that 200 executives receive \$1,000,000 in salaries. On the other hand the average wage of a tobacco worker is from \$6 to \$8 weekly now as compared to \$4 to \$5 last year.

Seeking Increase
Under the new law, the workers are asking for at least \$10 a week, a renewed contract, a closed shop, and a week's vacation with pay.

"Let every worker stand on solid ground until we get our contracts. Our plans call for the organization of Lucky Strike and a closed shop in many organizations," Edward Strong, secretary

of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, told the group.

Union Here to Stay

James, Jackson, Jr., declared that the union is here in Richmond to stay and also to stay at the Export Leaf plant.

Other speakers were Charles Clayborn, Theodore Eddy and Francis Grandison. The I. N. Vaughn and Export Leaf locals sponsored the meeting.

JOIN STRUGGLE IN RICHMOND FOR MORE PAY

Clothing Union Gives Aid To Tobacco Plant Employees

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 19—More than 200 white men and women, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers union, affiliated with the CIO, joined striking Race workers and unemployed tobacco stemmers in a mass picket line around the Export Leaf factory, Richmond's million dollar tobacco concern, last Thursday on the fourth day of the walkout of Local 332 of the Tobacco Laborers' and Stemmers' Union, CIO.

The strike was called last Monday when demands presented by the Union for higher wages, a closed shop, and vacations with pay were finally rejected by the company after more than a month of negotiations.

As soon as the word was passed around the factory that the negotiations had failed, the workers immediately dropped their work and trekked out the 60 doors of the immense plant and took their places in an orderly picket line carrying banners.

The strike was called at the opening of the re-hiring season. During its busy months Export Leaf employs about 700 to 1,000 men and women at wages ranging from four to six dollars a week. The day fol-

lowing the strike about four hundred unemployed tobacco workers were sent from agencies to the factory.

In spite of the fact that they have been out of jobs for a season or more, they refused to cross the picket lines, and many joined the striking workers in the demonstration before the factory.

This strike has stirred Richmond. It is unique in the history of the state. Never before have white members of labor unions displayed the same sympathetic and active interest in the struggles of the Race against white employers.

While the company answers the strike with threats of shutdown, support in the city is widespread for the strikers. Their demand for wage increases is based upon the \$10 weekly minimum decreed by the new Wages and Hours bill passed in the last Congress. It is felt the Export Leaf company will seek exemption from this law.

Plans are on foot now for the organization of relief for the Export Leaf workers as the company's resistance indicates a prolonged struggle may be necessary. The Southern Negro Youth Congress has already organized a committee for the collection of funds, and looks forward to the organization of a citywide committee to secure interracial support for the needy workers.

Greensboro, N. C., News
August 21, 1938

UNION ORGANIZERS WORK WITH NEGROES

Efforts Being Made to Band Negro Stemmers Together
At Danville.

DANVILLE, Va., Aug. 20.—CIC organizers have come here in an effort to unionize more than 5,000 negro workers in the tobacco stemmeries. Columbus Alston, negro, is the chief organizer.

The plan is to enroll the workers under the CIO banner and then to ask the employing companies for a \$10 minimum weekly wage and a 44-hour week and also better ventilated factories.

Alston said that a strike would be resorted to only as a last step. He said the state labor board would be notified of every step taken here. Alston said that wages for stemmers here now rang from \$6 to \$14 a week.

Alston said a group of 25 local negro workers had requested the organizer to come here.

Danville, Va., Bee
August 17, 1938

800 More Jobs Await Negroes In Danville

But CIO Is Reported Bent
On Organizing the
Stemmeries

Danville tobacco stemmeries have eight hundred jobs open to negro men and women—if only they will apply to the Virginia State Employment Service at 414 Patton street.

The management of the employment service said today that a lot of negroes could be put in the way of quick and steady earnings if they will apply.

From other sources it was learned today that there is a heavy set-up in the processing of tobacco in Danville owing to CIO activity in some of the other leaf centres. This has resulted in probably more tobacco being sent to Danville for processing than ever before of whom otherwise would be on relief a steady job at a trade they know.

How long this satisfactory condition will prevail is not known. Negro workers say that evangelists of the CIO have been to Danville recently and are apparently intent on effecting an organization under the Lewis banner among the tobacco workers here who have never been unionized.

They left a few days ago but said they were coming back with reinforcements and were intent on getting an organized front in the Danville stemmeries.

Tobacco Workers Win; Dixie Jolted

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 31.—The victory of 300 exploited Negro tobacco workers in a strike against the powerful British American Tobacco Co. in which the workers' CIO union won wage increases and other benefits, has struck a vital blow to the South.

The workers were engaged in the stemming and cleaning process of the tobacco industry, the most grueling and unsanitary in the trade. The victory concluded a three-week strike.

Francis Grandison, business agent, and James Jackson, Jr., educational director, young Southern Negro leaders, led the Tobacco Stemmers and Laborers Local Industrial Union, CIO, to a successful fight against the powerful combine.

Settlement of the strike, which was actively supported by white workers in Richmond, was made on the basis of minimum demands presented by the Union to Thomas B. Morton, Virginia Commissioner of Labor, who was attempting to mediate the dispute. The company capitulated on all but one of the many stipulations, and signed this week the contract drawn up by the union embodying these demands.

The provisions pay increases for tobacco stemmers of from 1 to 2 cents a pound, on various grades of tobacco, averaging about \$1.25 a week; 2 1/4 cents per hour for men and women workers, or about \$1 a week, with time and a half for overtime; 26 cents a day increase in expense account on out of town hauls for chauffeurs; and special increases for firemen. Workers were previously paid as low as \$4 to \$6 a week at a time when the holding company of Export Leaf was paying over 21 per cent dividends.

Tobacco Workers' Victory Is Vital Blow to South

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 8.—(CNA)—The victory of 300 exploited Negro tobacco workers in a strike against the powerful British American Tobacco Co., in which the workers' CIO union won wage increases and other benefits, has struck a vital blow to southern Bourbonism.

The workers were engaged in the stemming and cleaning process of the tobacco industry, the most grueling and unsanitary in the trade. The victory concluded a

Portsmouth, Va. Star
September 25, 1938

COLORED C. L. U. TO BE FORMED

Temporary Officers Named
to Receive Charter On
October 9th.

Tentative plans for the formation of a colored Central Labor Union in Portsmouth were outlined at a meeting of representatives of all colored locals of the city yesterday afternoon at the Odd Fellows Hall on Queen street.

Permanent formation of the union, along with the presentation of a charter, will take place at the next meeting of the organization to be held Sunday afternoon, October 9, it was stated.

Temporary officers named at the initial session yesterday included J. H. Boswell, of Local No. 20227, president; William H. Watson, of the Letter Carriers Local, No. 369, vice-president; G. L. Hampton, of Local No. 21415, recording secretary; Joseph Whitaker, of Local No. 57, financial secretary; A. J. Whitehead, of Local No. 21416, treasurer; L. J. Bolden, of Cooks and Waiters Local No. 57, guardian; Moses L. Wilson, of Gas Workers Local No. 20991, guide; and Preston Elliott, of Local No. 20971, chaplain.

The proposed body will be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. T. J. Martin, A. F. of L. organizer for this district, was present at the meeting yesterday and assisted in the temporary organization.

Members of all colored locals affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have been extended an invitation to attend the next meeting of the body.

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Whites Quit

Va. Postal

Association

(Staff Correspondence)

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—A startling anti-climax to the system of selecting postal employees in the South, which has resulted in the majority of colored Civil Service applicants being appointed letter carriers, instead of clerks, was reached here last week when a group of white letter carriers withdrew from the Virginia State Association of Letter Carriers, and perfected their own organization.

While the association was holding its fifteenth annual meeting at the Elbe Home here on Saturday and Sunday, more than 100 white carriers from all over the state met at the Langley Hotel in Hampton and organized the Old Dominion Association of White Letter Carriers.

C. A. Myers of Danville, was named to head the new association at the organization meeting on Sunday. The group responsible for the new organization was said to be from Hampton.

Colored members of the Virginia State Association of Letter Carriers, an affiliate of the National Association of Letter Carriers, have been in the majority for the past several years and have been largely represented on the official roster and the executive board. Under the new setup there are now two distinct letter carriers' organization the state. However the majority of white letter carriers still hold membership in the original organization.

OTHER OFFICERS

In addition to Mr. Myers, other officers of the white group are as follows: Cecil E. Ledbetter, Hampton, vice president; Gordon J. Phillips, Charlottesville, secretary-treasurer; members of executive board; G. P. Brannon, Arlington; Charles L. Cotton, Jr., Portsmouth, and W. S. Baker, Waynesboro.

Although the two groups will meet separately, both chose Suffolk as the place of their 1939 annual meeting, and the time July 29-30.

200 DELEGATES

Virginia State Association of Letter Carriers.

With over 200 delegates in attendance, the Virginia State Association climaxed its two-day session Sunday with election of officers, adoption of resolutions, and the annual banquet. Officers elected for the new year were: John W. Lee of Newport News

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Earl King's Bro.

Returns To N. W.

pre-strike Maritime negotiations,
in which Earl King would have
been an influential leader.

SEATTLE, Wn., Jan. 24. — Garfield King, attorney of Vancouver, B. C., was interviewed when he stopped in Seattle this week on his way home from visiting his famous brother, Earl King, the former Secretary of the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen's Union who has been imprisoned in San Quentin with two other officers, Ernest Ramsay and Frank Conner, ever since the Maritime Strike of last year.

"Wherever I was presented at union meetings on the Coast there were tremendous outbursts of enthusiasm in honor of Earl," said Garfield King.

"I met union members who had contributed personally as much as fifty dollars out of a pay check to help the Defense. I met sea-going men who wept at the mention of their friendship," he continued.

"The unanimous eagerness of American labor, regardless of affiliation, to fight for the freedom of a trusted leader, has been a splendid and impressive thing to witness."

Garfield King is prominent in the Northwest for his notable work in organizing the Little Theater, the Progressive Arts Club, and the Vancouver Branch of the National Film Society of Canada, as well as for his legal work as counsel for large Canadian unions.

He stopped in Seattle to confer on future defense plans for his brother, with Bert Coleman, who has just been unanimously elected agent for the Seattle Branch of the Marine Firemen's Union. He told Mr. Coleman that he has every confidence that the higher courts in America will allow the three defendants a new and fair trial.

They were arrested on charges of conspiracy to murder, August 27, 1936, just at the opening of the

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Workers Alliance.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Workers Alliance Is Given Charter

The Atlanta WPA Local No. 2 was presented its charter Friday night at a meeting held at the Butler Street YMCA. The charter had been mailed from national headquarters in Washington.

During the meeting L. W. Duke, treasurer of Local No. 1, pointed out that Local No. 2 is the only all-Negro Local of the Workers Alliance in America. The national organization has a membership of 4,000,000 and operates in 46 states.

J. E. Matthews of Local No. 1, was elected a delegate to the national convention of the organization which meets in Cleveland, September 23-26. Two of the major issues to be discussed at the convention are:

1. Twenty per cent wage increase for WPA workers.
2. Abolition of wage differentials in the South.